ONE CENT!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

ONE CENT!

THE WEATHER.

Rain, cooler, high east to northeast winds.

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## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38¾c; cash cotton, 5½c.

FOREIGN.—The anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar was celebrated with enthusiasm in London yesterday, in view of the strained relations with France over the Fashoda question but the opinion was expressed in Government circles that the dispute would not lead to war. The French Government received a report from Major Marchand, covering his travels prior to his meeting with Gen. Kitchener. Commissioner Peck has secured a large increase of space for American exhibits at the Paris Exposition of 1900.—Pages 6 and 7.

### Page 1.

The United States and Spanish Peace Commissions at Paris failed to reach an agreement on the question of the Cuban debt.

Marcus Morales, a swindler, while being taken to Chicago by a detective, leaped from a train near Pittsburg, Penn., and escaped.

Gen. Alger was in the city a few hours yesterday and called on Senator Platt, who denied that the Secretary's visit had political significance.

Henry Probasco, the one-time millionaire of Cincinnati, has failed to effect a settlement with his creditors, and an order for the sale of his home will be asked for next week.

An appeal addressed to admirers of the late Prof. Theodore W. Dwight to vote for Roosevelt has provoked unfavorable comment among former students of Columbia.

The criminal charges of abandonment and bigamy against Hiram Maxim have been withdrawn by Miss Leighton's lawyers and a civil action for damages substituted.

There was a great demonstration at Halifax yesterday in favor of Anglo-American union. Two hundred British soldiers formed a pyramid and waved the Stars and Stripes and Union Jack entwined.

A mass meeting was held last night at Carnegie Hall by "citizens who desire to maintain the independence of the judiciary." It was called by a committee consisting of John M. Bowers, Abram S. Hewitt, Henry E. Howland, Bowles Colgate, and Benjamin F. Einstein. James C. Carter presided and spoke. Other speakers were W. B. Hornblower, W. Bourke Cockran, and Charles C. Beaman. There was a large crowd. Resolutions were adopted "protesting against the attempt to lower the dignity of the bench of the Supreme Court and to destroy the independence of the judiciary."

### Page 3.

Col. Roosevelt last evening addressed a large audience at Poughkeepsie.

David B. Hill yesterday said that an elector interfered with by an Election Deputy should "slap him; knock him down." Senator Platt characterized the advice as "reckless."

Col. Roosevelt's picture was hissed Thursday night in the armory of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn. A picture of Augustus Van Wyck, previously displayed, had been cheered. The reason assigned is that the Fourteenth men believe that Roosevelt has belittled the militiamen while lauding the Rough Riders.

### Page 4.

The war investigating commission yesterday inspected the military hospital at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., and then proceeded to Anniston, Ala.

Gen. Wood, Military Governor of the Department of Santiago, has issued a proclamation defining the civil rights to which the people are entitled.

Court-martial sentences upon three men of the First New York Regiment, at Honolulu, for disobedience of orders, have been approved by Gen. Merriam.

It has been found that Spain cannot accomplish her task of evacuating the Island of Cuba by Dec. 1 and more time will be granted by the United States.

The board of officers appointed to inquire into the condition of the small arms captured at Santiago reports that about 7,000 Mausers are available for use in the army if needed.

Admiral Schley has received instructions to return to this port from Puerto Rico on the cruiser Newark, and to bring with him a copy of the report of the Evacuation Commission.

Capt. W. W. Peabody, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Southern Railway, will present his resignation at the November meeting of the board. He will be succeeded by William M. Greene.

### Page 5.

Among the arriving passengers on the Cunard liner Lucania yesterday was Dr. David Jayne Hill, the recently appointed Assistant Secretary of State, on his way from Holland to Washington.

The report and recommendations of a special committee appointed to consider the religious conditions in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, and other places were adopted by the Episcopal General Convention yesterday. The question of marriage and divorce was shelved by the deputies, who referred the entire subject to a committee with instructions to report prior to the next general convention.

### Page 6.

The retention in office of the Autonomist Ministers has caused excitement in San Juan de Puerto Rico. Gen. Ortega and the last Spanish troops in the island were embarking yesterday.

### Page 7.

The cotton mill owners in the principal cities of New England have entered into an agreement to curtail production.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of President Loucks and Secretary York of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company. They are charged with manslaughter.

While entering his house early yesterday morning Edgar W. Winslow, a real estate broker of Troy, was shot by William Fredericks, a grocer, who mistook him for a burglar. Mr. Winslow's wound is likely to prove fatal.

Prof. Irving W. Fay, the head of the chemistry department at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, and Lincoln Burrows, a student, were injured yesterday in the laboratory while experimenting by an explosion which resulted from liquefied air being mixed with red phosphorus.

### Page 9.

The report of the Director of the Mint shows that the world's productions of gold and silver for the year 1897 were, respectively, $237,504,800 and 183,090,080 fine ounces. Africa led in gold production, with the United States a close second.

### Page 10.

The winners at Morris Park yesterday were Floraline, Gaze, Swiftmas, Cormorant, Peep o' Day, and Peat.

The attendance on the ranges at Creedmoor yesterday was larger than on any supplementary day this year. Ninety men qualified.

### Page 12.

It is planned to reorganize the Wool Exchange and substitute floor trading for auction sales.

A rock blast yesterday afternoon in One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, injured two men, and shattered glass in houses hundreds of feet away.

The Rev. George R. Parrish of Marshalltown, Ia., has been arrested as the perpetrator of a forgery three years ago on an Illinois bank. He has been a lawyer and reporter, and is said to have obtained his pastorate by a forged letter of recommendation.

Leo Schlesinger yesterday replaced Fernando Baltes as President of the Mechanics and Traders' State Bank. A run on the bank was met, and the Directors last night issued a statement affirming the institution's stability. It was explained that Mr. Baltes became involved through dealings with the officers of the Tacoma and Columbia River Railroad Company, but that he had not touched the bank's funds.

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## THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

### No Agreement Reached Yesterday on the Disputed Question of the Cuban Debt.

### DISAPPOINTMENT IN MADRID

**The Spaniards Believed that Our Commissioners Would Accept Their Interpretation of the Language of the Protocol.**

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The United States and Spanish Peace Commissions held separate sessions this morning. The joint session lasted from 2 to 4:30 P. M. During this time the Commissioners discussed the second series of written arguments, put forward by the Spaniards for the purpose of prevailing upon the American Commissioners to assume the Cuban debt. No definite conclusion was reached, and the Commissioners adjourned until Monday, when the Cuban question will again be discussed. It is probable that this feature of the negotiations will be disposed of next week.

Thus far there have been seven joint sessions, four of which have been devoted to the discussion of the first article of the protocol. In this manner two weeks have passed, and no result has been reached. The American Commissioners have patiently listened to all the arguments of the Spaniards, but they have not changed the position which they first assumed in refusing to take over the Cuban debt.

An effort is being made here to create the impression that there is some understanding between the United States and Spain regarding the Philippine Islands, outside of the statements contained in the third article of the protocol. That article embodies the only agreement between the United States and Spain in regard to the Philippine Islands, and it clearly sets forth that the United States will occupy and hold the City, Bay, and Harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippine Islands.

Beyond this protocol agreement, it can be asserted with confidence that there is no other understanding on the subject between the United States and Spain. The purpose of the agreement was that the control and government of the Philippine Islands should be decided by the commissions now sitting here, and Spain understood that the protocol did not determine anything as to Spain's ultimate sovereignty in the Philippine Islands. But it was understood by both powers that the protocol was a compact by which it was agreed that the Peace Commissions should determine the future disposition of the Philippine Islands. This will be done, so far as the United States Commission is concerned, when the Cuban question is settled, and after the points relating to Puerto Rico and the Ladrones have been passed upon.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The displeasure and disappointment felt in official circles at the failure of the skillful strategy of Senor Montero Rios, concerted with Señor Sagasta and Duke Almodovar de Rio, to minimize the consequences of the war are keen and profound. Señor Rios foresaw that all depended upon inducing the American Commissioners even implicitly to admit the Spanish views of the protocol. He used the incidents of the Evacuation Commissions in Cuba and Puerto Rico to sound the opinions of the Americans, and he tried to ascertain their views regarding the Philippines by renewing the Spanish protest against America's veto of Spains proposal to send war vessels to reinforce the Spanish commanders holding out at various ports, and by asking for the liberation of Aguinaldo's prisoners.

"Then both commissions offered written suggestions as to a definitive treaty. Señor Rios drew up a strong case in reply to the American proposals. The American Commissioners, perceiving what Spain was driving at, distinctly and courteously put it upon record that President McKinley had only consented to suspend hostilities after Spain had solemnly accepted the irreducible bases for a peace treaty, clearly laid down in the protocol, in order to avoid misunderstanding."

Outlining the discussions regarding sovereignty in Cuba, the correspondent says:

"The American Commissioners made the point that they had not insisted upon indemnities to Americans for damages from the insurrection, and that Spaniards were assured of protection in Cuba during the protectorate that would last until a Parliament and Government were established, which might negotiate with Spain concerning the debts.

"When Señor Rios asked for delay in order to prove that much of the Cuban debt was contracted before 1895, and devoted to public works in Cuba, the Americans invoked decrees to show that stocks issued from 1878 to 1890 were exclusively to cover war expenditures.

"Spain is fighting hard because future budgets and her finances generally depend upon being relieved of much of the possible Cuban burden. It is an unpleasant prospect to be compelled to tell the Cortes that Spain has to undertake the interest and amortization of seven-eighths of a debt of $30,000,000 and of £100,000,000 spent in fighting rebellion and the United States.

"The drift of the negotiations greatly increases the difficulties of the Regency, because the United States are equally unbending in their demands for a more speedy evacuation of Cuba than the naval and financial resources of Spain will permit, although Señor Sagasta is anxious to bring home the soldiers in order to stop expense.

"But the Government is most anxious because the Americans have not shown their hand regarding the Philippines. The Foreign Office has grounds for supposing that the United States will not follow Admiral Dewey's cautious advice and the opinions of high naval authorities in America, which are decidedly adverse to meddling with the Philippines beyond naval stations, for military, financial, and international reasons. So that the hints that Spain would be glad to retain the Philippines, conceding religious toleration and undertaking not to sell without giving the United States a chance to bid, indicate that somehow Spain once more seems to expect Continental assistance."

### SPAIN'S CUBAN INDEBTEDNESS.

**The London Speaker Urges America to Establish a Precedent.**

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Speaker, in a long article on the Peace Commission, says:

"The reluctance of America to annex Cuba is mainly due to a desire to escape the burden of the Cuban debt. At the same time the doctrine of international law by which a debt incurred by a ruler binds his successors rests upon slight foundation.

"It is monstrous that a tyrant should be able to burden future generations simply because he is in possession of the material government. If investors felt that in international law loans incurred against the will of the people would not attach to the country in the event of a change of Government, there would be less of that monetary support of misgovernment which has disgraced the high finance of the nineteenth century.

"For fifty years Spain has ruled Cuba in defiance of the will of the Cuban people and in spite of the constant protest of the United States. The cost of her military operations there has been met by loans specially chargeable upon Cuba—in the first place, in order to punish the Cubans, and in the second, in order to arrange for a cheap retreat in the event of being driven out by America.

"In a word, the debt has been charged upon Cuba largely with the object of saddling it upon the United States. The bondholders were encouraged to look to the supposed doctrine of international law as part of the security, while they knew they were lending to Spain against the will of both Cubans and Americans. It is to be hoped that the United States, while assuming sovereignty over Cuba, will refuse to pay any part of the debt except the money used in the development of the island, thereby setting a most useful precedent of which tyrants and financiers will do well to take note."

## TO KEEP THE PHILIPPINES.

**Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith Makes a Significant Speech at Cleveland.**

CLEVELAND, Oct. 21.—Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith and Senator Mark A. Hanna addressed a large audience in the Central Armory to-night. Mr. Smith described the resources of the United States and then discussed the recent war. In the latter part of his speech he came pretty near disclosing the attitude of the Administration regarding the Philippine question. He said:

"We had reached a point where we needed an outlet for our products. Just at a time when we needed it worst came the war. It came at a time when every nation on earth was seeking an outlet for trade. It came when China was opening her doors to trade. Just at that time came that great victory at Manila, which gave us a power and a prestige in the East far greater than the whole generation might have achieved.

"Our flag is in Cuba and it is there to remain, until peace and tranquility is assured to that people. Our flag is in Puerto Rico to remain forever. Our flag is in Hawaii and it is there to inspire its people to establish a Government molded after the best efforts of our New England ancestors.

"Our flag is in Manila, and there—perhaps I ought to remember that I must speak with reserve for obvious reasons—but I will say that there or thereabout the flag of the United States floats over what shall be a commercial base for future American trade and enterprise in the Orient."

It was very evident that he was about to say that the flag of the United States is in Manila, where it will stay, and the audience, grasping the significance of his expression and hesitation, burst into a hearty applause.

## HIRAM MAXIM DISCHARGED.

**Miss Leighton's Lawyers Substitute a Civil Suit for the Charges of Abandonment and Bigamy.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The charges of abandonment and bigamy brought against Hiram Maxim, the gun inventor, by Helen Leighton of this city were withdrawn before Recorder S. H. Brown this afternoon and Mr. Maxim was discharged and his bondsmen released from their obligation. At the same time Maxim was served with a summons in an action for damages brought against him by Miss Leighton.

Being in this city in the capacity of a witness, Maxim was exempt from service, and it was only with his consent that new papers could be served upon him. There was, therefore, a long consultation between his lawyers, B. S. Weeks of New York and Frank B. Lown of this city and Charles Morschauser for the complainant. Mr. Morschauser agreed to withdraw both charges if the defendant would consent to service in a civil suit for damages. After much discussion, the defense consented, and Mr. Morschauser publicly withdrew both complaints.

Mr. Weeks stated that he had come to Poughkeepsie with witnesses and records prepared to prove the innocence of his client, and he asked to have the record show that the complaints were withdrawn in the presence and with the full consent of the complainant. Mr. Morschauser said that he had not yet drawn up the complaint in the action for damages and he could not say how much he should demand. He said that he would be prepared to prove that Maxim represented himself as a single man and inveigled Helen Leighton into a worthless marriage when she was sixteen years old, subsequently abandoning her.

## FORTUNE DESERTS MR. PROBASCO

**Home of the One-Time Millionaire of Cincinnati to be Sold.**

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 21.—Henry Probasco, the one-time millionaire, who, among other things, gave Cincinnati the famous Tyler-Davidson fountain, will be compelled to bid farewell next month to the princely home that has sheltered him. Efforts to obtain a settlement with his creditors have failed, and next week Judge McNeill will be asked to order a sale of Mr. Probasco's home in Clifton.

Mr. Probasco takes his reverses philosophically and will move into a humble residence not far from his present home.

## DARING LEAP FROM A TRAIN.

**Swindler Being Taken to Chicago by a Detective Escapes Near Pittsburg.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Marcus Morales, while in the custody of Detective Simms of the State Attorney's office, who was bringing him here to answer to the charge of defrauding the Household Loan and Mortgage Association, leaped from the car window near Pittsburg, Penn., last night, and, although the train was speeding along at the rate of forty miles an hour, made good his escape.

Once before Morales, who is a Spaniard, was traced to New Jersey, but received information that his identity was discovered, and, crossing into Pennsylvania, got away.

He swindled several persons in Chicago in various ways. The charge on which he is most wanted, however, and for which his wife, Paulina, is also under indictment, is securing $300 on a chattel mortgage from the Household Loan and Mortgage Company and then taking the furniture with him to New Jersey.

## APPEAL TO COLUMBIA MEN.

Complaint is being made by former students of Columbia University because of the circulation of a printed appeal to pupils of Prof. Theodore W. Dwight to vote for Col. Roosevelt for Governor. The appeal is signed by Robert Senftner and begins:

On the strength of our association in the past, permit me to enlist your attention to the candidacy for the supreme office within the gift of the people of this State of one, who, like ourselves, claimed that great teacher and jurist, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, as guide and counsellor.

A gentleman to whom one of these circulars was addressed said yesterday: "I consider it in questionable taste to use the name of Columbia University in favor of any particular candidate for political office. There are many admirers of Prof. Dwight who will vote for Mr. Van Wyck. In fact, with greater propriety might Mr. Van Wyck's friends conjure up the spirit of Prof. Dwight to his aid for, in my opinion, Mr. Van Wyck's disposition is more nearly in accord with his than is Col. Roosevelt's."

**Cold Checks Yellow Fever in South.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The cold weather in the South is checking the yellow fever epidemic, and the reports to the Marine Hospital Service authorities here show a constantly lessening number of cases. Acting Surgeon General Bailhache to-day ordered the withdrawal of all train Inspectors from the railroads entering and traversing Western Tennessee, and wired similar instructions to apply to all roads in Northern Alabama, and those centring at Chattanooga.

**Quarantine Raised at Memphis, Tenn.**

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 21.—The Board of Health raised the quarantine to-day and Memphis is now open to all points.

The Illustrated Sunday Magazine, which will accompany THE NEW YORK TIMES tomorrow, will have a number of attractive features, including a full-page picture of President Thomas Hunter of the Normal College, reproductions of oil paintings of James C. Carter, President of the Bar Association, and Edward Lauterbach, and portraits of the judiciary and Congressional nominees of both parties. Insure securing a copy by leaving an order with your newsdealer to-day.—Adv.

## PRESIDENT IN COLUMBUS

### Addresses an Audience There After a Trip Through Indiana and Ohio.

### HIS DAY'S WORK BEGUN EARLY

**Two Speeches Delivered Before Breakfast and Many Others on the Way—Patriotism the Favorite Theme.**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 21.—The Presidential train, after a long trip through the States of Indiana and Ohio, during which the President was greeted with enthusiasm by many thousands of citizens, arrived at Columbus about 8:30 o'clock this evening.

Notwithstanding the heavy downpour of rain an immense crowd had assembled at the depot, and the building resounded with cheers.

A committee of citizens met the President, and accompanied by an escort composed of the Seventeenth United States Infantry and the Columbus Rifles, he was driven to the Auditorium.

Fully 7,000 people were packed into the immense hall and the President's appearance was the signal for deafening cheers. The President was introduced by Mayor Samuel L. Black, and spoke for about ten minutes, his address being frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause. Secretaries Gage and Wilson also spoke briefly.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President McKinley referred to his former residence at Columbus, and then said:

"Very much has happened since I last met you in public assembly. The Nation has been at war. Not because it wanted war, but because it preferred it rather than to witness at its very doors the sufferings and death of an oppressed people. [Tremendous cheering.] We entered upon it with no purpose but that of humanity. No desire for new territory, no motive of aggrandizement, but that we might stop the oppression of a neighboring people whose groans we could almost hear.

"Happily for us, with our splendid army and our no less splendid navy, the war was concluded in a little more than 100 days. Nothing like it is in the military annals of the world. We sent our troops 7,000 miles by sea in the East; we sent them more than 1,000 miles to the west. We had our squadron in Manila, and our fleet in Santiago, and in a little more than three months our foe asked for a suspension of hostilities, that terms of peace might be arranged. [Applause.]

"All honor to the army and the navy of the United States. All honor to the regulars and to the volunteers, [renewed shouting and cheering;] and to the marines, to the black and the white of every nation that marched under the glorious banner of the free to a victory for God and civilization. All honor to our peerless navy. [Cheering.] We had altogether too few ships, but they had a mighty armament, and behind them were men. [Renewed applause.] They have done their work. They have wrought well. It remains for us now to dedicate ourselves to the unfinished task, to right in public treaty the fruitage of the strife. [Applause.]

"Nor do I forget that short as was the war, many of our brave boys went down in battle never to rise again. They fell under the holy banner of the free, fighting for humanity, whether in the camp or in the field, in the battle line, in the trenches, or the forecastle.

"They gave up their lives for their country's cause. Nor do I forget, standing in this presence, that that rugged old soldier, Col. Poland, [tremendous cheering,] and that other rugged soldier, Col. Haskell, [vociferous applause,] brave commanders of the gallant Seventeenth Infantry, gave all they had, the best that any man hath—his own life—for the honor of his country. The brave boys fell at Santiago, making the charge on San Juan Hill, at El Caney, at Guantanamo, and at Manila.

"They feel devoted but undying;
The very gales their names seem sighing,
The woods are peopled with thir fame,
The waters murmur their names.
But beyond, silent pillars lone and gray
Claim kindred with their sacred clay.
Their spirits wrapt dusky mountain
Their memories sparkle in the fountain;
The deepest rill, the mightiest river,
Roll mingling with thir fame forever."

"Nor do I forget the promptness with which the brave boys of Ohio responded to the call of the President, and I do not forget that within forty-eight hours Ohio's quota was full. [Cheering.] You will be glad to know that the gallant Fourth Ohio, made up from your own citizens, taken from your own homes and your own firesides, blood of your blood, did gallant service in Puerto Rico, and in the very near future will be brought back to reunite with home and friends. [Cheering.]

"My countrymen, the past is secured. We know the extent of our country now. Some additions have been made since I left you. Our flag floats triumphantly over Puerto Rico. [Cheering.] Our troops are in unquestioned possession of that island. The same flag floats over Hawaii. [More cheering.]

"We know what our country is now, know its history, but we do not know what it may be in the near future, but whatever it is, whatever obligations shall justly come from this strife for humanity we must take up and as free, strong, brave people, accept the trust which civilization puts upon us. [Cheering.]

"I am sure you will excuse me from saying another additional word. I have a number of members of my Cabinet with me, whom I am sure you will be glad to see and hear for a moment, if the train will wait long enough for that purpose, and with your permission, Mr. Mayor, I will present the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gage." [Tremendous cheering.]

The celebrated Republican Glee Club, which sang at the inauguration ceremonies in Washington, sang several popular songs. After a short informal levee on the stage, during which the President shook hands with a large number of prominent citizens who acted upon the Reception Committee, he returned to the train. A committee of ladies met Mrs. McKinley on the train at the depot, but she did not leave the car.

SPEECHES ON THE WAY.

The President made speeches to-day at many towns in Indiana and Ohio. More than twenty stops were scheduled for the day. He began his work soon after daybreak, and before breakfast had addressed two large audiences, one at Logansport and the other at Kokomo. At the latter place the scene was one of the most inspiring of the entire trans-Mississippi tour. In spite of dampness and the cold wind that swept down from the north the crowd was enormous. Hundreds of school children were in evidence, each provided with a flag and all giving lusty cheers for the President.

The booming of cannon and shrieking of steam whistles roused the President from sleep shortly after 6 o'clock, and at 7 he spoke to 5,000 people at Logansport. He was introduced by Senator Fairbanks and said:

"About a week ago I entered your State at 8 o'clock in the morning and was greeted by tens of thousands of people in the City of Terre Haute. Now, an hour earlier, I meet this great throng of my fellow-countrymen. But since Dewey entered Manila Bay on that early morning in May, there has been no hour too early for the people of the United States to assemble to rejoice over our National victories and to manifest their desire for an honorable and triumphant peace. [Applause.] The flag never seemed so dear to us as it does now, and it never floated over so many places as it does now. [Applause.] [A voice in the crowd: "It will stay there."]

"I have rejoiced as I have journeyed through the country at the patriotism of the people. The flag of our country is in every man's hands, and patriotism is in every man's heart. [Applause.] That is a good omen for our country. Our army and our navy have done brilliant service, have added new honors to the American name, given a new meaning to American valor, and it only remains for us, the people, who in a country like ours are masterful when they speak to do the rest and write into honorable treaty the just fruitage of this war. I thank you for this call and bid you all good morning."

At Kokomo, the President spoke as follows:

"My fellow-citizens, I thank you most sincerely for your warm and cordial welcome. I do not misinterpret its meaning. It means that the people of this community are standing together for country and civilization. The war has made us a united people. We present a spectacle of 75,000,000 people, representing every race and nationality and section, united in one faith and under one flag, and that the glorious old Stars and Stripes we love so much. And we must continue to stand together. When we have no differences with any other nation, then it will be time for us to resume our old disputes at home. But until that time, we must stand for a common purpose, and stand together until the settlements of the war shall be embodied in the permanent form of a public treaty. [Applause.]

"We commenced the war not for gain or greed of new possessions. We commenced it for freedom, and to relieve our neighbors of oppression. [Applause.] And, having accomplished that, we must assume all the responsibilities that justly belong to that war, whatever they may be. I am sure that the people of this country, without regard to party, setting aside all differences and distinctions, will remain together until we shall finally settle the terms of peace. [Great applause.]

"I recall with peculiar satisfaction this morning as I look into these faces of my countrymen from Indiana, the promptness with which your people responded to the call of the President after the declaration of war. [Loud cheers.] Within twenty-four hours from the receipt of that call your quota was full and in camp, and 50,000 young men were ready to enlist under the banner of freedom. [Loud and prolonged cheers.] I thank you all, this morning, in the name of the Nation for your patriotic devotion to the country, and bid you all good morning." [Great applause.]

At Tipton, which was the next stop, the President spoke, in part, as follows:

"We have lately had such a revival of patriotism in this country as we have never had since the earliest days of our history. 'North and South are now together brought; they own the same electric though, in peace a common flag salute,' and in war follow a common flag, willing to die beneath its folds. [Applause.] That is what the war has done for the people of the United States. What it has done for other people is yet to be determined, and as I look into your faces I know that you would have this Nation help the oppressed people who have by the war been brought within the sphere of our influence."

INCIDENTS AT CONNERSVILLE.

At Connersville, Ind., a two months' old baby was handed over the railing of the rear platform into the arms of Secretary Wilson, who presented to the President his youngest namesake—William McKinley. Another humorous incident was when Secretary Wilson was introduced after the President had finished his remarks at Connersville. Twice Mr. Wilson commenced to speak, and twice he was interrupted by the starting of the train. Then Secretary Gage shouted: "The eloquence of the Secretary of Agriculture starts the wheels going." Amid great laughter, Mr. Wilson then concluded his brief address, and the train pulled out.

The President in his speech at Noblesville, Ind., said:

"Rejoicing, as we do, over the victories of war, let us be careful in justice and right to gather the triumphs of peace. The soldiers have done their part. The citizens must now do theirs. And I pray God that wisdom may be given all of us to so settle this vexed and vast problem as to bring honor to our country, justice to humanity, and the general good of all."

The President then introduced Secretary Gage, who spoke briefly.

At Rushville, Ind., the President, in the course of a brief speech, said:

"Now, having triumphed in war, we must be sure that in the settlements of the war we shall see that justice and righteousness and humanity shall prevail. [Applause.] The work is now with you; for in a Government like ours the people constitute the power of the Government. It rests and resides with you and your will is the command to Congress and to the Executive and is at last crystalized into public law and public policy." [Applause.]

At Oxford, Ohio, the President was greeted by a crowd of students in cap and gown, to whom he made a brief speech. The last stop before Cincinnati was reached was Hamilton. Here the President addressed a great crowd. Concluding, he said:

"I trust that when we come to write the final conclusions of this struggle into the permanent forms of treaty that they shall be based on justice and right and humanity." [Prolonged cheering.]

SHORT STOP IN CINCINNATI.

The Presidential train reached Cincinnati at 4:30 o'clock, and was transferred in the suburbs from the tracks of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway to those of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. After the train was transferred at the intersection of these railways it backed into the Union Station, where the President bowed his acknowledgments to the crowd that was in waiting, but made no speech. Congressman Shattuc and a party of citizens boarded the train and shook hands with the President, but the stop was only long enough for Capt. W. W. Peabody, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern; Superintendent Howard, Passenger Agent Scott, and a number of newspaper men to board the train, and accompany the President and his party as far as Columbus.

The rain was pouring down while the train was in Cincinnati City, and during the short time that the transfer was being made there, there were but few that knew the President was in the city. The Chamber of Commerce telegraphed the President during the day, wanting to know if he could not stop long enough for a reception, but the engagements at Columbus and elsewhere prevented the President from leaving his train.

## SPEECH IN INDIANAPOLIS.

**The President Addresses a Great Audience from the Steps of the State Capitol.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 21.—The President was in the city for two hours today. His visit to Indianapolis brought to the city an immense crowd of strangers, and all of the city itself turned out to give him welcome. Public schools suspended for the forenoon. In a few minutes after the arrival of the President's train a parade started, the President and his party having been transferred to open carriages. The procession was composed of police, militia, and civic organizations. At the Capitol grounds the Presidential party was escorted to a stand, whence the President spoke to a large audience as follows:

"I thank you for this cordial and hearty greeting at the capital city of your great State. We meet in no party name; we meet in the name of country, of patriotism, and of peace. [Great applause.] It gives me peculiar pleasure to meet the people of the city of the home residence of that illustrious statesman and predecessor in the great Presidential office, Benjamin Harrison, [tremendous applause,] and I do not forget in this presence that this was the home of that other distinguished Indianian, Thomas A. Hendricks. [Great applause.] Both names are remembered by all of you, and both have been distinguished in the service of their country.

"My fellow-citizens, we are here to-day because we love the old flag. [Applause and cheers.] It never went down in defeat, it never was raised in dishonor. [Wild applause.] It means more at this hour than it ever meant in all our history. It floats to-day where it never floated before. [Great applause.]

"In many a battle's tempest,
It shed the crimson rain;
And what God hath woven in His loom,
No man can break in twain."

"The war has been successful. It ended in a little over a hundred days. Matchless victories on land and sea! Our army and navy are entitled to every honor that a generous people can bestow. [Tremendous applause and cheers.] Matchless army and fearless navy! They have done their part; the rest remains with us.

"The war was inaugurated for humanity, it must not stop until it embraces humanity. [Great applause.] It was not commenced in bitterness; it was not commenced in malice; it was commenced in a spirit of humanity, for freedom, and to stop oppression in a neighboring island. [Applause and cheers.] We cannot shirk the obligations of victory if we would, and we would not if we could. [Great applause.]

"Happy are all free peoples,
Too strong to be dispossessed,
But blessed are they among nations
Who dare to be strong for the oppressed."

[Tremendous applause.]

### PROFITS OF THE JUBILEE.

**Soldiers and Sailors Will Receive $35,000 from Chicago Celebration.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—The National peace jubilee just closed netted approximately $35,000 for the relief of the soldiers and sailors of the late war and their dependent families.

The ball receipts were nearly $25,000, and the expenses amounting to $3,400, were paid by the General Jubilee Committee. It is expected that returns from the banquet will yield a net surplus of $2,000, as the total receipts were $13,000, and the expenses $11,000. The church collections of last Sunday, including the collections taken up in the evening at the three big mass meetings, amounted to between $9,000 and $10,000.

A meeting will be held within a few days to determine how the $35,000 shall be expended to the best advantage.

**Children Celebrate Peace in Chicago.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—In all the public schools to-day the regular work was laid aside and the children joined in celebrating the close of the peace jubilee week with exercises appropriate to the occasion. The address made by the President at the banquet on Wednesday night was read either in whole or in part by the teachers.

**President's Salute Kills a Man.**

KOKOMO, Ind., Oct. 21.—The firing of cannon in honor of the Presidential visit to Kokomo was attended with disastrous results, James Jones being instantly killed by its premature explosion. Another was seriously injured and may die.

## ALGER HERE TO SEE PLATT.

Gen. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, accompanied by Mrs. Alger, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, direct from Washington.

Early in the afternoon the Secretary went down town to the office of Senator Platt, at 49 Broadway, where the two were in private conference for half an hour. Later in the afternoon, Secretary Alger took a train back to Washington, leaving word at the hotel that Mrs. Alger would remain here until to-day.

About the Fifth Avenue it was rumored that Secretary Alger's visit to Senator Platt had some connection with Col. Roosevelt's candidacy for Governor. It was even alleged that the Secretary had offered to do what he could to further the Colonel's cause, and had expressed his annoyance that his letter to the commander of the Rough Riders about the volunteers at Santiago was being used by the Democrats to the injury of the Republican candidate.

Senator Platt, when seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night, denied these reports. "Gen. Alger called to see me," the Senator explained, "on a private business matter that had nothing to do either with politics or the War Department."

## FATAL CALIFORNIA FIRE.

**Village Reported Destroyed and Five People Burned to Death.**

CHAT, Cal., Oct. 21.—It is reported here that the village of Clairsville was totally destroyed by fire this evening. Pompey Pedrini and four others are reported to have been burned to death.

## BRITONS CHEER OUR FLAG.

**Soldiers at Halifax Wave the Stars and Stripes and Union Jack Entwined.**

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 21.—Halifax today witnessed the strongest displays of the Anglo-American union spirit ever seen at a military station of the empire. In answer to a request the British War Office gave permission to the garrison to use at the town fair and fête the Stars and Stripes entwined with the Union Jack.

The great event of the occasion was a pyramid formed by 200 soldiers, the whole of whom waved the entwined flags and the man on the top displayed a large flag of each nation. The thousands of sightseers went wild with enthusiasm.

## PASSING OF BRADLEE HOUSE.

**Boston Tea Party Assumed Indian Guise in Its Kitchen.**

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—The old Bradlee House, corner of Tremont and Hollis Streets, is being torn down to make way for a modern business structure. This house is one of the historic landmarks in Boston. In its wide old kitchen the ringleaders of the Boston Tea Party disguised themselves as Indians on the evening of Dec. 16, 1773, before going to the wharf where the cargo of tea was thrown into the waters of Boston Harbor.

Built in 1771, the Bradlee House is still strong enough to stand another hundred years, and doubtless would have been left where it stands were it not for the city's growth around it. The land comprised in its site and the yard at its Hollis Street side has risen so much in value that a building productive of proportionate revenue must be put up to meet the increase in taxes. The land, which cost only a few hundred dollars when the house was new, is now worth about $100,000.

In the yard of the old house to-day, piled around with old lumber, is the original well, just as it was in Revolutionary days, with the same stone coping and the old pump that has done service the best part of a century. The water from this well is still good and sweet.

The house narrowly escaped destruction during the siege of Boston by the cannon balls aimed by Americans on Dorchester Heights at the Hollis Street Church, which was filled with British soldiers.

## THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm which appeared over Texas Wednesday has moved northeastward over the central valleys and last evening extended in a trough from the lake regions to the South Atlantic Coast. Rain fell in all States east of the Mississippi, and fair and cool weather prevailed west of the Mississippi. During to-day the storm area will move eastward, attended by rain in New England, and by rain followed by clearing and much cooler weather in the Middle and South Atlantic States. Southeasterly gales will prevail from Hatteras northward. During this morning the winds will shift to northwesterly along the coast between Hatteras and New York City.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau.— 1897. | 1898. | TIMES. 1898. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 52 | 54 | 56 |
| 6 A. M. | 50 | 53 | 60 |
| 9 A. M. | 50 | 57 | 61 |
| 12 M. | 55 | 60 | 62 |
| 4 P. M. | 58 | 61 | 64 |
| 6 P. M. | 56 | 57 | 57 |
| 9 P. M. | 52 | 54 | 56 |
| 12 P. M. | 50 | 54 | 56 |

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....58½
Weather Bureau.....56¾
Corresponding date 1897.....53¾
Corresponding date for last 20 years...53

The maximum temperature yesterday was 62 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 53 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 81 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 100 per cent.

ALLSOPP'S OCTOBER ALE.
Just arrived. On draught nearly everywhere.—Adv.

## THE JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS

### Candidates Discussed by Prominent Men at a Mass Meeting at Carnegie Hall.

### DALY AND COHEN FAVORED

**James C. Carter, William B. Hornblower, W. Bourke Cockran, Charles C. Beaman and Others Make

Let us think of this for a moment. You call yourselves freemen. You boast of your liberty and independence. You suppose yourselves to be protected in your person and property by safeguards and guarantees which nothing can take away. What are these safeguards and guarantees? You answer, "In the law of the land and the Constitution which is over me"; you say, "My property cannot be taken from me, nor my person or my good name injured, because the law protects me, and that even the Legislature is powerless to injure me by bad laws, because the Constitution of the State stretches its aegis over me." But do you reflect that the laws and the Constitution are only and mean only what the Judge says they are and mean, and that if he chooses to pervert them and misinterpret them your boasted security is gone in an instant? This cannot be otherwise; the law must have an interpreter, and that interpreter is the Judge. The law can speak only by the lips of the Judge. Otherwise it is silent and non-existent; and therefore your final and ultimate safeguard and security is the Judge. If he is fearless, true, upright, and independent you are free and safe. If he is false, subservient, or partial you have no more freedom or security than the subjects of the Sultan on the Bosporus.

MEN THE ONLY MATERIAL.

But the only material we have out of which to make fearless and upright Judges is men, and therefore the selection, nomination, and election of men known by their lives and characters to be eminently worthy of places upon the judgment seat is of the highest importance, the most momentous duty of the citizen—a duty incumbent on each citizen in proportion to the power and influence he possesses, and, consequently, incumbent in an especial manner and degree upon the nominating conventions of political parties and upon those who control them, whether they be called leaders, or bosses, or by whatever other name. It is a duty which transcends all other political duties and all supposed partisan purposes. In respect to many public officers we may, I had almost said, trifle, for the mischief which they may do is comparatively insignificant, and we may check and remedy it; but with the selection of Judges it is criminal to trifle. The interests at stake are too momentous for experiment.

Now what are the conditions which render the present situation a grave one? I am not here—none of us are here—to condemn or to criticise any of the present occupants of the bench. It would be unjust and unwise to do so. Many of them are Judges of the highest learning and ability and of perfect fidelity; but I suppose it to be true, and candor, I think, requires that it should be said, that the very high character for ability, learning, and other judicial qualities which the bench of this city and county forced into bore has not been fully sustained in more recent years. This has been felt and expressed, not only among the members of the bar, but also among the learned Judges themselves. This decline, if I may call it so, has undoubtedly arisen from the circumstance that the two great political parties have not been so evenly balanced as to compel them to bid for popular favor by nominating for candidates men of the most conspicuous fitness. Where one party has a majority so large as to insure the election of its candidates, and the control of that party is in the hands of a few, and perhaps of one only, personal preferences and personal considerations are apt to be indulged. This is the curse of the Democratic Party in this city, as it is of the Republican Party in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. There is a danger at all times that the political boss will nominate, and the Judge, some man who will do his bidding or the bidding of his party, and when such a man is put upon the bench, he will carry out the unholy compact he has tacitly entered into, and the bench is degraded and justice imperiled.

This decline of the judiciary, dreaded by the bar, has affected it with great anxiety, and the question has been repeated among members of the bar very often of late, "Must we not exert ourselves to stay its progress?" and the same question has been put by thoughtful citizens to lawyers by their clients. "Why do you not see to it that the bench is filled by the wisest and best among you?"

LAWYERS TAKE ACTION.

Now, at the general election next month three Judges of the Supreme Court are to be chosen, and one Judge of the City Court. The whole bar of the city has been thinking of this for months, wondering who the aspirants were upon whom the political machines and bosses were fixing their eyes, and asking whether something could not be done to persuade these men to recognize the duty which the power they enjoyed imposed upon them to select worthy candidates.

Now, the Bar Association has had for years among its standing committees one called a Committee on Judicial Nominations, whose duty it is to endeavor to secure the selection and nomination of fit candidates for judicial office. That duty has, indeed, for a long time been too much neglected, neglected for the reason that the association has always had the greatest disinclination to engage in any action of a political nature. Its members are drawn alike from both political parties. They are most of them partisans, and many of them are intense partisans, who would view any political action on the part of the association with the greatest jealousy. It is only when it has become manifest to all the members, Democrats and Republicans alike, that partisan leaders have abused or intend to abuse their power that this committee has been spurred into action. This year, months ago, when it became whispered that Judge Daly was to be turned down, and that untried, unknown, and unfit men were to be nominated for high judicial stations, there was a general demand from all, both Democrats and Republicans, that this committee should act.

It did act wisely, moderately. It was an admirable committee, composed of the wisest and most judicious members, headed by one whose commanding position at the bar, as well as his sound judgment and discretion, pointed him out as the fittest man for the place, a thorough partisan, a thorough Republican, but a partisan and a Republican only in that field which belongs of right to the political parties, and who has never surrendered and never will surrender that independence which all good citizens ought to exercise in relation to those matters which lie outside of or transcend ordinary partisan concern.

That committee took action, action most respectful and deferential to the party leaders. It was anxious to pursuade them to do the right thing. It went to the whole body of the bar, inside and outside of the association, and procured the signing of a petition by upward of three thousand names of lawyers, which petition of party, representing what might be called the unanimous voice of the bar, a petition addressed to the nominating conventions of both parties, respectfully urging them to renominate for the vacant places those Judges whose terms were expiring and who had demonstrated in their fitness by their actual conduct on the bench. That committee had conferences also with the party committees of each party. They sought at those conferences and asked two things only: that these Judges whose terms were expiring and who had demonstrated on the bench their capacity, learning, and integrity should be renominated; second, that in nominating new candidates those only should be selected whose reputations and characters gave affirmative and positive assurance of a fit discharge of duty in case they were elected.

THE PARTY SELECTIONS.

On the part of the Republicans these requests were acceded to, and our full acknowledgments are due to them. It may be said that they would do this as a matter of course, because they had no chance of electing a candidate. I take no notice of that, nor impute wrong motives to men when their action is right. When they have the power and abuse it, you may be certain that, so far as the Bar Association is concerned, they will be condemned for it.

You know the action of the Democratic leaders. They utterly rejected this unanimous voice of the bar, rejected Judge Daly and nominated for the Supreme Court a candidate of whom I will say here nothing except that we have no assurance of his fitness from his walk and conversation in his profession.

Fellow-citizens, why was Judge Daly, after a judicial experience and service of more than twenty-five years, still in the prime of life and usefulness, with a character for ability, learning, and integrity demonstrated and established by long and honorable life, why was he dismissed and this other nomination made?

The reason stands admitted. It was because Judge Daly refused, from motives of duty, to comply with requests to make his official functions contribute to the personal and political advantage of the Tammany boss.

Upon that conduct let us, one and all, on the next election day, put our condemnation. This is no personal matter. We should be glad, indeed, on personal grounds, to see Judge Daly still enjoying the just reward of his faithful service in the past, but if this were all there were to think about, this movement would not have begun. Two questions have been thust upon us which we cannot evade. We must meet them. The first is, Are the Judges of our courts to understand that their continuance in office depends upon their acquiescence in the personal or political demands of party machine leaders? Is the true test of fitness for judicial nomination still to be that assurance which is afforded by an established character for ability and integrity, or is it to be the mere will and pleasure of the leader for the time being of a political machine? Let the people of this city on election day thunder out their answer to these questions.

Mr. Carter's speech received the heartiest applause. The sentiment that most pleased the audience, apparently, was this: "I don't care to impute motives to men when they do the right thing." This epigram was applauded for more than a minute. His reference to Frederic R. Coudert as "a good Democrat who is not often found bolting party nominations," was also loudly cheered.

## THE RESOLUTIONS OF PROTEST.

Mr. Carter at the end of his speech introduced William D. Guthrie, who read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as citizens of the County of New York, we unite, irrespective of party, to protest against the attempt to lower the dignity of the bench of the Supreme Court and to destroy the independence of the judiciary, and we submit the following appeal to voters:

In the determination of the leader of Tammany Hall to punish a just Judge and in his refusal to permit the renomination of Justice Daly, notwithstanding twenty-eight years of conspicuously honest, able, and impartial service upon the bench, we see an assault upon the administration of justice and a menace to the personal rights and liberties of every citizen. An impartial and independent judiciary, to which all may appeal for justice without fear or favor of any man, is the fundamental right of the people. Among the insufferable grievances of 1776, which led to the Revolution, was that King George III. had made the Judges dependent upon his will alone for the tenure of their offices. No self-respecting people can submit to a condition under which one man, assuming to speak for a party organization, shall now make the Judges dependent solely upon his will alone for the continuance of their offices, or dictate to them how they shall conduct their judicial functions. This is not a question of parties or of factions. It rises far above all such considerations. To us New Yorkers the issue is of more vital importance than any State or National question now pending, for it touches our most sacred private interests and directly affects the security of our homes.

If a just Judge is to be punished for refusing to comply with an improper demand of a political boss, the dignity of the bench must be inevitably lowered and its independence paralyzed.

The worst fruits of Tweedism were Barnard and Cardozo. The ultimate fruits of Crokerism will be Judges chosen from members of the bar without character and without conscience, for only those willing to pledge obedience to him can be nominated.

With shameless effrontery it is proclaimed that the essential qualification of a Judge is to be servility to a political boss and compliance with any demand that he may see fit to make. By this defiant proclamation Mr. Croker has completely unmasked his plans. He has contemptuously brushed aside the petition of over 3,000 lawyers asking, irrespective of party, that Justices Daly and Cohen be retained upon the bench. He has defied the people of the county and has boasted that as long as he is tolerated as leader no man shall secure the nomination of Tammany Hall for a Judgeship unless prepared to pledge himself to act as its leader may demand. In taking this position Mr. Croker has at once abused the powers of leadership and invited distrust and defeat of his party. According to this standard, a Judge of the Supreme Court is no longer to obey his conscience—to administer justice according to his oath—to hold the scales impartially between man and man, rich and poor—to decide justly between the weak and humble suitor and the powerful politician or corporation. It is no longer character that is to secure a nomination for the bench, but servility; no longer integrity, but subserviency of the most ignominious kind; no longer ability in the profession and fidelity to political principles, but service to the leader of a faction. Let this policy triumph and no man can appeal to the courts to right his wrongs with any confidence of securing justice; the weak and the poor will find their rights trampled on and redress denied whenever they are opposed by any power which the political boss may favor or with which he may be interested.

We, therefore, unite as citizens, of whatever political affiliations, that we may protect our rights and defend the independence of the bench, to vote against Judges who had disgraced their office and defiled the judicial ermine. In 1893 we united, Democrats and Republicans alike, to keep from the bench of our court of last resort a man whom we regarded as morally unfit for the judicial office. Now again we unite, Democrats and Republicans alike, to resist the attempt to drag from the bench a tried and true Justice of our Supreme Court, who has served faithfully and satisfactorily, fairly and honestly, for twenty-eight years, a longer time than most of the lawyers here present have been practicing at the bar.

A SHAMELESS ATTACK.

A more shameless attack upon the independence of the judiciary has never been seen in this State than the refusal to renominate Judge Daly. There is not even an attempt to cover its indecency with the cloak of hypocrisy, or with the pretense of any satisfactory excuse. The real reason is openly and brazenly avowed. It is that, acting in his judicial capacity, he has defied the will of the boss, and acted on his own independent judgment. It is for this reason, and for this reason alone, that he is to be retired in the prime of his powers. The distinguishing feature as between civilized countries, and especially the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, on the one hand, and the semi-civilized nations, such as Turkey, China, or Persia, on the other hand, is that justice is undefiled; that it is not purchasable, and that those who administer justice are not respecters of persons, know no distinction between the rich and the poor, the powerful and the weak, and, above all, take no orders from any private citizen or from any public official to control them in the discharge of their judicial functions.

Let it once be established and understood that any Judge upon our bench may find himself retired to private life at the end of his judicial term, unless he implicitly obeys the orders and decrees of a political boss, and we have no longer left anything but the mere simulacrum and outward show of free Government or personal liberty. God forbid that the day shall ever come in this State when we shall be driven to this pass. As a Democrat favoring the election of the Democratic candidate for Governor in this campaign, I regret that the Democratic leaders should have allowed this local question to arise, which may imperil the success of their State ticket. But the issue, although a local one, is of paramount importance.

OPPOSITE CASE SUPPOSED.

Were the situation reversed and had the Republican boss refused to listen to the voice of the bar and refused to consent to the renomination of an honest Judge for personal or selfish reasons, I should expect my Republican brethren to stand here to protest as we Democrats stand here tonight to protest against the outrage while still supporting their party candidate for Governor—as they (most of them) stood with us last year in support of a non-partisan municipal ticket—while still maintaining their party allegiance on State and National questions.

I do not know that we shall succeed in this election, with our complicated ballot law and the difficulties attached to split voting, in electing Judges Daly and Cohen, but, whatever the result, it is our clear duty as lawyers and as citizens to do what in us lies to prevent the punishment of a faithful Judge and to secure the re-election of competent and efficient men. This is not a question of one year or of one election. Nor is it a question affecting any individual boss or any particular party. It is a question which will be constantly recurring so long as there are bosses in either party and so long as there are independent Judges of either party.

We of the bar and you of the laity, who are even more interested in the purity of the judiciary than we of the bar, since it is your rights and your property, your lives and your liberty, with which the judiciary deals, must be ready to renew the fight whenever and wherever occasion requires. Thus, and thus only, can we prevent the contamination of the fountain of justice and the poisoning of our body politic.

## WORDS OF W. BOURKE COCKRAN

Chairman Carter, at the conclusion of Mr. Hornblower's speech, said: "I think it necessary to make a single change in the order in which the addresses will be made here to-night. Mr. Cockran will address you now, because he is by no means well, but is willing to make a speech on this occasion. He does not know himself how much his strength will enable him to speak, but he will make the attempt."

Mr. Cockran was warmly greeted by the audience, which cheered him for several minutes as he rose to speak. At times he seemed to speak with difficulty and pain. His speech follows:

Like Mr. Hornblower, I am one of those who will support the Democratic candidate for Governor, and who, nevertheless, believes that a popular ratification of an attempt to subject the judiciary to any extraneous control whatever would be a fatal blow to the prosperity of this municipality and a serious menace to the safety of the citizen. The reasons that have led to the support of the Democratic candidate for Governor, after having supported the Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1896, and while I stand ready to support him again in 1900, these reasons I am prepared to give at any time to any person who cares to hear them. The business of this occasion is to discuss the principles of civic duty which should govern us in deciding between the various candidates for judicial office at this election. Now, it may seem a strong if not an extravagant assertion if I state that individual safety, individual liberty, individual character, in fact, even the existence of civilized government in this community, are involved in the disposition which the people of this city will make of the issues submitted to them at the coming election.

Now, much has been said about bosses and bossism. But it must be remembered that we have not assembled here to contest the existence of a boss-ship, but rather to prevent the extension of its powers over the judiciary. All the powers of this Municipality, executive and legislative, are centred in the hands of the individual who rules the destiny of the local Democracy, in the hands of the bosses, and there it will remain, whatever may be the outcome of this canvass. But the reserved rights of the citizen—his right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—are still his property and will remain his property just so long as there are independent Judges to defend them, and no longer. It is, therefore, said that the elementary rights of citizenship, the right of the citizen to enjoy his individual privileges by virtue of the Constitution under which he lives, or the necessity of his seeking them from the favor of the boss, exercised and dispensed through his dependence on the bench, all depend on the outcome of this election. [Applause.]

METHOD OF GOVERNMENT.

What is this Government of ours? Where can we find a parallel to it? Nowhere in the history of other nations or of other races. A nominal government is installed in the City Hall; the actual government is administered in the Democratic Club. Officers are chosen and appointed to discharge certain functions, and to a certain extent they do discharge them; but outside of the mere routine duties of their departments every exercise of discretionary power is controlled and prescribed by a private individual who is not under the necessity of even recording his decrees or of acknowledging them.

Ten thousand men are in the employ of the City Government, whose appointments, in contemplation of law, are supposed to spring from the various departments, and they themselves are supposed to be responsible for these departments, but each one holds his office through the favor, or at least the forbearance, of the boss, whose decrees, though unregistered, are more powerful than the law, yet whose existence is not recognized by the law, whose nod can make a fortune or unmake a career. Every financial interest in this great city counts its favor and its displeasure to-day by the sum to declare he needed a million dollars for political purposes, before next Friday two millions would be furnished. If anybody refused to give him the position to which he thought he was entitled, that person might find an engine house erected in his back yard. [Applause.] It is only necessary for an individual to fall under his displeasure to have 10,000 sets of wits planning to attract the favor of the boss by devising methods of annoying the object of his resentment.

It is only fair and simple justice that I should say, considering his opportunities, considering his power, that our boss may well declare with Lord Clive: "Considering my opportunities, I am amazed at my own moderation." Conceive for a moment his position, and then tell me if it be rather not entitled to praise for forbearance than to blame for excess. I do not believe in boss government, but I think under existing conditions it is inevitable. I do not believe that this boss has created the boss-ship which he administers. He is not the source of it; he is the product of it. Why, the first speech I ever delivered was in Tammany Hall. I delivered against the measure which I then foresaw would result in the creation of despotic powers in this community, to which I now attribute the existence of the bosship as it ficurishes and dominates us, and nobody applauded me more heartily than the individual who is now the boss of Tammany Hall. I do not want any particular change in bosses. All bosses look alike to me. [Prolonged laughter and applause.]

POWER OF THE JUDICIARY.

Each one of us has rights, privileges, immunities, which are ours, secure from the, interference of any boss, even though he control the legislative and executive departments of city and State, so long as Judges are virtuous, free, and independent. [Applause.] But let the power of the boss be extended over the judiciary, let Judges be taught that their prospects of renomination and of promotion depend not upon loyalty to the people, but upon obedience to the boss, and then all rights and our privileges are no longer ours to be enjoyed while we obey the laws of our country, but they become the favor that we may enjoy from the forbearance or favor of a boss. [Applause.]

While the Judges remain independent our freedom is secure. Let this attempt to punish an independent Judge for the assertion of his independence—Judges are but human—and what Judge will venture to incur the fate which this people will themselves have visited upon him who has committed no offense except loyalty to their interests and a determination to defend them. If we have a servile judiciary we will still have our Constitution. We will still have all its nominal privileges. But who will enforce them in behalf of the victim of the boss's resentment? The rights of man, the elementary right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, have been asserted long before our Constitution was adopted. But the creation of an independent judiciary equipped with the power to enforce these rights on the application of the humblest citizen is the distinct contribution of the American democracy to the science of democratic government. [Applause.]

"A RECKLESS HAND RAISED."

And now, my friends, a faithful Judge, in the language of the courtiers, who surround the boss, is turned down because, forsooth, he has been loyal to his duty and faithful to his trust. (Applause.) Turned down? No, not yet. (Applause.) A reckless hand has been raised against the independence of the Judges and the sacred integrity of the temple of law, but that hand cannot strike a dangerous blow unless you, my fellow-citizens, sanction it and enforce it. (Applause.)

"It is said that this Judge has no special claim upon the recognition of the Democratic Party or of the electorate at large. My friends, I repeat, that I have no desire to invade the powers of the boss-ship as they exist. I am but protesting against their extension into a department which, if it be successful, will be fatal to judiciary boss-ship, our liberties, and our credit. [Applause.] Indeed, I believe we owe the boss a debt of gratitude for the frank, if cynical, avowal of his responsibility for this refusal to renominate a faithful Judge. He need not have shown any animosity and yet he could have effectually turned him down. Nay, he might have accomplished his defeat while pretending to favor his renomination. A wink to the gentlemen who infest the Democratic Club [applause] would have been sufficient and every one of them would have been ready to proclaim that never, never, never would he consent to the renomination of Judge Daly, although the leader of the organization was clamoring to bring it about.

With the courage of his convictions this boss has frankly declared that he is responsible for the defeat of Judge Daly's candidacy in the Democratic Convention, and that he was moved to the course he pursued because Judge Daly had refused him proper consideration. My friends, I do not believe that he himself understands the nature of that declaration. [Laughter.] Indeed, I doubt whether he understands the nature of the enterprise in which he is engaged. I do not know that he has formed any deliberate design to control the judiciary. No man can assume to measure or describe the mental operations of another. It may be that he has simply come to the conclusion that this man who pretends to have been considerate had been indifferent, and having, as he assumes, the power to punish him, he proceeds to exercise it, as a potentate always will exercise against an obnoxious person the power of punishment which he finds ready to his hand.

VIEWS AND STRENGTH.

But whatever may be his intention, the fact remains that if a Judge can be turned down because he fails to give a political boss proper consideration, the overthrow of judicial independence will be accomplished and the rights of the citizen will be fatally imperilled. How can it be otherwise? What is proper consideration? Who is to fix its limits? I think it was Warren Hastings who used to say that whenever there was a dispute about a principle between two powers the view of the stronger would always prevail. [Laughter.] In a dispute between a Judge and a boss as to the proper limits of "proper consideration," which do you think would be the stronger? If Judge Daly is defeated at this election, who in all this municipality would be so strong as the boss except the legislative and executive departments, who had just placed his heel on the neck of the judiciary and stricken down the only man who dared to incur his wrath by proclaiming the independence of his office? [Applause.]

I care not what may be his own intentions. The result of his success would be here his absolute domination, and it would necessarily lead to the abuse of his power. His power once established, his friends would demand that he exercise it. At first he might merely demand the appointment of a clerk. Again, it might be the appointment of a receiver. [Laughter.] But, in the long run, each exaction leading to fresh concessions and thereby stimulating new demands, he would be forced by the pressure behind him to dominate the procedure of the courts, to interfere between suitors, to accomplish the success of a follower or the defeat of an opponent, if such a thing could be found in town, after his power had been ratified by the vote of the electors next week. [Applause.]

POWER OF THE PEOPLE.

My friends, this outrage cannot be accomplished except through you. To-day you enjoy an independent judiciary. Will you preserve it? What message will you send to these other Judges whose future course will necessarily depend upon your action? Will you send a message of encouragement to the faithful priests at the altar bidding them preserve their lives undefiled and their hands unsoiled? Or will you abandon this man who has made no enemies except by his loyalty to you, will you permit him to be trampled under foot that his fate may be an awful warning to the other members of the judiciary, deterring them from following in his footsteps?

"How mad," said Judge Daly, "must be the brain that conceived the punishment of an upright Judge." [Great applause.] Aye, the fate of an individual, his prospects or his interests, are but a grain of sand on the seashore in comparison with the boundless sea itself when you wave them against the momentous issue that is now before the people for decision. I confess that I regret that any question affecting personal character has been brought into this contest. I think it belittles the magnitude of the issue. If the candidates named by the Democratic boss were angels from Paradise, robed in living light, yet it would still remain the sacred duty of this electorate to reject them. [Great applause.] It is not the choice of three men to wear the judicial ermine that is now before us, but the independence of the whole judiciary. Mad must be the brain that conceives the punishment of an upright Judge." His words are words of wonderful and weighty import. They concern no man more than he concerning whom they were spoken.

"No misfortune could overtake the boss which in the future he would deplore so bitterly as his own success in the attempt which he has made. It is the history of government that absolutism is never absolute. Even in Oriental countries despotism is tempered with assassination. Thank Heaven that in this age and in this country the dagger or the cup of poison has no place in political contests, but whenever a community has allowed any individual to assume powers dangerous to its own safety, there comes a period of revolt when the populists are as unjust and as cruel as formerly they have been profligate and generous.

"The Judges, if this attempt against Judge Daly succeed, will become subservient. But they will not enjoy the loss of their independence. They will resent the conditions which have deprived them of the dignified authority which for years they have exercised, and when the day of reaction comes, as come it will, when the people who have lavished favors upon the boss will have risen in fury charging him with crimes of which, perhaps, he is entirely innocent, clamoring for his blood as vehemently as they now applaud his appearance upon a platform, then the Judge who grovels most abjectly before him now in the day of his power will be the quickest to take him by the throat in the day of his difficulty."

## LETTERS THAT WERE READ.

At the end of Mr. Cockran's speech Lewis L. Delafield read the following letters from Abram S. Hewitt and Frederic R. Coudert, and said that the committee had received one from Edward M. Shepard.

**Ex-Mayor Hewitt's Message.**

John M. Bowers:

My Dear Sir: Although I am debarred by the limitations of age from accepting your invitation to address the meeting in support of the independence of the judiciary, perhaps this fact may add some weight to my convictions, that during the course of a long life I have never known an occasion when the expression of public opinion appeared to be more necessary in order to prevent the perpetration of a monstrous outrage. Not even in the crisis which preceded the civil war was presented an issue of equal importance to the people of this country. The right of secession under the Constitution was at least a debatable question, whereas no sane person can be found who will dispute the proposition that the Judges should not be only honest and capable, but should be absolutely independent of all political bias or partisan influence. The most precious possession of a free people is an honest and fearless judiciary.

The immortal declaration in Magna Charta "that justice shall not be sold," is the very foundation of our rights and liberties. The Supreme Court of the United States has always excited the admiration of statesmen, because it created an independent bulwark against executive and legislative interference with the liberties of the citizen and the rights of property. Every State in the Union has in like manner provided by its Constitution for the independence of the judicial bench of the Government. No President or Governor can attempt to control the courts without becoming liable to impeachment. What Presidents and Governors cannot do, a private citizen, holding no commission from the people and responsible to no constituted authority, arrogated to himself and claims the right to impose his will upon the Judges whom he has created. He is not only Judge maker, but assumes the role of Judge executioner. He thus becomes the fountain of judicial life and death. This preposterous claim, which can only spring from the abnormal combination of intellectual aberration with colossal self-conceit, is a challenge to the community not to be disregarded without the loss of its self-respect and of its freedom. In fact, the mere assertion of power to punish the Judges who do not pay proper consideration to his behests proceeds upon the theory that the people have no rights which the party leader is bound to respect.

In the presence of this pernicious issue all other questions sink into insignificance. What does it matter who is to be Governor of a State which is no longer free? What boots it whether we have a sound standard of value when the standard of justice is destroyed? Why should we discuss the question of providing a stable Government for a foreign country, when at home the very cornerstone of republican institutions is in danger of destruction? Why struggle for an economical and enlightened Government when the fruits of industry and business are at the mercy of arrogance, ignorance, and cupidity?

The mere statement of the preposterous demand which would convert the judicial bench into an annex of Tammany Hall is sufficient to call down from the people a rebuke so crushing that in our day and generation the courts will be relieved from the political influence which has made one candidate forget that he had an honorable record upon the bench and another Judge overlook the fact that by accepting a nomination under the implied condition of subservience he puts in peril the respect which he has justly earned by his ability and integrity.

Your meeting, therefore, is not only timely, but absolutely necessary for the preservation of free institutions. The movement has very properly been started by members of the bar, who are the natural defenders of civil liberty. But the question at stake is of less consequence to the lawyers than to the great mass of the people who are engaged in the honorable pursuits of civil life. If the Judges who have been recommended by the bar would fall of election the people will then begin to realize the calamitous consequences of a catastrophe which places their rights and property at the mercy of an irresponsible despotism.

But in the effort to accomplish a similar result Charles I. lost his head and James II. his throne. If a corresponding retribution should fall upon the author of this last attempt to lay sacrilegious hands upon the sanctuary of justice the people will indeed have reason to rejoice. Very truly yours,

ABRAM S. HEWITT.

New York, Oct. 21, 1898.

**F. R. Coudert's Letter.**

Dear Mr. Carter: I regret my inability to be personally present at the mass meeting to be held on Oct. 21 at Carnegie Hall. There is no subject that can equal in importance the independence of the judiciary. Our differences on political, municipal, and financial matters are of small amount compared to this. If all else should fail us, a fearless and independent bench, supported by a fearless and independent bar, will do much to enforce purity, and redeem the Nation which feels their influence.

It is appalling to think that, at this late day of our political existence, a just Judge, after having served his honor or his country a generation, should be dismissed to private life for upholding the dignity of the Ermine. A certain Judge once said to the emissary of his royal master, who required of him a small sacrifice of judicial dignity: "Tell his Majesty that his Judges are here to render judgment, not to render services." Cannot an American Judge proclaim the same principle without incurring the penalty of dismissal?

As to the merits of the opposing candidates, it does not seem necessary to speak. Two of them, at least, deserve the respect of our bar, and the third may have satisfactorily explained the facts from which unfavorable inferences are sought to be drawn. All this seems irrelevant. The sole question is: Why has an honored and useful Judge been refused recognition after so long a service? The candid explanation of the power that is, has stated it in no uncertain speech; not lack of diligence, or of learning, or of honor stand in this Judge's path—only refusal to pay for office preferment by political service. Every man, woman, and child should stand up in rebuke of such an assault upon their common right, the right of justice, pure and undefiled. Yours very truly, F. R. COUDERT.

New York, Oct. 19, 1898.

**Edward M. Shepard Writes.**

The following message from Edward M. Shepard was given out for publication:

Dear Mr. Bowers: I am in entire sympathy with the proposed condemnation of the attempt to dismiss Judge Daly from the bench, and I sincerely regret that I cannot well myself attend the meeting of lawyers at Carnegie Hall to-night. For I wish to declare in public my conviction that this attempt is absolutely inconsistent with the independence of the judiciary, and, as such, is a blow at an essential safeguard of Democratic institutions. In this view there are united, I believe, the members of the bar who have at heart the honor and usefulness of their profession and good citizens who know what are the conditions of good government. Here is a Judge who has served the public for twenty-eight years, and has so borne himself as to earn the general confidence of the people. Here is a magistrate in a seat which should be absolutely free from partisan influence, high or low, good or bad. And here is a proposition to turn him out, not because he has not been a good Judge or because in act as Judge he has given offense to some part of the political party from which he received his original nomination. The attempt to dismiss him should fail, whatever the merits or demerits of competitors for his place.

It would be improper for me to urge upon your meeting any partisan consideration; but it is neither partisan nor improper for me, a Democrat as I am in politics, to say that, so far as I know, the masses of Democrats, so far as they have considered the matter, regard it with extreme disapproval. And they may well and especially so regard it, for interference with the independence of the judiciary involves a complete heresy to the doctrine and traditions of their party. In a Democratic Convention of this State many years ago it was proposed to refuse renomination to a distinguished magistrate for the reason that he had thought it his duty to do a judicial act displeasing to large numbers of the Democratic Party, which had originally nominated him. It was one of the greatest of Democrats, Horatio Seymour, who then, with the noble eloquence of which he was the master, pointed out both the wrong and the folly of such a course, and that Democratic convention, in spite of a natural adverse feeling, by voting the renomination, declared the independence of the judiciary to be fundamental to good Democracy.

I sincerely trust that, of all good citizens, the Democrats especially will, while loyal to their own ticket, honor themselves and their party by voting for Judge Daly. Faithfully yours,

EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

New York, Oct. 21, 1898.

## LETTER FROM JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

Chairman Carter introduced Charles C. Beaman as the last speaker of the evening. Before speaking Mr. Beaman read the following letter from Joseph H. Choate:

Dear Mr. Carter: I regret, more than I can express, that the death of a very near relative, whose funeral takes place Friday afternoon in Cambridge, prevents my taking part, as I had promised to do, in the meeting at Carnegie Hall, over which you are to preside, in defense of the honor and independence of the judiciary, and I beg you to make it clear to the audience that nothing short of imperative necessity could keep me away from the meeting.

It seems to me that a most critical emergency confronts the people of New York, which may well excite the alarm of those persons, who believe that we should live under a government of laws and not of men. An honorable Judge, of high character and great experience, who has rendered twenty-eight years of continuous service, and has won the confidence and respect of all the citizens of New York, but one, is to be driven from the bench by the arbitrary edict of that one man, for the sole and avowed reason that he would not be induced or compelled to obey his bidding and to grant judicial orders to which he claimed to be entitled, as patronage. If this is not enough to arouse the indignation and combined action of all good citizens, to prevent the consummation of such a nefarious scheme—I know not what could stir them.

If Mr. Croker is to have his way, and in the place of Judges who have served the people well is by his sole authority to appoint those who, he is satisfied, will show him "proper consideration" in the discharge of their judicial functions, we are in danger of relapsing into that condition with regard to our courts, which the late James T. Brady, of ever-honored and beloved memory, referred to when he said that it was better to know the Judge than to know the law.

It was the Bar Association of the City of New York, then organized for the purpose, that drove from office the corrupt Judges who, in alliance with Tammany Hall, and as its tools and agents, bought and sold the judgments of the courts and despoiled and robbed the people under the forms of law.

It again more than justified its existence by the courage and tenacity with which it prevented another Judge, who had sinned against the people, and who was attempted to be palmed off upon them as a party candidate, from continuing in his seat upon the bench. In both of those noted instances the people, by overwhelming majorities, stood by the association, and I am persuaded that they will do so in this case, which does not differ from those in kind or in the real principle involved.

It was not my good fortune to participate in the proceedings of the association last week, by which we threw down the gantlet to Mr. Croker and challenged him to an open contest before the people on this vital question. But I rejoice that the association has buckled on its armor, and is in the field for the defense and preservation of an honest judiciary.

I believe that as we succeeded in winning an overwhelming victory against Barnard, Cardozo, and McCunn, and many years later against Maynard, we shall succeed again in this instance, by the wisdom and good sense of the people of New York when they come to understand the situation, which it is the object of this meeting to unfold.

If I am rightly informed, this attempted outrage upon popular rights, this defiant attempt to degrade and dishonor the judicial office by punishing one of our approved and honored Judges for doing his duty, will fail to receive the encouragement and support of a very large proportion of the Democratic Party, whose representatives will make themselves heard at this meeting with no uncertain sound. The great mass of independent voters must be clearly advised of the facts and of the real character of this intended outrage, and they will unite with the great majority of the bar to denounce and prevent it.

I cordially approve of Mr. Croker's proposition for the formation of a new bar association, which shall be all his own. There is ample room for it and abundant material for its composition. Such a separate organization will be of great service to the public and to all honest suitors, especially if the rules of admission to the bar be relaxed in his favor, as they were in favor of his great prototype and model, William M. Tweed, so that he may be made President of the new association. Then all who want lawyers who know the law will know where to go, and those who are in search of advocates who know the Judge will be equally well provided.

It is for the people of the City of New York to determine now, once for all, whether they will stand by honest and faithful Judges, and have a sound and wholesome administration of justice, or whether they will surrender our whole judicial system as mere spoils to the spoiler.

Again regretting that I cannot be present, as I promised, I remain, most truly yours,

JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

Boston, Oct. 20, 1898.

## CHARLES C. BEAMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Beaman, after reading Mr. Choate's letter, spoke, in part, as follows:

We are selecting three Judges, whose term of office each is fourteen years—three Judges, I think, out of the twenty-two Judges of the Supreme Court. It happens, as you may see on this occasion, that there is a large number to be selected—one on account of a term that expires, and one to fill a vacancy which was filled temporarily by the appointment of Judge Cohen, and the third to take the place of Judge Pryor, who is retired by his having reached the age limit, seventy years; therefore we have got three of these Judges, with terms of office of fourteen years, to select. And we say they should be independent.

Up in the country where I farmed there was a good old woman, who was troubled about a leaky roof, and she said to her husband: "My dear Mr. Johnson, our roof is leaking. It rained last night, and it has got wet all around in the place; you have got to do something about it." "Well, my dear, let's talk about it." "Josiah," she said, "this roof don't need talking about; it needs attending to." [Laughter and applause.]

Now, at this time of night the question of a judicial election doesn't need talking about. It is something that needs attending to. Now what have you got to do in attending to it? You, Josiah, and you, Josiah? Are you registered? Well, if you are not, to-morrow is the last day.

Now, in regard to these other gentlemen on that ticket: not on the ticket with Judge Daly, but on the other ticket. What is their position? Well, they have never gone back on it before, perhaps they have never promised that they won't go back on it, but we lawyers know something about circumstantial evidence. We believe that the boss that turns down Daly and says to the public: "I turned down Judge Daly because he did not sign the orders that I wanted. Doesn't he understand that these men will sign the orders that he wants? I don't say that they have promised to; but they know he expects it, and, therefore, my Democratic friends here, and your Democratic friends, say "Down every one of them."

The only safe way to vote for Judges is to put a cross against the name of the three—I will say four, because I include the City Judge—the four Judges that in your opinion will be free and independent. Put your cross in the circle at the end of which ever ticket you please; then besides put a cross at the name of the Judges that you believe will be free and independent.

SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

Among the boxholders and men on the stage were the following:

Wheeler H. Peckham, Paul D. Cravath, John E. Parsons, Charles E. Miller, George W. Wickersham, Julien T. Davies, Benjamin F. Tracy, William Allen Butler, Everett P. Wheeler, Elihu Root, Joseph Larocque, Henry W. Taft, Frederick R. Betts, George Hoadly, Gibson Putzel, Charles H. Treat.

Frederick W. Holls, B. Aymar Sands, Thomas Thacher, William Nelson Cromwell, R. B. Perkins, F. B. Jennings, Prof. W. A. Koener, John C. Rose, Jr., Edgar Leaycraft, Herbert Noble, William R. Wilcox, George C. Austin, William J. Moran, William D. Leonard, Alfred E. Marling, Benjamin E. Hall, Horace E. Deming, Cornelius Van Cott, Judge William H. Arnoux, Alfred Seligsburg, Nathan Bijur, Horace S. Ely, William Brookfield, and Jacob W. Mack.

## JUSTICES ON LEVENTRITT.

Five of Them Give the Democratic Candidate Certificates of Character—Able Lawyer and Honest Man.

The Justices of the Supreme Court who sit in the New York County Courthouse had until yesterday refused to be drawn into the discussion raised by the Bar Association as to the fitness of David Leventritt, one of the Democratic candidates for the Supreme bench. Yesterday, however, Justices Truax, Bischoff, Bookstaver, McAdam, and McLean expressed their several opinions that the attack on Mr. Leventritt has been an unjust one, and declared him a good lawyer and a man of high character and attainments. Justice Roger A. Pryor declined to express an opinion.

The expressions of the five Justices follow:

JUSTICE HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER.—I don't care to become involved in any political movements or campaigns rows, but I believe this to be an exceptional case. I have known Mr. David Leventritt for upward of twenty years, and my relations with him, both as a lawyer and as a Judge, have been most pleasant. He has appeared before me in many cases, and he has shown himself to be an exceptionally brilliant lawyer. He is always fair in his statements in a case and exceedingly careful of his client's interests.

I don't believe that he was

# THREE DAYS' REGISTRATION

## Totals for the City Show a Falling Off from Last Year.

## 418,891 FOR THE ENTIRE CITY

### There Was a Noticeable Decrease in the Eighth Assembly and Other East Side Districts.

The third day's registration throughout the city showed a falling off from last year. Doubtless the heavy rain last evening kept many away from the places of registration who will enroll their names to-day. One noticeable falling-off was in the Eighth Assembly District. The day's work showed a total of 907 against 1,321 last year.

In Brooklyn, the Twenty-third, known as the "banner ward," registered exactly 500 less votes than in 1897, and about 70 more than on the third day of 1896.

The day passed without serious incident in any of the districts so far as reported. Only two or three arrests were made on charges of attempted illegal registration. Full tables follow:

**Manhattan and the Bronx.**

| Ass'bly District. | Third Day. 1894. | Third Day. 1895. | Third Day. 1896. | Third Day. 1897. | Third Day. 1898. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1,841 | 1,235 | 1,282 | 1,534 | 1,251 |
| 2 | 2,254 | 1,647 | 1,927 | 2,141 | 1,615 |
| 3 | 1,777 | 1,769 | 1,852 | 2,215 | 1,721 |
| 4 | 1,678 | 1,712 | 1,908 | 1,932 | 1,438 |
| 5 | 1,865 | 1,605 | 1,884 | 2,313 | 1,718 |
| 6 | 1,952 | 2,004 | 2,319 | 2,730 | 2,186 |
| 7 | 2,422 | 1,756 | 1,992 | 2,316 | 1,708 |
| 8 | 2,575 | 1,166 | 1,120 | 1,321 | 907 |
| 9 | 2,424 | 1,751 | 1,985 | 2,294 | 1,818 |
| 10 | 2,123 | 1,668 | 1,783 | 1,982 | 1,414 |
| 11 | 1,823 | 1,571 | 1,727 | 2,084 | 1,660 |
| 12 | 1,952 | 1,426 | 1,411 | 1,618 | 1,120 |
| 13 | 2,248 | 1,393 | 1,693 | 1,841 | 1,501 |
| 14 | 2,053 | 1,827 | 1,942 | 2,095 | 1,650 |
| 15 | 2,159 | 1,468 | 1,655 | 1,890 | 1,534 |
| 16 | 2,225 | 1,603 | 1,619 | 1,789 | 1,372 |
| 17 | 1,760 | 1,583 | 1,690 | 1,892 | 1,533 |
| 18 | 1,921 | 1,867 | 1,931 | 2,183 | 1,718 |
| 19 | 2,841 | 2,080 | 2,469 | 2,989 | 2,537 |
| 20 | 1,543 | 1,821 | 1,920 | 2,255 | 1,925 |
| 21 | 2,100 | 2,169 | 2,672 | 3,245 | 3,116 |
| 22 | 1,756 | 1,801 | 1,883 | 2,211 | 1,801 |
| 23 | 2,667 | 1,980 | 2,396 | 2,903 | 2,507 |
| 24 | 1,901 | 1,567 | 1,856 | 2,143 | 1,675 |
| 25 | 2,008 | 1,817 | 2,081 | 2,578 | 2,003 |
| 26 | 2,643 | 1,289 | 1,688 | 1,913 | 1,470 |
| 27 | 2,718 | 1,608 | 1,794 | 2,155 | 1,759 |
| 28 | 2,249 | 1,401 | 1,890 | 1,935 | 1,652 |
| 29 | 2,508 | 1,906 | 2,217 | 2,582 | 2,284 |
| 30 | 1,699 | 1,850 | 2,166 | 2,450 | 2,021 |
| 31 | .... | 1,965 | 2,328 | 3,168 | 3,004 |
| 32 | .... | 1,845 | 2,415 | 2,710 | 2,228 |
| 33 | .... | 1,753 | 2,017 | 2,387 | 1,856 |
| 34 | .... | 2,579 | 3,310 | 3,913 | 3,341 |
| 35 | .... | 3,084 | 3,987 | 4,816 | 3,715 |
| Annex | .... | 574 | 812 | 888 | 879 |
| Total | 63,338 | 62,069 | 71,530 | 83,217 | 67,637 |
| Total 1st day | 102,812 | 89,315 | 139,225 | 111,507 | 94,582 |
| 2d day | 98,878 | 82,456 | 70,718 | 67,250 | 78,005 |
| Total 3 days | 265,028 | 233,831 | 281,473 | 261,974 | 240,224 |
| Total 4 days | 308,401 | 281,007 | 330,619 | 324,789 | .... |
| Tot. vote. | 274,174 | 261,540 | 194,341 | 190,807 | .... |

**Brooklyn.**

| Ward. | 1894. | 1895. | 1896. | 1897. | 1898. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 892 | 941 | 960 | 1,163 | 865 |
| 2 | 404 | 352 | 452 | 399 | 328 |
| 3 | 726 | 773 | 866 | 988 | 690 |
| 4 | 653 | 634 | 673 | 766 | 523 |
| 5 | 783 | 740 | 772 | 824 | 608 |
| 6 | 1,566 | 1,560 | 1,755 | 1,924 | 1,453 |
| 7 | 1,536 | 1,679 | 1,636 | 1,956 | 1,487 |
| 8 | 1,541 | 1,510 | 1,799 | 2,014 | 1,565 |
| 9 | 1,004 | 1,363 | 1,626 | 1,944 | 1,363 |
| 10 | 1,518 | 1,656 | 1,680 | 1,898 | 1,362 |
| 11 | 989 | 1,129 | 1,112 | 1,212 | 874 |
| 12 | 1,205 | 1,138 | 1,253 | 1,230 | 922 |
| 13 | 1,034 | 1,199 | 1,166 | 1,340 | 1,005 |
| 14 | 1,169 | 1,168 | 1,161 | 1,302 | 936 |
| 15 | 1,017 | 1,272 | 1,337 | 1,521 | 1,131 |
| 16 | 1,446 | 1,573 | 1,625 | 1,718 | 1,350 |
| 17 | 1,712 | 1,927 | 2,052 | 2,385 | 1,901 |
| 18 | 786 | 866 | 929 | 997 | 753 |
| 19 | 1,390 | 1,500 | 1,557 | 1,790 | 1,385 |
| 20 | 940 | 1,121 | 1,073 | 1,248 | 1,023 |
| 21 | 2,085 | 2,291 | 2,496 | 2,693 | 2,064 |
| 22 | 2,137 | 2,168 | 2,514 | 2,910 | 2,092 |
| 23 | 2,102 | 2,239 | 2,325 | 2,899 | 2,399 |
| 24 | 982 | 995 | 1,105 | 1,217 | 904 |
| 25 | 1,426 | 1,771 | 1,908 | 2,025 | 1,696 |
| 26 | 1,636 | 1,827 | 2,168 | 2,491 | 1,655 |
| 27 | 1,261 | 1,411 | 1,529 | 1,623 | 1,289 |
| 28 | 2,108 | 2,435 | 2,817 | 3,099 | 2,532 |
| 29 | 483 | 698 | 834 | 948 | 716 |
| 30 | 377 | 614 | 729 | 834 | 628 |
| 31 | 369 | 496 | 462 | 623 | 373 |
| 32 | .... | .... | 210 | 214 | 280 |
| Totals. | 37,877 | 41,382 | 44,561 | 49,895 | 38,215 |
| Total 1st day | 76,146 | 59,868 | 90,185 | 75,181 | 60,063 |
| Total two days | 131,784 | 114,584 | 133,090 | 116,270 | 114,275 |
| Total three days | 169,661 | 155,966 | 177,651 | 166,165 | 152,510 |
| Total, 4 days | 183,824 | 207,333 | 183,824 | ..... | ..... |
| Total vote | 168,058 | 193,341 | 190,807 | ..... | ..... |

**Richmond.**

| Wards. | 1897. | 1898. |
|---|---|---|
| 1st | .... | 707 |
| 2d | .... | 473 |
| 3d | .... | 375 |
| th | .... | 374 |
| 5th | .... | 242 |
| Total | 3,229 | 2,171 |
| Total first day | 4,142 | 3,028 |
| Total, two day | 7,371 | 6,584 |
| Total, three days | 10,129 | 8,755 |

**Queens.**

| Wards. | 1897. | 1898. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | .... | 1,579 |
| 2 | .... | 1,036 |
| 3 | .... | 841 |
| 4 | .... | 885 |
| 5 | .... | 229 |
| Total | 6,025 | 4,570 |
| Total first day | 6,391 | 5,828 |
| Total two days | 12,416 | 10,229 |
| Total three days | 18,084 | 17,799 |

**Recapitulation.**

| | 1897. | 1898. |
|---|---|---|
| Manhattan and Bronx | 83,140 | 67,637 |
| Brooklyn | 49,929 | 38,215 |
| Queens | 5,628 | 4,570 |
| Richmond | 2,758 | 2,171 |
| Total for 3 days | 456,269 | 418,891 |
| Total for 1st day | 197,221 | 163,620 |
| Total for 2 days | 314,814 | 306,298 |
| Total for 3 days | 456,269 | 438,704 |

Jacob A. Riis of Richmond Hill, L. I., a supporter of Col. Roosevelt, called on Police Commissioners Abell and York yesterday morning, and said that on Oct. 15 the rules of registration had been violated in his election district, the Seventh, of the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens. He said that a policeman in the booth was taking down the names of all persons registering.

The policeman did not understand his name when he registered, and asked the Inspector how to spell it. Mr. Riis said that the Inspector told the policeman how to spell the name.

Policeman McGuire, the man complained of by Mr. Riis, was before the Police Board in the afternoon, together with his superior officer, Sergt. Gardener. McGuire explained that he was attached to the Church Street Station, and was detailed at Richmond Hill Oct. 15, when Riis registered. He admitted that he copied the names of the persons registered in a small blankbook, and stated that this had been the custom in the Borough of Manhattan, where he belonged.

Sergt. Gardener told the Commissioner that the names were merely taken for the purpose of ascertaining whether any persons registered falsely from boarding houses or hotels. The Commissioners took the complaint under consideration.

During the day Percival L. Hudson of 135 East Fifteenth Street presented an affidavit to the Police Commissioners alleging that after he had registered at 174 Third Avenue a policeman asked if he did not want to be enrolled for the primaries. He replied that he wanted to be enrolled as a Republican. Chief Devery was called, and immediately sent for Policeman Rau, who was on duty at that place. The policeman produced his book, but it failed to show any sign of Hudson's name. Mr. York took charge of the book.

An order was issued by Chief Devery last night referring to the charges of violations made and cautioning all heads of precincts to instruct their men to follow department rules in regard to the use of the books. No policeman, the Chief says, must ask the name of the political party of a man who registers or interfere with him in any way if he conducts himself properly.

George Brady, a butler, claiming a residence at 11 and 13 Bowery, was arrested yesterday at the registration booth at 40 Division Street.

In the Essex Market Court Deputy Parker told the Magistrate that the man did not live at the Bowery lodging house regularly and had no right to register from there. Brady said that he lived in the lodging house whenever he could get sufficient money to pay for a room. Magistrate Kudlich held him in $500 bail for examination.

John Hethrington of 403 East Seventieth Street, who was arrested a few days ago for illegal registration, was held for trial in $500 bail in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning. Magistrate Crane said that he did not think that the prisoner intended to disobey the law. His statement that the Registration Board said he was competent to register was no excuse. The Registration Board had no judicial functions, he said.

**Registration Up the State.**

LOCKPORT, Oct. 21.—Lockport's total registration for three days is 3,402; for the corresponding three days last year it was 2,795.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 21.—The total registration for three days is 4,671. Last year it was 4,296.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 21.—Registration for the first three days has shown a falling off in the various wards of from 10 to 25 per cent. from the figures of 1897. Both parties suffer about equally.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 21.—Rochester's registration for three days closing to-night is 21,795; same days in 1897 gave registration of 27,218.

CORNING, Oct. 21.—The total registration for three days is 1,952. For three days in 1897 the figures were 1,451.

TROY, Oct. 21.—The total registration for three days is 11,239, against 10,861 for the same period in 1897.

ALBANY, Oct. 21.—The total registration for three days is 19,048, against 19,305 last year.

ELMIRA, Oct. 21.—Owing to the severe rainstorm to-day there was a large falling off in registration in the city wards, the Sixth Ward alone showing a decrease of 200 from the close of the third day's registration last year.

UTICA, Oct. 21.—The registration for three days this year shows a total of 9,363; the total for same period in 1897 was 9,730.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 21.—The total registration for three days in this city is 4,410, which does not vary much from last year.

BUFFALO, Oct. 21.—The registration in this city to-day foots up 14,685. The total for the three days is 48,754, against 53,142 last year.

# RESIST DEPUTIES, SAYS HILL.

### "Knock Them Down If They Interfere"—"Reckless Talk," Mr. Platt's Comment.

David B. Hill said yesterday, when asked what he would advise Democratic voters to do in the event they felt they were interfered with by deputies acting under the metropolitan election law:

"I meant everything I said in my speech in Brooklyn last night when I denounced that law. I might have been ever more emphatic. If any Democrat legally entitled to vote is interfered with by one of these McCullagh deputies he should resist. He should even resist with force—slap him in the head and knock him down."

Mr. Hill said this with great vehemence. He grasped the lapel of one of his interviewers, and illustrated what he meant by striking the reporter on the head with an imaginary club.

"Of course," added Mr. Hill, "a citizen would take his chances in so acting, but he would be taking about the same chance a deputy takes when arresting a legal voter. But the man who is legally entitled to vote would be sustained in any resistance he might offer to unjust interference.

"As I said last night, the Force bill is a rankly partisan measure. It is aimed at Democrats, and is intended to intimidate Democratic voters. A deputy who attempts to interfere with a man legally entitled to vote becomes himself a lawbreaker, and should be resisted as such."

Mr. Hill said that he would probably speak in Manhattan before the close of the campaign. He left this city yesterday afternoon for his home. He said that he will speak in Buffalo, Utica, and elsewhere up the State, and would probably end his tour here just before election day.

Senator Platt was asked at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday what he thought of Mr. Hill's advice to voters.

"It compares very favorably," said Mr. Platt, "with some of the things Mr. Croker has been saying lately. Mr. Hill and Mr. Croker seem to be engaged in a competition as to which can say the more reckless things. After the election is over, I think it would be a good plan for the State Committee to get together and award the prize."

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee said: "I should say it was a most impolitic utterance for Mr. Hill to make. Law is law, and it must be obeyed. If any voter feels that he is being illegally interfered with in the exercise of his rights he has ample recourse to the law. Mr. Hill might as well advise a man to resist a Sheriff who tried to arrest him with a warrant that he believed to be improperly drawn."

Congressman Serano E. Payne said: "I am astounded that David B. Hill should have said such a thing. I have always regarded him as a cool and cautious man, but he must have lost his head when he goes so far as to advise physical resistance to an officer of the law. It sounds more like Mr. Croker than Mr. Hill. Perhaps the ex-Senator is resorting to that sort of talk in order to rehabilitate himself with the people, who now seem to be dominant in his party."

# VOLUNTEERS AND THE ELECTIONS

### Men Not Yet Mustered Out Afraid They Will Lose Their Vote.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Secretary of State Palmer is in receipt of several letters from soldiers of the volunteer regiments who are at their home stations, practically out of service, but not yet mustered out, in which the writers say they do not know what to do about the elections. As they are still in the United States service they cannot register, and they are fearful that they will lose their vote. Most of the letters are from members of the Seventy-first Regiment of New York City.

Gen. Palmer communicated with the War Department, asking the date when the regiments will be mustered out, and the department answered that it did not know. Then he wrote to the men themselves, and they informed him they understand they will not be mustered out until Nov. 27.

Probably the only solution of the difficulty will be for the men to vote under the soldiers' vote law, but the Secretary desires to communicate with Gen. Randolph, the United States mustering officer, before giving an opinion to that effect.

# THE RIGHT OF SOLDIERS TO VOTE.

### Justice Pryor Decides that A. L. Connett Is Entitled to Register.

Justice Pryor granted a peremptory writ of mandamus in the Supreme Court yesterday directing the Board of Election Inspectors of the Fifteenth Election District of the Fifth Assembly District to permit Allen L. Connett to register.

Connett had been a resident of the United States for upward of thirty years. Until May 2 last he lived at 260 West Twenty-ninth Street. When the war with Spain broke out he enlisted in the Ninth Regiment. He remained with the regiment until it returned to New York on Sept. 18, and since that time has been living at the armory. When Connett went to the booth to register the Inspectors refused to put his name on the lists. Justice Pryor decided that Connett was entitled to register from Fourteenth Street.

# THE FIGHT IN THE FOURTEENTH

### Adherents of Quigg and Chanler Contesting Every Inch of the District—Collector Bidwell Condemned.

The Congressional fight in the Fourteenth District waxes hotter daily. The adherents of Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg and Capt. William Astor Chanler were making desperate efforts yesterday to get electors to the registration booths, and when night fell each side was claiming that its registration was larger than in years. In the evening the campaign work was transferred to the meeting halls, and speeches were made all through the district.

The Democrats are loud in their condemnation of Collector Bidwell, who they say has taken on his shoulders Mr. Quigg's duties as County Chairman so as to allow Mr. Quigg to devote his whole energy to his personal canvass. His action was denounced at every Democratic meeting in the district last night as being the first case of a prominent Federal officer's taking active part in local politics since the Administration of President Arthur. Orders expressly forbidding such action, it was said, were issued by Presidents Cleveland and Harrison, and officials were removed for such acts. Collector Bidwell, it was pointed out, is incidentally furthering the interests of Col. Roosevelt, who objected to such action when he was Civil Service Commissioner, and went so far as to object to Federal office holders being made subject to political assessment. It was charged that Collector Bidwell has allowed the Republican State Committee to obtain the name and address of each employe in the Custom House, and that each has received a circular requesting contributions for the Republican campaign.

Capt. Chanler addressed meetings last night at One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue; One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue; Ninety-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; Seventy-seventh Street and Avenue A, and One Hundred and Eleventh Street and the Boulevard. The Democrats of the district are arranging for a mass meeting to be held at the St. Nicholas Rink, Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, week after next. Speeches will be made by Mr. Chanler and Senators Grady and O'Sullivan.

There was rejoicing among the regular Republicans all over the district last night over the withdrawal from the Congressional race of Frank L. Warner. Warner was a sailor on the auxiliary cruiser Yankee. Upon his return he conceived the idea of running for Congress on his war record. He rallied a sufficient following to make it necessary to maintain two headquarters—one at Seventy-fourth Street and Third Avenue and the other in One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and it is said drew support from both parties, but principally from among the Republicans.

Additional Quigg headquarters will be opened to-day near Third Avenue, probably in Sixty-seventh Street. John T. McNeill claims the district for Quigg by from 5,000 to 7,000 majority.

# DEPARTURE OF MR. VAN WYCK.

### The Democratic Candidate Starts for Buffalo—No Display, and a Demonstration Is Avoided.

Augustus Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate for Governor, started for Buffalo at 8:45 P. M. yesterday, accompanied by Charles R. De Freest, Secretary of the Democratic Committee, in a compartment of the Wagner palace car Brentwood.

Justice Van Wyck took dinner at his home, 172 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, and had Mr. De Freest as a guest. At 7 o'clock both came to Manhattan and took a carriage to the Grand Central Station. There was no brass band, no torch-illumined aggregation of "rooters," no howling mobs to greet them. They walked quietly into the station, purchased tickets, and started for the train.

One man, who recognized the candidate, sang out the words of the comic song, "Put Me Off at Buffalo." Then Justice Van Wyck was recognized by many departing passengers, and as he passed out many saluted him by raising their hats, while others applauded.

Justice Van Wyck was the first passenger to board the train. He took his seat and opened a newspaper. Shortly after, when visited by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, he said:

"I depart without any demonstration because I do not believe in it. If I were leaving New York for good I might like to have a few friends to see me off, but private cars and torches and bands do not win votes on such an occasion as this. We are making our fight on straightforward lines. We do not want any glitter and painted scenery to show what we are. I am a citizen of New York and I am not ashamed to travel with other citizens. I do not think the people like a candidate who thinks he is better than they are."

"What do you think of Mr. Hill's speech?"

"It is a valuable one. Every citizen—no matter what party he belongs to—should read it. It is sound judgment and it is truth. Mr. Hill is an authority on politics in general and knows what he is talking about."

Justice Van Wyck will speak at Buffalo to-night.

# SILVER DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

### An Appeal from the Decision of Secretary Palmer.

ALBANY, Oct. 21.—Attorneys representing the Chicago platform Democracy appeared before Secretary of State Palmer at 3 o'clock this afternoon and presented for filing an Ulster County petition, to take the place of the one which the Secretary of State refused to file last Friday because it was defective. The Secretary of State refused to accept the certificate.

Supreme Court Justice Chester at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon issued an order compelling the Secretary of State to show cause why he should not file the Ulster County petition, and thereby make the whole certificate of the Chicago platform Democracy perfect and entitle its nominees to a place on the ballot. The order is returnable before Justice Chester to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### Queens and Nassau Ballots.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has granted the application of Daniel Noble for a writ of mandamus requiring the Clerk of Queens County not to put the names of the candidates for Judges of Queens County on the ballots to be used in the territory which is to become the County of Nassau on Jan. 1 next. Mr. Noble is the Democratic candidate for Surrogate of Queens County.

### Caleb A. Simms for Van Wyck.

Caleb A. Simms, a well-known colored politician, who has heretofore affiliated with the Republican Party, yesterday came out for Judge Van Wyck for Governor. Simms announced his change of political faith in a letter addressed to George F. Scannell, the Tammany leader in the Twenty-fifth District.

# CIVIL SERVICE AND POLITICS.

### Commission Warns Members of Examining Boards that Partisan Activity Is a Cause of Removal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Civil Service Commission has issued a circular which is being sent to the members of the 700 Boards of Examiners throughout the country, on the "Political Activity of Federal Officers and Employes." It calls attention to extracts from the Executive instructions of July 14, 1880, which the circular says are still in force, and which are republished for the information and guidance of all officers and employes in the executive civil service. The circular then says:

The Postmaster General, in a letter dated Aug. 8, 1898, stated that the order of the President above quoted had been neither revoked nor modified.

Those who enter the classified civil service upon the ground of ascertained merit as established by the civil service rules, and are protected therein, should be quick to recognize the reciprocal obligations thereby imposed and avoid any action which now or at any future time could reasonably be subject to adverse political criticisms.

The commission believes that the best interests of the service will be promoted by the non-participation of all members of its Board of Examiners in political conventions or in the work of political committees.

While attendance at a political convention as a delegate or membership upon a political committee is not in itself a violation of the civil service rules, the commission holds that all partisan activity, if sufficient to impair usefulness as a representative of the civil service commission, is sufficient cause of removal from membership on any of its Board of Examiners.

Section 2 of the Civil Service act of Jan. 16, 1883, provides that no person in the public service "has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body."

### Wheat $2 a Bushel.

Some farmers are holding their wheat because they think the price will go to $2 a bushel. The price, however, may go down instead of up, and thus great losses will follow delay in selling. In all matters delays are dangerous, particularly so in sickness. At the first sign of biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, or constipation cure yourself with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Don't wait for you condition to improve itself, for it is apt to get worse still.


**B. Altman & Co.**

SALE OF LADIES' GLOVES.

*SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22d.*

8-Button length, Kid Suede Gloves, embroidered and plain, in Tans, Browns and Modes; usually sold at $1.50 at . . . 88c. Per Pair.


# THE ROOSEVELT CAMPAIGN

## A Large Audience at Poughkeepsie Listens to the Republican Nominee for Governor.

## STATE QUESTIONS DISCUSSED

### The Colonel Says the Republicans Reduced the Tax Rate and Exacted Larger Contributions from the Corporations.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 21.—A pouring rain did not deter an immense crowd from gathering in Collingwood Opera House here to-night to see and hear Col. Roosevelt, the Republican candidate for Governor. Nearly 3,000 people were packed into the theatre, and several hundred were turned away. Mayor Hull was the presiding officer, and seated with him on the stage were Col. John Jacob Astor, Col. Archibald Rogers, John A. Roosevelt, and many others. Among the occupants of the boxes were ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton and family and President Taylor of Vassar College and a party of Vassar students. The stage was draped with flags, and a large portrait of Col. Roosevelt hung over the speakers' table.

When Mayor Hull introduced the nominee for Governor the applause that greeted him lasted for several minutes. The Colonel introduced his address with a few words of praise of the volunteers, and a promise to improve the National Guard if elected. Then he took up State issues, saying:

"There are various State issues which are important. For instance, it is important that we should have low taxes. The present year the tax rate is one-fifth lower than it was five years ago, when our opponents were in power. The State has increased in wealth, and yet the amount that is collected from the State by direct taxation has diminished by over $200,000. During these five years some heavy additional burdens have been assumed by the State, notably the care of the insane, amounting to over $5,000,000, and the war appropriation of $1,500,000. Excluding the additions of this kind, it appears that actually less money has been appropriated and spent by the State now than five years ago for these branches of the Government, which are the same now as then.

"The State has been able to meet the additional burdens incurred in two or three different ways. Thus, although our opponents have claimed to be the especial foes of corporations, while we claim only to do strict justice to every interest, it is yet shown by the figures that, as is so often the case, honesty of performance is a good deal better than exuberance of promise; for during the last five years of Republican rule over $10,000,000 were collected under the corporation tax, while during the preceding five years of Democratic rule less than $7,000,000 were collected, the advance in our favor being over $3,000,000. The same comparison for the inheritance tax shows a difference of a million and a half in our favor for the same five years.

"Moreover, it appears that in the Controller's office, under the predecessors of the present Controller, nearly $1,700,000 was paid back by way of rebate on taxes to corporations. The decision of the United States Supreme Court has shown that this rebate should not have been paid back. It was simply a gratuity to the corporations, and, of course, the deficit had to be made up by adding to the general property tax, so that this gratuity to the corporations amounted to placing an additional burden upon the farmer, the mechanic, the tradesman and, in short, every man who pays his own property tax.

"A similar act of gratuitous liberality against the interests of the State occurred in the Controller's office before our people assumed power, in cancelling the State's title to lands in the Adirondacks. No less than 158,000 acres were thus presented by the State to various interests during the five years before 1893. Less than 3,000 acres have gone that way since that day, while applications for the cancellation of tax sales on 111,000 acres have been denied.

"These applications were denied under our admirable present Controller, Mr. Roberts, and by our admirable candidate for Controller, the present Deputy Controller, Mr. Morgan. The contrast in behalf of the present administration is most significant.

"It is a good thing to have lowered the tax rate. It is a good thing to have been vigilant in preventing either corporations or land grabbers from getting any undue advantage over the State. But it is a better thing to preserve our judiciary untainted and by word and deed to encourage respect for the law. On these two points the attitude of our opponents has assumed a somewhat grim significance during the last week in consequence of the deeds of Mr. Croker and the words of Mr. Hill.

"Mr. Croker has refused to nominate a Democratic Judge—Judge Daly—in the City of New York, in spite of the fact that that Judge has served with a stainless record for twenty-eight years on the bench, and he gave as the reason for refusing the nomination 'that Judge Daly while a Judge had declined to recognize his obligations to Tammany Hall.' In other words, Judge Daly is to be punished because on the bench he has respected his oath of office and has acknowledged obligations to nothing save to the people and to his own sense of right. I am heartily glad that my own party, realizing the importance of having our courts absolutely untainted, have themselves nominated Judge Daly, content that he should be a Democrat so long as he shows that as a Judge he recognizes no party obligations—no obligations to any organization or any man—but does his duty always as light is given him to see that duty.

"If the people permit this assault on the judiciary to go unpunished, a long stride will have been taken toward making the attitude of our Judges one of cringing subservience to the political dictator of the moment. There is but one way of rebuking this attitude. It is not enough to elect Judge Daly. The men who are responsible for the attempt to discredit the whole bench must be buried in overwhelming defeat.

"This attack upon the uprightness of the bench has been fittingly supplemented by Mr. Hill's words in his speech of yesterday. In so many words I regret to say that he urged his hearers to knock down those officers of the law who on election day did not happen to meet with their approval. Incitement to lawlessness and riot at the polls is an entirely fitting corrolary of the proposition that Judges must be punished if when Judges they do not show a proper sense of their obligations to political organizations. If you degrade the law you must pat lawlessness on the back.

"In the present issue of Harper's Weekly there is an exceedingly interesting article on 'Wide-Open New York.' Harper's Weekly is not a Republican paper. Read that article and you will then realize the cynical hypocrisy of the men who, having made such a record in the Government of the city, dare to pretend that they would act honestly in State affairs if given the power, and you will realize also the folly of the dupes who believe them.

"This campaign is especially a campaign for honesty—a campaign for honest administration in the State, for honest independence on the bench, and for honesty in National finance. I appeal not only to the Republicans and independents, but I appeal to all honest Democrats to stand with us."

Col. Roosevelt was followed by Congressman Sereno E. Payne of Auburn.

Mason Mitchell, the actor-Rough Rider, gave a vivid description of the Santiago campaign and of Col. Roosevelt's part in the charge up San Juan Hill, which awakened the audience to great enthusiasm.

### COL. ROOSEVELT'S PLANS.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt put in a busy day yesterday at Republican State Headquarters. At 6 o'clock in the afternoon, in company with Congressman Sereno E. Payne, he took a train for Poughkeepsie, where he spoke last night.

It was announced at Republican State Headquarters yesterday that Col. Roosevelt will speak at Albany and at Troy on Nov. 3. At the Troy meeting Gov. Black has promised to preside, and the speech which he will make as Chairman of the meeting, will be, so far as is yet arranged, his only contribution to the oratory of the campaign.

State Chairman Odell denied yesterday the reports that Gov. Black had been invited to speak on the condition that he avoid the discussion of State issues. "The Governor was simply invited to speak," he said, "without limitations or conditions of any kind."

Col. Roosevelt will speak at Little Falls this afternoon, and at Fonda, Johnstown, and Gloversville to-night. He will spend to-morrow at his home on Oyster Bay, and bright and early Monday morning he will start on a special train from the Erie Railroad Station, in Jersey City, for a week's tour of the State, with stops at almost every town along the route. With him on this trip will be Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Chauncey M. Depew, Judge W. M. K. Olcott, John T. McDonough, James R. Sheffield, and William J. Youngs.


The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

**Macy's**

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE.

We want our great Annex better known. It is the ideal shopping place for men, and also contains much that is of exceeding interest to men and women alike. Our vast Clothing Department, embracing Custom Tailoring and Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys, our Men's and Boys' Shoes, Men's and Boys' Hats, Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper, Harness, Fine Wines, High Grade Cigars and Smokers' Articles—all of which will be found in our Annex—grow in business every month. Why? Because we only sell the best qualities at prices very much lower than elsewhere.

**High-Grade Men's Clothing.**

For morning, wedding or afternoon reception the correct garment is a double-breasted frock coat with single or double breasted vest, made of black undressed worsted or Vicuna in black or Oxford. We have just received a new line of these goods made especially for us, of material that will look well and wear well and tailored accordingly. The Coats are of the proper length and are faced to the edge of the buttonholes with the best quality Merveilleux silk.

FineBlack Vicuna, silk lined throughout, 22.49

Undressed Worsteds, silk lined throughout, 21.84

Black Vicuna, lined with best quality Farmer's satin, 18.74

Black Diagonal, lined with best Farmer's satin, 12.49

Trousers to be worn with the above in a variety of patterns and of very fine worsteds, sold elsewhere at $6.00, 4.99

MEN'S OVERCOATS, in very fine Kerseys, raw edges, lap seams, silk velvet collars, lined throughout with best quality satin, all hand finish, equal to high grade custom work; sold elsewhere for $35.00, 28.49

MEN'S VERY FINE KERSEY OVERCOATS, lined throughout with best quality pure dye silk, very stylish and up to date in every respect; would be cheap at $30.00, only 24.99

MEN'S OVERCOATS, fine Montagnac, edges piped with velvet, lined throughout with guaranteed satin, velvet collar; lowest price ever quoted; elsewhere $25.00 to $30.00; our price, 21.49

MEN'S SACK SUITS, Double Breasted, in fine rough cheviots, broad satin facings, all hand finished, dressy and stylish; good value for $20.00 14.99

(1ST. FL., ANNEX.)

**Custom Tailoring**

This department is complete in every detail. From the medium price garment to the very finest that can be obtained is here at prices one-third less than exclusive tailors charge.

To better acquaint the public with our facilities to produce strictly high grade garments we offer Men's single and double breasted sack and cutaway suits to order in best makes of domestic and foreign Cheviot, Worsted, Cassimere and Vicuna Suitings, at the low price of 18.74

Men's Overcoats to order, wool dyed Kersey in all shades, black and blue, Oxford and mixtures, lined with Farmer's satin, serge or woolen lining, with satin yoke and sleeve lining, at . . . . . 19.94

Unexcelled facilities for making all kinds of Riding Breeches, Liveries and Uniforms of every description at lowest prices in the city.

(1ST FL., ANNEX.)


# SOLDIERS HISS ROOSEVELT

## His Picture Causes Uproar in a Brooklyn Armory.

## VAN WYCK'S PORTRAIT CHEERED

### Members of Fourteenth Regiment Say the Colonel Has Belittled the Militiamen.

A double incident that has set the tongues of politicians and military men to wagging with equal vigor occurred Thursday evening at the armory of the Fourteenth Regiment, in Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn. A campaign lithograph picture of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, displayed in the drill hall of the armory, was roundly hissed by the 800 or more members of the regiment that were at mess in the hall. A similar picture of Augustus Van Wyck, displayed a few moments before the Roosevelt lithograph was hung out, drew forth a prolonged cheer from the same 800 throats.

As to just how it all happened there is an interesting although confusing variety of statements. This much of orderly fact, however, has been brought out of the versions of the affair:

The soldiers had filed into the drill hall and seated themselves at the mess tables for their evening meal, when a square of white paper fluttered over the edge of the balcony and hung suspended from the railing, in full view of the assembled soldiers. On the paper were the familiar features of Judge Van Wyck. The appearance of the picture brought nearly every man in the hall to his feet in an instant.

"Three cheers for the man who will down the only hero of the war!" yelled a soldier at the far end of the hall.

A chair rolled back from the concave roof of the armory. Another and still another followed. Then the picture suddenly disappeared. It had been hauled down by Capt. Cross, the Officer of the Day, as the armory rules forbid the display of such things in the building.

Hardly had quiet been restored, when the man who had hung out the Van Wyck picture, a private in the regiment, suddenly appeared on the other side of the balcony and hung out a lithograph of Col. Roosevelt. A tumult of hisses, jeers, and catcalls followed instantly.

"Tear it down!"

"He slandered the infantry!"

"The whole thing in the war!"

These and similar outbursts came from all over the hall. Capt. Cross hurried around to the other side of the balcony and tore down the Roosevelt picture. Its disappearance served to quiet the soldiers, and they turned to their dinners.

Adjt. Foley, who was in charge at the armory last night, admitted that there had been a demonstration in the mess hall on Thursday evening. "I was not present myself," he said, "but I am told that there was some kind of an outburst. I do not know whose picture it was that was displayed. There may have been two of them. I am not sure as to that. The story that the men threw cups and other missiles at the picture, however, is wholly untrue. Such a thing could not have happened in the armory without somebody's being called to account for it. As it is, the matter has not even been brought to the attention of Col. Wilder."

Capt. Cross could not be found at the armory last night. It seemed to be the general sentiment among the members of the regiment that Col. Roosevelt had belittled the militiamen while lauding the Rough Riders.

### Fatal Political Fight in Texas.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 21.—Trouble between whites and blacks over politics has culminated in a fight in which Hope Adams, independent candidate for Sheriff, and leader of the independent movement against the White Men's Union Association, was shot dead. Adams was fired on by unknown men concealed in the County Court House. The shooting was precipitated by a negro named Jenkins, who fired on the white men in the Court House. The Sheriff has wired Gov. Culberson that he is unable to preserve order, and asked that troops be sent to the scene at once.

### Italian Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of the Italian Democratic Club of the Third District, held at 154 Bleecker Street last night, officers were elected and the Democratic ticket was indorsed. The officers of the club are: B. Bertini, President; Chev. Luigi Fugazzi, First Vice President; Luigi Biggio, Second Vice President; B. Ghiggeri, Treasurer, and Gaetano D'Amato, Secretary.


**HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE.**

Rich, Mellow and Pure.


# SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

**Miniature Almanac—This Day.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| Sun rises | 6:18 | Sun sets | 5:11 |
| Moon sets | 11:46 | | |

**High Water This Day.**

| | A. M. | | A. M. |
|---|---

# The Wanamaker Store

## A Tale of Men's Shoes

THE only trouble with these is that there are not enough of them. Aside from that, this is one of the best shoe stories we ever had the privilege of telling you.

There are only five hundred and ninety pairs of them, sizes 5, 7, and 7½ only. If you wear any other size this chance is not for you.

These are $4 and $5 and $6 shoes, and more of the $5 kind than of anything else. Leathers are patent calf, box calf, tan oil grain, kidskin, seal grain and waxed calfskin. Newest shapes,—it's a sample lot from a tip-top maker.

**$1.90 a Pair**

And get here quickly.

**Men's Fine Ready-to-Wear Clothing** You wish to be well dressed, of course. And at as little cost as possible, too, no doubt. Some helps to selections of stylish clothing follow. If these do not please you there are others in plenty:

At $15—Double-breasted sack suit of gray cheviot, with broad stripe; very stylish.

At $20—Single-breasted sack suit, in light gray cassimere, smooth velour finish; 5-button double-breasted vest; trousers in fashionable width.

At $20—Of blue heavy-weight serge; double-breasted sack coat, lined with Italian cloth; silk-faced to button holes; narrow stitched edges; hand-made collars and button-holes. As stylish a suit as can be found.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

**Some Unusual Clothing Offerings for Boys** Bring the boys in, and make selections from these lots. Economy and excellence hand in hand.

First, a lot of $1 knee trousers, of all-wool cheviots, well made and serviceable. Well to take several pairs of these, as we're only asking a half dollar a pair for them. Sizes, 3 to 16 years.

Then there's a lot of reefers for the knee-trouser boys. They come in all-wool chinchilla, warmly lined, some with velvet, others with ulster collars, nicely made up and stylish. They're very moderately priced. $4.50 to $6.50.

And top coats. Tell you only one sort at $5. It's of navy blue frieze, lined throughout with farmer's satin, velvet collar,—brimful of goodness and style, and fairly priced it would be at least $6.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

**A Winter Shoe for Men** Made of tan calf, and made waterproof by a process that is absolutely effective. A solid, comfortable shoe, with a heavy sole, but a good-looking shoe too, in a bluff and solid way. A shoe to wear in just the sort of weather and footing that is coming. The slushiest crossing will have no terrors.

**$3.90 a Pair.**

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

**Children's Wear** The designing of these beautiful things for children; —these dresses and jackets and reefers and capes and skirts,—requires a different order of talent from that displayed in the garments for adults, but a talent no less great. And the showing here is almost as large and varied in the one line as in the other.

We are searching for new talent all the time, but keeping a fast hold of all that we do find that proves good. Here are the results for girls from 4 to 14 years:

Dresses, from $1.25 to $42;
Jackets and Reefers, from $3.50 to $32;
Capes, from $5.50 to $15.

Second floor, Broadway.

**Women's Jackets and Capes** Every day is a first view day. Style after style and fancy after fancy comes in the morning, goes before night and is replaced by something else.

There is very little duplication, and the finer things come in *ones*. We hate the commonplace as badly as you do, and it wouldn't take long, with such selling, to make the newest thing commonplace if we permitted copying. Our resources for the constant renewal of novelty are the designers of the whole world, and they haven't slacked their producing yet.

If you are jacket-hunting, you will save time by coming here first. Nine times in ten you will save money also. The tenth time will be because you fail to buy.

Jackets for $7.50, and jackets for $130, and jackets all the way between. All new and most of them shown only here.

Capes from $5 to $140, and every price-step between.

**The "Lillian" Corset** This is our especial pride. It has grown so popular during the last half year that it has been rather difficult recently to keep in good supply of all sizes. We can tell to-day of a fine assortment, however. There are thirty-seven models shown, in silk, satin, coutil, jean and sateen. $1.25 to $20.

Second floor, Tenth street

**Men's Half Hose and Underwear** A few attractive lines mentioned here just as suggestions. If you know the advantage of buying in this Underwear Store no more need to be said. If you're a stranger here let us make your acquaintance through these;—a pleasant introduction:

MEN'S HALF HOSE

At 25c.—Of plain and ribbed cotton, in tan, slate, cadet blue, navy blue; of plain black cotton, with double soles and high spliced heels; of black cotton, with unbleached feet, also unbleached soles; of black cotton, fleece lined; also tan and Oxford colored merino.

At 50c.—Of black cashmere, with clerical merino split feet; of English black cashmere, in medium and heavy weight; of English natural wool; of English merino, in tan, gray and Oxford; of fancy striped colored merino.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

At $2 a suit—Of excellent quality merino; medium and heavy; well made and trimmed; drawers have re-enforced seats.

At $2.50 a suit—Of unbleached balbriggan, with a wool fleecing woven into the fabric inside, making a comfortable, warm and unshrinkable garment.

Broadway.

# JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A.T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y


## NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

**The Canadian Pacific and the Arbitrators' Decision on the Question of Transcontinental Differentials.**

MONTREAL, Oct. 21.—Vice President Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to-day issued a statement relative to the recent decision of the arbitrators at Chicago as to that road's right to transcontinental differentials, in which he says:

"The arbitrators seem to have rendered a decision adverse to the Canadian Pacific, but we are advised that the decision is based entirely upon a technical construction of the language of the resolution that purported to describe the question which was to be left to arbitration. That resolution, after reciting certain provisions, reads:

"'That the lines here represented will submit to arbitration the question of whether the Canadian Pacific Railway is or should be entitled to a differential under the rates made by the United States lines for the carriage of freight in question.'

"It appears that the arbitrators held that under this language the only question they could try was whether the Canadian Pacific Company had an inherent title to a differential, and that they could not go into the question as to whether, under existing conditions and in accordance with railway practice on this continent, the Vancouver route should be conceded a differential. This company's traffic officer, who attended the Denver meeting at which the resolution was passed, clearly understood that it contemplated a bona fide submission to arbitration of the material business question, and not merely a technical philological interpretation of the word 'entitled.'

"No sane man would claim that the Canadian Pacific or any other particular railway company had an inherent title to any differential. If we are correctly informed as to the basis of the arbitrators' decision, the question must be submitted again in such a form as to obtain a decision on the broad merits."

**CAPT. W. W. PEABODY TO RESIGN.**

**W. M. Greene to be the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern's Vice President.**

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—The resignation is announced of Capt. W. W. Peabody as Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway.

His physician has notified him that unless he ceases active work he will entirely lose his sight. He will present his resignation at the November meeting of the Board of Directors, but will remain in the board. His successor will be William M. Greene. †

**The Hocking Valley Rumor Denied.**

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 21.—Hocking Valley Railroad officials at the general offices deny a story sent out from Saginaw to the effect that the Hocking Valley is to be consolidated with the Flint and Père Marquette. Such a thing is impossible, they say, while the Hocking Valley is in the hands of a receiver.

**A MADRID PAPER SUPPRESSED.**

**Senor Gamazo Resigns from the Cabinet in Consequence.**

MADRID, Oct. 21.—El Nacional, the Conservative organ, which is supporting Gen. Weyler, was ordered suppressed for publishing an article not previously submitted to the censor, although its editor, Señor Figueroa, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, had been imprisoned. The affair caused a great sensation, and the suspension order was eventually annulled.

Señor Gamazo, Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works, has tendered his resignation as a protest against the arrest of the editor of El Nacional. The resignation has been accepted, Señor Sagasta taking Señor Gamazo's portfolio ad interim.

The newspapers have addressed a complaint to the Supreme Court against the refusal of Gen. Chinchilla, Governor General of Madrid, to respect the alleged inviolability of Señor Figueroa as a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

**Filipinos' Taxes on Commerce.**

MANILA, Oct. 21.—The insurgents are enforcing an export duty of $35 a ton upon hemp from southern ports brought to Manila. They are also enforcing 5 per cent. tonnage upon steamers and 20 per cent. upon freights. The American and British firms are compelled to pay these charges, though they protest strenuously against an arrangement all the more unjust because goods are entering Manila by railway from the north which evade duty and can undersell the legitimate trade.

**The Manila-Hongkong Cable Working**

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Eastern Telegraph Company says there is no foundation for the report circulated in the United States that the cable between Manila and Hongkong has been cut by Admiral Dewey. The cable is working this morning.

**Falling Tree Kills an Ithaca Hunter.**

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 21.—William Dunham of this city and two companions went coon hunting last night They treed the coon, and proceeded to chop down the tree. The tree fell suddenly, and Dunham was caught beneath it. He was instantly killed.

**Reduced Rates to Philadelphia via Royal Blue Line for the Peace Jubilee.**

For the Peace Jubilee at Philadelphia, October 26th and 27th, the Royal Blue Line will sell round-trip tickets from all stations to Philadelphia a rate of single fare for round trip. Tickets will be sold and good going Oct. 24th to 27th, and returning leave Philadelphia to October 31st, inclusive.

Stations in New York, Central R. R. of New Jersey, foot of Liberty Street, and South Ferry. —Adv.

## THE EVACUATION OF CUBA

**Our Government Satisfied that It Cannot Be Accomplished by Dec. 1.**

**MORE TIME TO BE GRANTED**

**America Prefers that Spain's Sovereignty Should Not Be Relinquished Until All Her Troops Have Departed.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—It is now certain that the complete evacuation of Cuba will be delayed beyond the period originally fixed by the Administration. This will follow entirely without reference to anything that has occurred in Paris before the Peace Commission.

The War Department has about satisfied itself that the task imposed upon the Spanish authorities, namely, the removal and transportation to a great distance by sea of about 120,000 soldiers, sick and well, with their accoutrements, was beyond the ability of the Spaniards. The magnitude of the task is shown by the fact that the great transatlantic steam lines crossing the Atlantic from New York, all combined, in prosperous seasons, would transport only about 50,000 persons in one year—less than half the number that the Spanish officials, with their poor facilities, were expected to transport in about ten weeks.

Delay in the evacuation of Cuba will cause a delay in the relinquishment of sovereignty by the Spaniards over the entire island, which was set for Dec. 1. It is hardly deemed prudent to undertake to assume charge of the municipal affairs of Havana so long as the city contains a strong garrison of Spanish troops, and it is felt that law and order could be better maintained in such centres by allowing them to remain under Spanish jurisdiction until they are evacuated by the troops and reoccupied by United States troops.

It is not to be understood from this that the American Military Commission is in any sense abating the pressure it has brought to bear upon the Spanish Military Commissioners to secure the evacuation of the island and the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty. On the contrary, they have redoubled their efforts to secure these objects, but are not disposed to insist upon the performance of impossible tasks, and their demands will be largely shaped by their knowledge that the Spaniards are acting perfectly in good faith in their efforts to carry out the terms of the protocol.

## DENIAL BY COL. CLOUS.

**Our Officers in Havana Do Not Favor Enlistment of Spanish Soldiers for Police Duty.**

HAVANA, Oct. 21.—Col. Waring of the United States Sanitary Commission will leave this afternoon for New York by the steamer Yucatan.

Regarding the statement recently published in the United States that Col. Waring, speaking on behalf of United States Army officers here, favored a plan of enlisting temporarily from 75,000 to 100,000 Spanish soldiers for police duty in the island, Lieut. Col. Clous requests a repudiation, if by the term "army officers" Col. Waring was understood to include any members of the United States Evacuation Commission or of their respective staffs. A careful canvass made of all shows that none has given expression to such an opinion.

Col. Waring's informant could not have been an authorized spokesman of the highest American military authorities in the island, as these officers are unanimous in considering any such plan, at the present moment, as most ill-advised.

**Cuba and Agricultural Machinery.**

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—At the convention of the National Association of the Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers to-day a telegram from Robert P. Porter, special United Ctates Commissioner on the Cuban tariff, was read, in the course of which Mr. Porter said: "American agricultural implements and machinery will be admitted free throughout the Island of Cuba after our flag is raised over Morro Castle. Vehicles will be admitted at a much lower rate than at present. Your association should work for extended markets, for there are no agricultural implements so good and cheap as those produced in the United States."

**Speculation in Red Cross Supplies ?**

HAVANA, Oct. 21.—The Red Cross Society's steamer City of San Antonio sailed yesterday afternoon from Matanzas for New York to bring a fresh cargo of supplies to Havana. Her last cargo was all landed at Matanzas, where the officers of the Red Cross Society remain to superintend the distribution. Reports are current that there has been some speculation at Matanzas in the Red Cros supplies, and these will be carefully investigated and the abuse, if it exists, traced to its source.

**Spanish Stores to be Distributed.**

HAVANA, Oct. 21.—Gen. Blanco has directed the military commander of the Holguin Division to distribute any surplus commissary stores among those of the population in that district who have shown the most friendship to Spain.

**Spanish Silver Shipped from Cuba.**

HAVANA, Oct. 21.—The shipments of Spanish silver specie, in anticipation of the American régime, are very heavy. Yesterday's Spanish mail steamer, the J. Jover Serra, carried 726,000 pesos.

**New Japanese Minister Appointed.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Minister Buck has informed the State Department that the Japanese Government has appointed Jutaro Komura, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, to be Minister of Japan to the United States. Mr. Komura was born in 1853, and studied law at Harvard University.


# Overcoat REDUCTION Sale To-Day

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS IN THE FINEST GRADES OF FALL OVERCOATS.

**$12 Covert Overcoats,** Silk sleeve lining; natty up-to-date garments, reduced to . . . . $7.50

**$15 and $18 English Covert Overcoats,** Silk lined throughout; newest shades, strictly high grade in every respect; also, thousands of elegant Cheviots, Vicunas, Worsteds in all desirable colors, reduced to . . . . . $9.50

**$25 and $35 Overcoats** Of the finest cloths; best trimmings. Equal to any garments made. Reduced to . . . . $12.50 and $14.50

SPECIAL—Exceptional offer High Grade Suits, exclusive patterns, Cheviots, Worsteds, Cassimeres, actual values $20 to $35, special prices, $9.50, $12.50, $14.50

*Open This Evening Till 9 o'Clock.*

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.
BROADWAY,
Cor. Chambers St., Stewart Bldg.


## CAPTURED SPANISH RIFLES.

**Board Reports that 7,000 of the Mausers Taken at Santiago Are Available for Use.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The board of officers of the Ordnance Department which were directed by Gen. Flagler to inquire into the condition of the Spanish small arms captured at Santiago has made its report.

The board finds that the Spanish arms consist of two patterns, the Spanish Mauser of 7 millimeter calibre and the Turkish Mauser of 7.65 millimeter calibre. The cartridges for these arms are of course not interchangeable. There is only a small percentage of the latter arm, however, not enough to take into consideration the subject of restoring them for use in the army.

Of the Spanish Mausers it was found that about three-fourths of them could be utilized by taking parts of the remainder and supplying deficiencies in the best arms. This would make, at a rough estimate, 7,000 Mausers available for use in the army if needed.

No decision has been reached as to the feasibility of introducing them into the American Army, and it is possible that for the present they will be held to await an emergency.

## INVESTIGATORS IN ATLANTA.

**The President's Commission Visits the Hospital at Fort McPherson and Hears a Few Complaints.**

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 21.—The war investigating commission arrived here over the Southern Railroad at 10 o'clock to-day, and after calling upon Gen. Pennington, in command of the department, proceeded to Fort McPherson.

The only work to be done here was in connection with the hospital at the fort. The members separated into parties of two each to visit the various divisions of the institution. The barracks at the post had been transferred into hospital wards, and although the day was wet the wards were all found to be comfortable and warm, made so in each case by a large stove in the centre of the room. There are now 322 patients in the institution, and many of them are convalescent.

The Commissioners talked with Surgeons, nurses, and patients. They encountered no complaint from the sick men, and the nurses stated that the work was constantly growing less and less irksome, owing to the decrease in the number of patients. They also visited the mess hall of the convalescents while they were at dinner and the diet kitchen while dinner was being prepared. They found the men in the mess room abundantly supplied with food, and all partaking of it with a relish known only to men who have just recovered from typhoid fever.

The Commissioners examined only two witnesses here. They were Major Blair B. Taylor, Surgeon in charge of the General Military Hospital here, and the Rev. Orville J. Nave, chaplain of that institution.

Major Taylor said that recently he had had no difficulty in securing supplies, as he had been given carte blanche to purchase them. This authority, however, had not been given until the first of August, although it had been asked as early as the 25th of June. In the beginning of the camp's history he had had considerable difficulty in getting requisitions filled, although he had no difficulty in getting them approved by the authorities at Washington. One requisition made on the 16th of May and another on the 24th of June had not been entirely filled until very recently. These requisitions had been made upon the New York supply depot. All that were made on the St. Louis depot had been promptly filled. One hundred and sixteen cots ordered in the beginning of the season had only arrived a day or two since, and they were not now needed. Dr. Taylor, on account of the delay in filling these requisitions, had been compelled to call upon the Surgeon General for a portion of his special fund and had thus prevented any suffering among patients. Among the articles in which there was delay was bed linen.

Dr. Taylor said he had found the 60 cents a day commutation fund more than sufficient to furnish food for the sick men, and expressed the opinion that 40 cents per day would be sufficient for the purpose of supplying food. He stated in reply to a question that he considered Atlanta an excellent place for a Winter hospital.

The Rev. Orville J. Nave, Post Chaplain at Fort McPherson, said he had visited every patient who had been in the hospital, and that he had never heard a single complaint from a man who was possessed of his reason; but, on the contrary, had heard many expressions of gratitude and commendation for the excellent conduct of the hospital. Mr. Nave expressed the opinion that in the conduct of military hospitals generally there was too little care of the clothes and other property of patients. He said:

"The thieving which has been going on and the petty peculation which had been practiced upon soldiers oftentimes by their comrades had been one of the saddest features of the war."

While the bodies of patients were carefully guarded, their property was not. Yet these articles were often, the Chaplain said, "very sacred to the patient in case of his recovery and to his friends and relatives in case of his death."

Replying to a question from Gen. Wilson, Chaplain Nave said he had seen some of the Surgeons at the hospital under the influence of liquor, but not to a sufficient extent to interfere with the proper performance of their duties.

The commission left at 11 o'clock to-night for Anniston.

## FIRST NEW YORK MEN PUNISHED

**Sentences of a Court-Martial at Honolulu Approved by Gen. Merriam.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—Gen. Merriam has approved the following court-martial sentences:

First Sergt. William C. Prull, Company M, First New York Regiment, to be reduced to the ranks and to forfeit fifteen days' pay for disobedience of orders and using abusive language; Private Harry J. Deutchbein, Company B, same regiment, to be confined at hard labor under charge of post guard at Honolulu, for one month, and to forfeit $10 for disobedience of orders and using obscene language; Private John Albert, Company A, same regiment, to be confined at hard labor under charge of a post guard at Honolulu, for thirty days, for disobedience of orders.

## SCHLEY TO RETURN HERE.

**Will Leave Puerto Rico for Tompkinsville on the Cruiser Newark.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Secretary Long to-day received a telegram from Rear Admiral Schley, at San Juan de Puerto Rico, saying that the Evacuation Commission, of which he is a member, has concluded its work, and that unless otherwise ordered he will come home, starting the latter part of month.

In response to this telegram, the Secretary of the Navy telegraphed Admiral Schley to proceed with his clerks and a copy of the report of the commission to Tompkinsville, N. Y., on the cruiser Newark, and to report his arrival to the department.

The Newark has just arrived at San Juan. She went there from Calmanera, Cuba, as the relief of Admiral Schley's flagship, the New Orleans, which was ordered to Philadelphia to take part in the peace jubilee next week.

**A Soldier Shot and Robbed.**

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 21.—About 3 o'clock this morning Calvin McCou, Sergeant Major of the Third Alabama Regiment, was found dead on Jackson Street. He had been shot, the ball entering the left ear. Yesterday he had a considerable sum of money on his person. When found his pockets had been cut out and the money was gone. The Coroner is investigating.

**Col. Auston Dies at Yorkville, S. C.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—A telegram from Capt. Fuller, Chief Muster Officer, dated Columbia, S. C., announces that Col. Joseph R. Auston, First South Carolina, died to-day at Yorkville, S. C., while waiting orders prior to mustering out. The cause of death is not yet known.

**Col. Wikoff's Funeral at Easton, Penn.**

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 21.—The funeral of Col. Charles A. Wikoff, who fell on the field before Santiago on July 1, was held in Easton to-day with full military honors. The body arrived from New York last night.

**Revival in the Mining Industry.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—From information obtained of the General Land Office, it appears that there was an increase of nearly 400 mineral entries during the fiscal year 1898, as compared with 1897. This, it is said, indicates a marked revival of the mining industry, which had fallen to its lowest ebb in 1895, when but 757 entries were made.


# WITHIN REACH OF ALL.

## Strength and Good Sleep Follow the Use of Warner's Safe Cure.

"Live on sixpence a day and earn it."

This was the advice of a gruff Scotch doctor to a patient who had gout, a disease originating in disordered kidneys. The belief that kidney trouble is Nature's punishment reserved for high livers and lazy folks is a widespread delusion. Cold, exposure, worry, and excess of toil produce it. The poor suffer with the rich. In all ranks and conditions of society, Bright's disease does its fatal work.

To fret over his condition is natural for the invalid, although his reason teaches him that fretting only makes matters worse. To the sick man or woman there is a world of cheer in this note dated Lincoln, Neb., March 9th, 1898:

"I take no little pleasure in saying that I have used Warner's Safe Cure and found it to be beneficial in relieving kidney and rheumatic troubles. I have used several bottles and found the medicine to possess all the merit claimed for it." Gran Ensign, ex-Sheriff, Lancaster Co.

Mrs. J. N. Sharp, of the same city writes:

"I have used Warner's Safe Cure at different times and found it to be exceedingly helpful in kidney trouble. I have suffered a great deal from weakness and sleeplessness and was not able to be about without more or less physical suffering, but after having taken the first bottle of Warner's Safe Cure I began to improve and have gained so much that I must commend its great value to others suffering like myself. I know that it has been of great benefit to me."

Observe that neither Mr. Ensign nor Mrs. Sharp speaks of suffering great pain. The first approaches even of fatal forms of kidney disease are rarely painful. Pallor and sleeplessness, indigestion and puffing of the hands and face, with occasional palpitation of the heart are seldom recognized except by physicians as due to deranged kidneys. There comes a time of black helplessness and unspeakable desolation of heart.

Do not wait even for the approach of that terrible hour and, above all, do not make experiments. There is one true remedy within the reach of all.

For over twenty years Warner's Safe Cure has been before the public and its value is proven beyond a doubt.


## CIVIL RIGHTS IN SANTIAGO

**Defined in a Proclamation Issued by Gen. Wood, the Military Governor.**

**THE COURTS OPEN TO ALL**

**Freedom of Worship, Public Meeting, and the Press—Protection of Private Property and Against Unreasonable Search—Criminal Procedure.**

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 21.—Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor pro tempore of the Department of Santiago, today issued a proclamation in ten sections.

The first article guarantees to the people the right of assembly for the common good and to apply to those in power by petition or remonstrance for the redress of grievances.

The second section guarantees the right to worship God according to individual conscience, provided there is no interference with any existing form of worship.

The third section directs that courts of justice shall be open to all, and that no private property shall be taken by the Government without compensation.

The fourth section, dealing with criminal trials, invests the accused with the right to be heard himself or by counsel, and to have compulsory process to secure the attendance of a witness in his behalf.

The fifth section says no person accused of crime shall be compelled to give evidence against himself.

The sixth section declares that no such person, who is once acquitted of the charge brought against him, shall be tried again for the same offense.

The seventh section provides that all persons charged with crime shall be entitled to bail, except in cases of capital offense, and that the writ of habeas corpus may not be suspended except the commanding General of the department deems it advisable.

The eighth section says that excessive bail shall not be required, and that no excessive fine nor cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted.

The ninth section provides that in order to secure the people against unreasonable search, there shall first be established under oath a presumption of guilt.

The tenth section guarantees to all the right to write or print freely on any matter, subject to responsibility for abuse of the right.

The municipal laws are to be administered in accordance with these declarations of rights, subject to modifications, which, in the judgment of the commanding General, would be beneficent and promote the principles of enlightened civilization.

**No Compensation for Archbishop de Urturi.**

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 21.—Gen. Wood received a communication from Washington to-day in which the Government refuses to pay any compensation to the Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba, Mgr. Saenz de Urturi y Crespo.

**Pay of the Santiago Police Force.**

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 21.—Major McLeary receives letters by every mail from the United States asking for positions on the Santiago police force. There are no vacancies, and if there were the pay is very small. The Chief of Police receives only $70 a month, Inspectors receive $40, and ordinary policemen $30.

**Santiago Clubs Amalgamate.**

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 21.—The Anglo-American Club has amalgamated with the Spanish Club, and will move into the latter's fine building next week. The united organizations will be known in future as the Cosmopolitan Club, and a joint committee will pass upon membership qualifications.

**Mules Thrive in Cuban Climate.**

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 21.—Out of 1,200 mules that have arrived here from the United States only 22 have died, which speaks well for one branch of the service.

**Fourth Battery Mustered Out.**

The members of the Fourth Battery, United States Volunteers, were mustered out yesterday in the armory of the Second Battery, in East Thirty-third Street, by Capt. Lassiter of the Sixteenth Infantry. The men were paid off by Major Houston of the Paymaster's Department, in the Army Building. The men held a stag party in the armory in the afternoon to celebrate their discharge.

**All Advertisers Claim that their Article** is the best offered, but let us use reason. An article that has really stood at the head for many long years, and never varied in quality, is worthy of confidence.

**Old Crow Rye** is known to every one by reputation, and used by thousands. This is one reason of its triumphant march.

Buy only of reliable dealers.

**H. B. KIRK & CO.,** Sole Bottlers, New York.


## THE UNITED SERVICE.

**Army.**

The Fifteenth Company, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, commanded by Capt. Ambrose Higgins, now at Camp Wikoff, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report to Lieut. Col. R. P. Strong, Chief Signal Officer, Fourth Army Corps.

Capt. Henry R. Stiles, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the Chief Mustering Officer at Fort Preble, Maine, for duty pertaining to the examination of the First Maine Volunteer Infantry, ordered to be mustered out of service.

The leave of absence granted Major William C. George, Surgeon, is extended two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Major Frank Bruso, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence, on account of sickness, granted Major William Williams, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Second Lieut. James L. Graham, Fifth United States Infantry.

Capt. Parker W. West, Eighth Cavalry, upon the expiration of his present leave, will proceed to New York City and report to Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, United States Volunteers, Chief Mustering Officer, for duty in connection with the muster out of New York volunteers.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Arthur B. Smith will proceed from Ravenna, Ohio, to Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Major James W. Reilly, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed two visits from Watertown Arsenal to Great Diamond Island, Me., on official business pertaining to the manufacture and inspection of sea-coast gun carriages.

Major John G. Butler, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Kennebec Arsenal to Fort Preble, Maine, on official business pertaining to the manufacture and inspection of sea-coast gun carriages.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Arthur Jordan, on expiration of his leave of absence, will report to the Surgeon General of the Army.

The leave of absence granted Acting Assistant Surgeon Percy M. Ashburn is extended seven days.

Post Chaplain Charles S. Walkley is relieved from duty with the Second Infantry, and will report to the commanding officer, Josiah Simpson, United States general hospital, Fort Monroe, Virginia, for assignment to duty at that hospital.

First Lieut. William E. Richards, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Birmingham, Ala., and report to the Chief Mustering Officer for duty pertaining to the muster out of Alabama volunteers.

Major Victor C. Vaughan, Division Surgeon United States Volunteers, and Edward O. Shakespeare, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, members of the board of medical officers appointed Aug. 18, are assigned to duty in Washington for a period of two months, for the purpose of completing their report.

Capt. William F. Lewis, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty with the Fourth Army Corps, at Huntsville, Ala., and will proceed to Montgomery, Ala., and report to the Chief Mustering Officer at that place, for duty pertaining to the muster out of Alabama volunteers.

Second Lieut. Thomas W. Darrah, Ninth Infantry, will report for examination, in due time, to Major James P. Kimball, Surgeon., President of the board of officers appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, Nov. 15, for the examination of Lieutenants of the line of the army, with a view to selections for transfer to the Ordnance Department.

Major William R. Graham, Additional Paymaster United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty in the Department of the Gulf and will proceed to Chicago and report to the Chief Paymaster, Department of the Lakes, for duty.

Capt. Benjamin Munday, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved further duty with the Seventh Army Corps, and will proceed to Fort Monroe and report to Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon General, commanding the Josiah Simpson United States General Hospital at that place, for duty.

Major James M. Jenne, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, now on sick leave of absence at St. Albans, Vt., will proceed to Boston and report to the Chief Mustering Officer at that place for duty pertaining to the examination of Massachusetts volunteers ordered to be mustered out of service.

Capt. George J. Newgarden, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed from Fort Adams, R. I., to Boston, and report to the chief mustering officer at that place for duty pertaining to the examination of Massachusetts volunteers ordered to be mustered out of service.

Capt. Charles W. Taylor, Ninth Cavalry, having been selected by the President to be Secretary and Treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, the Secretary of War relieves him from recruiting duty in New York City, and directs that after giving bonds, he enter upon his new duty Nov. 1, and relieve Major Eugene F. Ladd, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, (First Lieutenant, Ninth United States Cavalry,) of the duties of the office.

Dunn-Loring, Va., is discontinued as an important depot at which officers of the Subsistence Department are assignable to duty for the purpose of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies.

The following-named officers will proceed to Lexington, Ky., and report to Major Gen. James H. Wilson, United States Volunteers, for assignment to temporary duty on his staff: Capt. William B. Allison, Jr., Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers; First Lieut. John Williams Black, Third Volunteer Engineers; First Lieut. Frederick S. Titus, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The extension of leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Capt. William R. Sample, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. George H. Steel, Nineteenth Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Capt. William M. Wright, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will proceed, not later than Oct. 25, to Macon, Ga., and report to the commanding General, First Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Post Chaplain Patrick J. Hart is relieved from duty with the Third Cavalry, and will resume his duties at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Chaplain Allen Allensworth, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is relieved from recruiting duty at Louisville, Ky., and will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, and join his regiment.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Major Edward C. Carter, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers.

The leave of absence granted Capt. George W. McIver, Seventh Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain Henry Swift, United States Army, is extended ten days.

Capt. Henry R. Stiles, Assistant Surgeon, will report to Capt. Robert M. Rogers, Second Artillery, chief mustering officer for the State of Maine, for duty, for the purpose of physically examining such volunteers as are to be mustered out of service under his supervision.

Capt. Charles E. B. Flagg, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed at once from Fort McPherson, Ga., to Montgomery, Ala., and report to Lieut. Col. John B. McDonald, First Alabama Volunteer Infantry, chief mustering officer at that place, for duty pertaining to the muster-out of Alabama Volunteers.

Capt. Frank H. Lord, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed from Biltmore, N. C., to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., and report to the commanding officer of the troops at that place for assignment to duty with a brigade of the Second Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. William A. Mary, Ordnance Department, commanding Fort Monroe Arsenal, will make not to exceed two visits per month during the months of November and December to the Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, Va., and to the Petersburg Iron Works, Petersburg, Va., on official business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles now in the process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

Capt. James S. Michael, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to New York City and report to Col. Amos Kimball, Depot Quartermaster at that place, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence on the Quartermaster's steamer Obdam, relieving Capt. Walter Allen, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers. Capt. Allen, upon being thus relieved, will report by letter to the Quartermaster General for further orders.

So much of special orders, Oct. 6, as announces the assignment of First Lieut. E. V. Smith, Fourth Infantry, as Assistant Mustering Officer at Lexington, Ky., is revoked and the detail of First Lieut. Harry A. Smith, Fifth Infantry, is announced in his stead.

First Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple, Seventh Cavalry will report to Major William J. Nicholson, Chief Mustering Officer at Lexington, Ky., for duty as Assistant Mustering Officer.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Major E. A. Pearson, First Texas Volunteer Cavalry; Chaplain Joseph J. Wooley, First Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry; Chaplain Edward F. Jacden, Third Nebraska Volunteer Infantry; Capt. J. K. Spicer, Second Tennessee Volunteer Infantry; Chaplain John A. Burnett, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Israel A. Sheridan, Third Nebraska Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. Henry A. Murphy, Twenty-first New York Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Elmer E. Palmer, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. Harry L. Barck, Jr., Fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry; Major W. E. Thompson, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Major James F. Phetteplace, First Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Oct. 20; First Lieut. Stephen J. Keefe, Assistant Surgeon, Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Oct. 20; Second Lieut. W. H. Zyehlke, Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Oct. 1.

Upon the adverse report of a military board, First Lieut. A. J. Morse, Assistant Surgeon Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, is, by direction of the President, discharged the service of the United States, with one month's pay and allowance.

**Navy.**

Chief Engineer J. L. Hannum is detached from the navy yard, Boston, and ordered home and to wait orders.

Chief Engineer H. S. Ross is detached from the Minneapolis and ordered to the navy yard, Boston.

Chief Engineer C. P. Powell is ordered to the Minneapolis.

Chief Engineer W. B. Dunning, when discharged from treatment at the hospital, Hot Springs, is ordered to Washington for examination for retirement, Oct. 22; he then will proceed home and wait orders; his unexpired sick leave is revoked.

Naval Constructor J. H. Linnard is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered home, with sick leave for two months.

Assistant Paymaster C. R. Wood is ordered to the navy yard, Boston, as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Assistant Surgeon F. E. Wagner is honorably discharged Oct. 20.

**Movements of Naval Vessels.**

Nero arrived at Taku Oct. 16.

Lebanon sailed from Key West for Washington Oct. 20.

Adams sailed from Mare Island for San Francisco Oct. 21.

Solace arrived at Norfolk Oct. 21.

Montgomery arrived at Nassau Oct. 21.

Dolphin arrived at Brooklyn Oct. 21.

**Vacant Public Lands.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—A statement prepared at the General Land Office shows that

# EPISCOPAL CHURCH WORK

## Report on Religious Conditions in Cuba and Other Places Adopted by the Convention.

## DIVORCE QUESTION SHELVED

**Referred to a Committee, Which Is to Report Prior to the Next Convention—Article IX. of the Constitution Passed.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The increased responsibilities of the Episcopal Church, arising through the changed conditions of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, were presented to the general convention to-day in the report of a special committee appointed to consider the condition of affairs in those outlying islands.

As to Hawaii, the joint committee reported the status was not a simple one, owing to joint action with the Church of England, which had been entered upon by agreement with the late Bishop of California. Without expressing an opinion as to the ultimate church work in Hawaii, as a part of the United States, the committee recommended that good faith required conference with the Church of England before entering upon independent work.

Concerning Puerto Rico, the committee reported that the existing political, social, and religious conditions were such as to warrant immediate action there. There is a church at Ponce, under the direction of the Church of England, and the committee was informed by a United States army officer that there was no objection to turning over this church to the American church. "It is reported," the report proceeds, "that the educated classes have broken away from the Church of Rome, and are antagonistic to its priesthood." The committee proposed a resolution that missionary work begin in Puerto Rico after conference with the Bishop of Antigua.

The conditions in Cuba, the committee reported, were practically the same as in Puerto Rico. Some help already had been given to the Cuban people by the Church Missionary Society. In view of the desirability of full information, the committee recommended a joint commission to consider the subject. The committee also pointed out that attention must be given to Cuba, not only as a possession of the United States, but as possibly an independent, self-governing country.

Concerning Haiti, Mexico, Brazil, and other countries, it was recommended that the increased responsibilities be submitted to a joint commission of three Bishops, three clergymen, and three laymen.

The report caused some controversy. The California and Oregon deputies desired immediate action as to Haiti, pointing out that postponement might lead to serious results. It was proposed that a hearing be given to Mr. Atherton, who was present in behalf of the Hawaiian Church. This was tabled on the statement that such a hearing would open up some personal dissensions existing in the Hawaiian Church. The committee recommendations finally were upheld and its several resolutions adopted.

Among the resolutions adopted were those establishing a new missionary district in Kioto, Japan; discontinuing further revision of the hymnal, agreeing to further conference with Bishops on the final date of adjournment, and establishing a special committee to report on the question of a standard Bible.

The action of the Bishops in selecting Bishops for missionary districts, as follows, was confirmed: For Boisé, the Rev. James B. Funston, for Sacramento, the Rev. William H. Moreland; for North Dakota, the Rev. Samuel C. Edsall.

The establishment of the general features of a judicial system for the Church came up on the consideration of Article IX. of the proposed revision of the constitution. As finally presented, the article provides courts for trying Bishops, Presbyters, and Deacons, courts of review, and an ultimate court of appeals, to consider questions of doctrine, faith, or worship. The main criticism was directed against the clause providing that Bishops shall be tried by "Bishops only." The clause was retained, after much discussion and a vote, and the article was finally adopted.

The question of marriage and divorce was disposed of for this general convention by the adoption of a resolution offered by Francis Lynde Stetson of New York creating a special committee of thirteen, to whom is referred the entire subject, with instructions to report prior to the next general convention.

The House of Bishops agreed on a committee of five Bishops—South Dakota, New Mexico and Arizona, the Platte, Spokane, and Duluth—to prepare a code of canons for missionary districts. The election of a Bishop for Asheville was put off until to-morrow, when a Bishop for the new district of Kioto, Japan, probably will be selected.

The report and resolutions already before the deputies relating to Cuba, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and other countries were agreed to.

It was decided not to concur in the action of the deputies discharging the commission revising the hymnal, thus leaving this work to be continued.

## EPISCOPAL BOARD OF MISSIONS.

**Bishop Doane Presides at the Final Meeting in Washington.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Bishop Doane presided at the final meeting of the Board of Missions at the Epiphany Church to-night. Bishop Gailor of Tennessee read the conclusions of the committee which considered the report of the Board of Managers.

The report stated that the foreign missionary field held opportunities in the Far East and in Africa never realized before. Since the beginning of the century more than 4,000,000 souls had been brought out of the darkness of heathenism to the light of Christianity. The gross receipts for foreign missions were $740,996, and for domestic missions $1,045,076.

A discussion on the Christianization of Jews occupied the greater portion of the morning. It was started by the report of Bishop Mott Williams of Marquette on the society for the promotion of Christianity among the people of that race. There was considerable difference in the views of the speakers as to the results of the work of the society.

The Bishop Coadjutor of Minnesota, Dr. Gilbert, said the history of the association was that of a shriveling cause. Bishop Potter of New York thought that the true agency for the Israelites is in the parish church, while the Rev. Dr. Huntington of New York said the Jews were being gradually absorbed into the Christian world through many different channels.

A resolution was finally carried, recommending the society to the sympathy of the clergy.

## PRAISE FOR SOCIALISM.

**Civic Philanthropic Conference Hisses a Charge that It Is but a Step Above Anarchy.**

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 21.—At to-day's sessions of the Civic Philanthropic Conference the Rev. James Hamilton of St. Joseph accused the Church of taking the part of the classes against the masses in the capital and labor contest.

Walter Thomas Mills of Chicago defended co-operation and Government ownership. Mr. Mills also urged the brotherhood of man between black and white. The Rev. P. J. McVeety, presiding as Elder of the Albion District of Michigan Methodists, advised the clergy to enter politics and work instead of talking so much.

The liveliest address of the day was by Bayard Holmes of Chicago, who praised Socialism, and said that one man's life is of as much importance as another's. J. Henry Myers, a prominent missionary, said Socialism was but one step above Anarchy, and was hissed for his utterance.

The Illustrated Sunday Magazine, which will accompany THE NEW YORK TIMES tomorrow, will have a number of attractive features, including a full-page picture of President Thomas Hunter of the Normal College, reproductions of oil paintings of James C. Carter, President of the Bar Association, and Edward Lauterbach, and portraits of the judiciary and Congressional nominees of both parties. Insure securing a copy by leaving an order with your newsdealer to-day.—Adv.

**Pond's Extract Ointment** first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N.Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

## LEGAL NOTES.

SALE OF COLORED COFFEE.—A judgment for $1,805.59 was recovered by George W. Crossman and others in their suit against Theodor G. Lurman and others, a Baltimore firm, to recover the difference between the net returns on a sale at auction of 500 bags of coffee and the net amount provided by the contract to be paid by the defendants. The latter refused to accept the coffee, and on the trial sought to justify such refusal on the ground that the coffees in question had been colored, coated, polished, and powdered, whereby they were made to appear better than they really were, and of greater value, in contravention of the law of 1893, forbidding the selling or offering for sale of adulterated foods. The Appellate Division yesterday reversed the judgment, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, in which all the other Justices concurred. The court held that under the provisions of this statute, the mere fact that an article was colored was not of itself sufficient to make the sale of it illegal, such sale not being forbidden unless by means of the coloring damage to the article is concealed, or the article is made to appear better than it really is, or of greater value. It appeared, and was uncontradicted in the case, that the coloring of coffee was not an unusual thing, but, on the contrary, that colored coffees were very largely imported into the United States, and very largely dealt in for purposes of sale in certain portions of this country. The reversal was put upon the ground that a witness produced by the defendant, who was a dealer in coffee and had familiarity with the effect produced by coloring matter applied to coffees, was not allowed to testify that the effect of artificial coloring of coffee, especially where the coloring matter used was a ferric salt of a yellow color, as was the case here, would be to enchance its value or to make it appear better than it really was.

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CONVICT-MADE GOODS.—Samuel K. Hawkins was indicted for misdemeanor, under the law of 1896, which provides that goods made in prison by convict labor shall not be sold in this State unless labeled or marked "convict made," because, in November of that year, he had in his possession and offered for sale in this State a scrub brush made and manufactured, as he knew, by the labor of convicts at Cleveland, Ohio. The Court of Appeals, by a divided court, has affirmed a decision of the Third Appellate Division, which upheld a judgment of the trial court sustaining a demurrer to the indictment. In an opinion by Judge O'Brien, concurred in by Judges Gray, Martin, and Vann, the court holds that the law referred to is unconstitutional, as violative of the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution, where the goods were made in a prison in another State and offered for sale here. The court held that a State law which interferes with the freedom of commerce is not saved by the fact that it applies to all States alike, including the State enacting it. Inter-State commerce cannot be taxed, burdened, or restricted by a State law, even though operating wholly within its own jurisdiction. If it is a regulation of commerce, the law relates to a subject within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, upon which the State has no power to legislate. It matters not whether the regulation be under the guise of a law requiring a municipal license to sell certain goods, or a health law requiring inspection of the articles, or a label law requiring the article to be branded or labeled. When it operates as a burden or restriction upon the freedom of trade or commercial intercourse it is invalid. A citizen of this State who buys goods made in a prison in another State has the right to put them upon the market here, on their own merits, and if this right is restricted by law, while the same goods made elsewhere are unaffected thereby, such a law is a restriction upon the freedom of commerce, and the objection to it is not removed by the fact that it may have been enacted in the guise of a police regulation. Judge Bartlett gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Chief Judge Parker and Judge Haight.

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WAS SHE FREE FROM CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE?—H. Prescott Whitaker, proprietor of the Hotel Imperial, in this city, was sued in the Supreme Court by James W. Kane, as administrator of his wife, Julia Kane, who met her death on July 1, 1897, by falling through a skylight in the roof of the hotel, for damages resulting from her death. The trial court, at the conclusion of the testimony, directed a non-suit upon the ground that the intestate was not shown to be free from contributory negligence. The judgment thereupon entered was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Division, Justice Rumsey giving the opinion. It appeared on the trial that the rooms of the cleaning girls employed in the hotel were situated upon the roof, access to which was had by an elevator. On the day in question Mrs. Kane had secured employment in the hotel as a cleaning girl, and was told to come in the evening and inquire for a certain elevator, and she reached the roof to inquire of the elevator man for the cleaning girls' rooms, which would be shown her. Shortly after 10 o'clock in the evening the attention of some one was called to the crashing of glass and to the faling of a heavy body, and Mrs. Kane's body was found at the bottom of a light shaft, having fallen through the skylight in the roof. There was no evidence to show what was done by her after she entered the hotel, and all that could be known was that she must have reached the roof, and being there, in some way she wandered to this skylight and fell through it. Justice Rumsey held that there was entire failure to produce evidence from which the inference of freedom from contributory negligence might be drawn. "The important fact is," Justice Rumsey said, "that it does not appear that this woman made effort to ascertain the location of the place where she was directed to go, or the direct way to it, and the jury not only might have found, but must have found, had the question been submitted to to them, that she went upon this roof without the knowledge of anybody, seeking a room, the locality of which was not in the vicinity of this skylight, and of which she was ignorant; that she made no inquiry as to the way to it; that if she had made inquiry she would have been directed correctly, and would not have been sent anywhere in the vicinity of this skylight; but that making no inquiry, and seeking to find the room by herself without any information, she went into this skylight and fell through it and was killed." Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Patterson concurred, but Justice O'Brien gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Justice Barrett. "It appears without dispute," Justice O'Brien said, "that the shaft through which the deceased fell was illegally constructed. It extended only six or eight inches above the roof, whereas the law requires that such shafts be carried up at least three and one-half feet above the roof. That the deceased was following directions given her, with no knowledge of the presence of the shaft and that there was insufficient light provided, are matters of fair inference. Such an illegal structure, having no safeguards, upon a frequented roof, and left at night with only such inconstant and unreliable light as came from adjoining windows and doors or from the shaft itself, presents sufficient evidence, taken in connection with the directions given by Mrs. Sullivan, the superintendent of the cleaning department, from which the jury could infer absence of contributory negligence."

**Student Charged with Forgery.**

Henry L. Cadmus, twenty-one years old, who gave his address as 3 East Ninety-fourth Street and his occupation as a student at Columbia College, was locked up in the Church Street Police Station last night charged with forgery. He was arrested at the Astor House by Court Officer O'Connor on a warrant issued on Tuesday last by Magistrate Pool of the First District Court. The document, which accuses the prisoner with defrauding, on Aug. 21 last, the Chatham National Bank of $243, was sworn out by D. McLaren Quackenbush. It is said that the young man has defrauded the bank named out of over $700, and that he forged his father's name to get the money.

## DR. DAVID J. HILL'S OPINIONS.

**New Assistant Secretary of State Arrives and Speaks of Sentiment in Europe.**

After an uneventful passage the Cunard steamer Lucania reached her pier at 6:20 o'clock last evening. Among the passengers was David Jayne Hill, the recently appointed Assistant Secretary of State, on his way from Holland to begin his duties in Washington. He was accompanied by his family. Other passengers were Lieut. Commander C. T. Hawley, United States Navy; Harry S. Foster, M. P.; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Grace, Major Gen. Luke O'Connor, V. C., and D. O. Mills.

Information of Dr. Hill's appointment reached him at The Hague Oct. 2. Several years ago Dr. Hill resigned as President of the University of Rochester, and the greater part of the time since he has spent in Paris pursuing special lines of study in international law and kindred subjects. Dr. Hill explained that he had never had in view his present appointment, but had devoted himself to special study in order to continue in educational instruction.

"It's been so long since I was in Paris that I do not know the latest development in sentiment," he said. "I don't think the best French people have ever felt enmity toward us. They did have a certain sympathy for the Spaniards, but I have not heard of hostility to Americans as such."

Dr. Hill said that he had not seen the Peace Commissioners at Paris. He said our naval and military exploits had shown our States at perfect unity, one country, no North, no South, no East, no West; that the unanimity with which we have supported the war administration had been a surprise to all Europe. Before he left London, Dr. Hill said, the talk of a war between England and France was not particularly threatening. "There is really no 'casus belli,'" he said, "yet of course I must speak of what is now a week old."

When asked who he thought would be elected the next Governor of this State, judging from the reports reaching the Continent, Dr. Hill smilingly said: "I have no doubt Roosevelt will win." As to the European idea of the importance of the State campaign, and especially in regard to a report that the Spanish Commissioners were seeking for delays to ascertain how New York will go, Dr. Hill said he had not learned of any suggestion to this effect.

With reference to his opinion upon a policy of colonization, Dr. Hill was noncommittal. "I can express no opinion now," he said. "European statesmen regard such a policy as a great experiment for us, but he regarded the suggestion of interferences by European powers in such a policy, if adopted, as absurd. "They will make no opposition," he said. "Haven't they their own colonizing schemes, and why should they interfere with ours?"

Dr. Hill and his family will remain with friends in the city for a few days before continuing to Washington.

## MICHIGAN'S GOVERNOR ANGRY.

**Pingree Says Men Who Opposed His Taxation Measure Were Rewarded with Federal Positions.**

DETROIT, Oct. 21.—Gov. Pingree has become so thoroughly disgusted with the methods of Senator Burrows that he sent a strong protest to President McKinley, in part as follows:

"During the regular session of the Legislature of 1897, there was a bill introduced in the House providing for the taxation of railroads in this State, placing these corporations on the same footing with every other taxpayer. Failing to secure any legislation I called a special session of the Legislature, at which this bill passed the House with but three dissenting votes, was sent to the Senate and defeated in that body by a vote of 15 to 16. We had before the Legislature petitions signed by nearly 100,000 taxpayers in the State of Michigan favoring the bill.

"Those who took a prominent part in the defeat of equal taxation during the regular session were rewarded with Federal positions. At the special session three of the Senators who had opposed and killed the measure at the regular session received the Federal appointments promised them.

"When it became fully apparent that only those who would vote for the Atkinson bill could be nominated to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of members holding Federal positions, Senator Preston resigned his Federal position and voted against the bill on a promise of reappointment, which promise was kept after the close of the session.

"I have no desire to antagonize the Administration, but all blame for defeating the will of the people of this State must be placed where it belongs."

## WANTS ANOTHER HUSBAND AT 63

**Her First Died, Her Second Ran Away, and Tucker Proved Fickle.**

Mrs. Maria Pigeon, a nervous, bustling little woman of sixty three, announced yesterday that she was again in the matrimonial market after losing one husband by death, a second who ran away, and a prospective third husband because he was fickle. She wants to lose as little time as possible, because, as she puts it, "life is fleeting and short, and there is no sense in remaining single when you can just as well be married."

Mrs. Pigeon was disappointed yesterday. She had sued the prospective husband in the Eighth Street Municipal Court for money loaned and had lost. She said that she had married her first husband, Pigeon, thirty-seven years ago. "He died in 1896," she said, "and then I went to live with my married daughter in Boston. Soon after I began to get love letters from Michael Tucker, who used to work with my husband in a shoe shop in New York. The mountain air the Lord's house," he said, "shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it"; and then he pleads with them, "Oh, house of Jacob, come ye, and let us walk in the light of the Lord." (ii., 3-5.)

He declared to them also the punishments which God would bring upon them. "For behold the Lord of hosts doth take away from Jerusalem and from Judah, the stay and the staff, the whole stay of bread and the whole stay of water. And the people shall be oppressed every one by another, and every one by his neighbor. (iii., 1-5.)

To all this he added the gracious promises which should be the portion of those who would turn to the Lord. "They shall be called Holy when the Lord shall have washed away the filth of the daughters of Zion, by the spirit of judgment and by the spirit of burning. And there shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the daytime from the heat, and for a place of refuge and for a covert from storm and from rain." (iv., 2-6.)

And then he closes this section with the beautiful parable of "A vineyard in a very fruitful hill." It had been carefully fenced about, all small and great stones removed from the ground, none but the choicest vines had been planted in it, a tower to protect it had been built, and a wine-press had been set up to prepare from it the sweetest wine, and yet it had brought forth nothing but sour, wild grapes. "What," he asks, "could have been done more to my vineyard that I have not done in it?" He can see nothing better to do than to utterly destroy it. So "I will take away the hedge thereof," he says, "and it shall be eaten up; and break down the wall thereof, and it shall be broken down; and I will lay it waste; it shall not be pruned, nor digged, but there shall come up briars and thorns; I will also command the clouds that they rain no rain upon it. For the vineyard of the Lord of hosts is the house of Israel, and the men of Judah His pleasant plant; and He looked for judgment, but behold oppression; for righteousness, but behold a cry." (v., 1-7.)

THE VISION OF ISAIAH.

All this was "the vision of Isaiah, the son of Amoz"—it was his view of the evils of his time, and of the way to deal with them. It is a common view among earnest, thoughtful, good, and upright men in all times. They are sure that God is gracious, and that all men have to do is "to cease to do evil; learn to do well; seek judgment; relieve the oppressed; judge the fatherless; plead for the widow," and then "though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool. If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land; but if ye refuse and rebel, ye shall be devoured with the sword, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it." (i., 16-20.)

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The section which our lesson closes is a striking illustration of this. When the prophet was touched with "a live coal from off the altar" of sacrifice, he began to see Him who was to be the great Sacrifice for sin. But he did not at once begin to draw His portrait clearly. At first he seems only to see Israel needing a deliverer from surrounding enemies, and he begins to picture such a one. But as he speaks of Him, he sees and traces the outlines of another—One who should deliver in a far higher sense than merely from earthly armies and physical foes. "Behold," he says, as speaking for God, "a virgin shall conceive and bear a son, and shall call His name—Immanuel." (vii., 14.) It is the shadowy outline of Him who "shall save His people from their sins." ((Matthew. i., 21.)

A little later on he tells us that this deliverer, "Immanuel," should be of far higher birth than of merely human parentage. "For unto us," he says, "a Child is born, unto us a Son is given, and the government shall be upon His shoulder; and His name shall be called Wonderful—Counselor—The Mighty God—The Everlasting Father—The Prince of Peace." (ix., 6, 7.) Thus the outline grows stronger and clearer. He is Divine.

Then in our lesson he sees and portrays another aspect of this mighty Saviour. He is human as well as divine. He is "of the stock of Jesse." (R. V.) As we scan the picture we see in the distance a great tree as it had been cut down to the root. Out of this stump a "branch" begins to spring forth and grow, and behold that "Branch" is the "Child" of whom he has spoken before. He is born in Bethlehem, 700 years later, of "the stem of Jesse," the father of David. (Luke ii., 3-11,) and the prophecy is fulfilled: "They shall call His name Immanuel, which, being interpreted, is, God with us." (Matthew. i., 23.) When He was circumcised and became "a debtor to do the whole law," and "redeem them that were under the law," (Gal., v., 3, 4, 5,) "His name was called Jesus, (Luke, ii., 21,) the Divine Saviour."

THE CHARACTER OF CHRIST.

But the prophet sees more than this; he paints the personal character of this "Child" as He grows up, and goes in and out among men—the Man, Christ Jesus. (First Timothy, ii., 5.) "The spirit of the Lord shall rest upon Him," he says—"the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord, and His delight shall be in the fear of the Lord," (verses 2, 3, R. V.,) for "God giveth not the Spirit by measure unto Him." (John, iii., 34.) "When He was baptized the heavens were opened unto Him, and He saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove and lighting upon Him." (Matt., iii., 16.) As soon as He entered upon His public ministry He said that the Spirit of the Lord was upon Him, because He had anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor." (Luke, iv., 15-19.) And then when that ministry was about to close He promised to all who should believe on Him, "I will pray the Father and He shall give you another Comforter, that He may abide with you forever, even the spirit of truth." (John, xiv., 16 17.) So He went in and out among men filled with the Spirit, "holy, harmless, and undefiled, separate from sinners," (Heb., vii., 26,) "in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin." (Heb., iv., 15.)

Then the prophet declares that His work was in harmony with His character. It was to bring men to righteousness and to provide them with righteousness; "righteousness shall be the girdle of His loins and faithfulness the girdle of His reins." (V. 5.) He should awaken men to consciousness of sin, "smite the earth with the rod of His mouth, and with the breath of His lips shall He lay the wicked. But with righteousness shall He judge the poor, and reprove with equity for the meek of the earth," (v. 4;) for "if we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." (First John, i., 9.) In fact this is the name whereby He shall be called, Jehovah Tsidkenu, The Lord our righteousness," (Jeremiah, xxiii., 6;) for "the Lord hath laid on Him the iniquity of us all." (Isaiah, liii., 6.) He is the sinner's substitute and Saviour.

As we look at the character and work of this divine Saviour, the prophet's painting spreads out in the distance into wide and fertile fields, rich with grass and grain, and flowing streams, and all flooded with a glorious sunlight. A marvelous change in the whole condition of things appears. Men become "new creatures," and "the creatures" (Rom., viii., 21,) have new natures. We seem to be looking into the Garden of Eden, as it was before man sinned. The "branch" which has grown out of a cut-down tree has become the very "tree of life." Around it all are at one with each other. The promise of Eliphaz to Job is a reality, "Thou shalt be in league with the stones of the field; and the beasts of the field shall be at peace with thee." (Job, v., 23.) "They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain; for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea," (v. 6-9.)

And this glorious result shall not be for one nation or people alone. It shall spring from "a root of Jesse," but it shall "stand for an ensign of the people." (v. 10.) All the nations of the Gentiles shall seek to enroll themselves under this banner as the servants of Him who is "the Captain of their salvation," (Heb., ii., 10,) "a Leader and Commander to the people." (Isa., lv., 4.) He shall set up an ensign for the nations, and shall assemble the outcasts of Israel, and gather together the dispersed of Judah, from the four corners of the earth." (v. 12.) It shall be a complete redemption for all people "like as it was to Israel in the day that he came up out of the land of Egypt." (v. 16.)

No wonder that this section of the prophecy closes with an outburst of thanksgiving. "O Lord, I will praise Thee; though Thou wast angry with me, Thine anger is turned away, and Thou comfortedst me. Behold, God is my salvation; I will trust and not be afraid; for the Lord Jehovah is my strength and my song; He also is become my salvation." (xii., 1, 2.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is said of the vision of Isaiah which we considered last week?

What did he see in the condition of things around him before that vision, and how was he affected?

How did he try to influence the people, and to what four things did he call their attention?

How did he close this first section of his prophecy?

What is said of Isaiah's view of the evils of his time?

How did he learn that something more was necessary than to be "willing and obedient"?

What change is noticeable in his prophecy, and what does it indicate?

What is the subject of the next section of the prophecy, and what are its limits?

What is set forth in the last section of the prophecy?

In all this prophecy, what does Isaiah reveal himself to be, and what is said of his prophecies as paintings?

Of whom did he begin to speak after receiving his vision, and what is said of his utterances?

How did he show Him to be—Divine—and how to be—human?

What does he say of His character and of His promise?

What does he say of His work, and what is the name whereby He shall be called?

What condition of things is seen in the background of his painting?

What is said of this result, and how does this section close?

## RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

### Knox Memorial Chapel to be Used for First Time To-morrow.

### PROVISION FOR BIBLE CLASS

**Founded Twenty-five Years Ago, It Is One of the Largest in the Country—A Description of the Church.**

When plans were drawn for the new Knox Memorial Chapel, Forty-first Street, near Ninth Avenue, a part of which is to be opened for use for the first time to-morrow, and the remainder one week later, provision was made for the Knox Bible class, one of the largest classes of its kind in America. The Knox Chapel is a part of the Collegiate system of Reformed Churches in this city, and the pastor is the Rev. William Vaughan. The new place of worship is wonderfully complete, and is located in a field where a vast amount of work may be done.

Twenty-five years ago Charles H. Knox, an ex-President of the Board of Education of this city, had present one Sunday afternoon at the Sunday school class taught by him just two boys out of a class of seven.

"Boys," said he, "I am not coming here any more. As there are so few of you, it is just as well that you should go into some other class."

After a long pause one of the boys said, "Suppose we bring some more fellows, wouldn't you stay?"

Mr. Knox said he would. The following Sunday there were five present, the next seven, and when later on girls were admitted the attendance soon reached thirty-five. That was the beginning of the famous Knox memorial Bible class. Both Mr. Knox and Mrs. Knox entered into the work. Members were requested to bring their friends. They have been doing so, until the class now numbers above 800 in regular attendance and over 1,000 on its roll. The class is non-denominational, although it meets in a Reformed Church chapel. One-third of the members are men. Only about one-sixth of the whole belong to the Reformed Church, and almost every denomination is represented. Last year upward of 700 were present every Sunday from October to June.

The room, expressly planned in the new chapel for this class, is the entire second floor over the main Sunday school room. Over this floor there is a flat roof, which may at some time be fitted as a roof garden. The chapel is built of Indiana limestone, with roof of slate. The west façade is built low, but is high enough to hide the gymnasium roof at the extreme rear, which is twenty-five feet higher than the main roof. The whole structure is erected with the idea of accommodating church, Sunday school, the Bible class mentioned, boys and girls' club, and a gymnasium.

The clubrooms and bowling alleys are in the basement. The first floor has a Sunday school room, which is reached directly through the large main doorway from Forty-first Street. It seats 200 persons. The church proper is at the rear, and is reached through a side door. It is arranged to accommodate about 350 persons. The infant and intermediate rooms are west of the main Sunday school room, separated from it by large paneled doors. The same kind of doors separate the main Sunday school room from the church. When all of these doors are opened, an audience of 1,300 can be addressed from the pulpit. Cypress wood is used in the finish throughout, which is said to be employed to this extent in no other church in New York.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

**Notes of the International Series Selected for Oct. 30.**

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SUBJECT—Messiah's Kingdom Foretold. Isaiah, xi., 1-10.

GOLDEN TEXT—The earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea.—Isaiah, xi., 9.

When Isaiah saw God aright, then he saw himself and all other men aright. This revelation was given him in the vision which we considered last week. It fitted him for his special work as the Evangelical Prophet, or "The Fifth Evangelist," as he has been called, or as The First Evangelist, as he might more properly be called. Probably before he had that vision he uttered the first five chapters of his prophecy, and they reveal to us how he looked upon men up to that time. They constitute its first division, or section.

As we read this section we see him deeply grieved at the condition of things around him. He saw the corruption and vice—some of it foul and degrading, some of it fashionable and admired—which marked the social life; and he saw the formalism and superstition which marked the religious life of the people. The sight stirred his very soul. He could not understand it, and he began earnestly to protest against it. He called attention to the wonderful privileges they enjoyed, and to the position they occupied. They were God's children, "nourished and brought up" by Him, and yet they were rebellious against Him. (i., 2.) He pointed out the magnificent prospects that were before them. "The mountain of the Lord's house," he said, "shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it"; and then he pleads with them, "Oh, house of Jacob, come ye, and let us walk in the light of the Lord." (ii., 3-5.)

He declared to them also the punishments which God would bring upon them. "For behold the Lord of hosts doth take away from Jerusalem and from Judah, the stay and the staff, the whole stay of bread and the whole stay of water. And the people shall be oppressed every one by another, and every one by his neighbor. (iii., 1-5.)

To all this he added the gracious promises which should be the portion of those who would turn to the Lord. "They shall be called Holy when the Lord shall have washed away the filth of the daughters of Zion, by the spirit of judgment and by the spirit of burning. And there shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the daytime from the heat, and for a place of refuge and for a covert from storm and from rain." (iv., 2-6.)

And then he closes this section with the beautiful parable of "A vineyard in a very fruitful hill." It had been carefully fenced about, all small and great stones removed from the ground, none but the choicest vines had been planted in it, a tower to protect it had been built, and a wine-press had been set up to prepare from it the sweetest wine, and yet it had brought forth nothing but sour, wild grapes. "What," he asks, "could have been done more to my vineyard that I have not done in it?" He can see nothing better to do than to utterly destroy it. So "I will take away the hedge thereof," he says, "and it shall be eaten up; and break down the wall thereof, and it shall be broken down; and I will lay it waste; it shall not be pruned, nor digged, but there shall come up briars and thorns; I will also command the clouds that they rain no rain upon it. For the vineyard of the Lord of hosts is the house of Israel, and the men of Judah His pleasant plant; and He looked for judgment, but behold oppression; for righteousness, but behold a cry." (v., 1-7.)

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## TAMMANY AND THE BENCH.

Mr. CROKER, in his allocution to the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, put his refusal to allow the renomination of Judge DALY upon grounds quite different from those on which he put it to the committee of the Bar Association. To that committee he frankly avowed that his objection to Judge DALY was that in the bestowal of the patronage of the court Judge DALY had not obeyed Mr. CROKER'S commands, or those of the "organization." Now Mr. CROKER tells the Executive Committee that he has never interfered "by even a single suggestion" with the "impartial discharge of his duties" by Judge DALY, or by any other Judge ever elected to office on the Tammany tickets.

It now appears that Mr. CROKER'S real objection to Judge DALY is that he is a "corporation Judge." That is why the Bar Association is in favor of him. That is why Mr. CROKER is inflexibly opposed to him. It appears that the Bar Association is itself, in its corporate capacity, little more than an agent of the corporations. It is "controlled and steered by a Republican-Mugwump-Aristocratic coterie," and when it indorses a candidate and "turns down" another, its motives are suspicious. Moreover, it appears that Judge DALY could not have been elected to the bench in the first place "without the friendship and patronage and support of Mr. TWEED," some time the boss of Tammany Hall. How perfectly disgusting!

Upon all of which there fall to be made two remarks. In the first place, all this talk about the Bar Association being an association of corporation lawyers and Judge DALY being a corporation Judge is an afterthought. Mr. CROKER did not tell the committee of the Bar Association which did him the honor to call upon him anything about his opposition to Judge DALY as a "corporation Judge." He simply said that Judge DALY had not exercised his judicial functions in a manner pleasing to himself Mr. CROKER. The objection to him upon the ground that he favors corporations is of a more recent origin. It is not uncharitable to assume that it dates from the time when Mr. CROKER discovered that his frank statement of his real objections had horrified all the intelligent and independent voters in this judicial department and threatened to defeat its author's own object. The charge that Judge DALY is a corporation Judge, although Mr. CROKER made it by innuendo only, is a very serious charge. It has never, to our knowledge, been made before. If it be true, it can be established. It can at least be drawn out in specifications. If Mr. CROKER has any specifications, it behooves him to produce them at once under penalty of being regarded as a wanton slanderer, and under the further penalty of alienating the votes which he intended to attract.

In the second place, Mr. CROKER is not the pioneer in an attack upon the Bar Association as a "Republican-Mugwump-Aristocratic coterie." A vigorous attack upon it was made, upon the same lines, five years ago by another Democratic boss, who enjoyed over Mr. CROKER the advantage for this particular purpose, of being himself a lawyer. In that case, as in this, the ostensible purpose of the Bar Association was to maintain the highest standard of judicial integrity and efficiency. In that case Mr. HILL denied, as Mr. CROKER now denies, that the Bar Association really represented professional or public opinion. But in 1893 the returns of the election showed that the people of the State disagreed with Mr. HILL and agreed with the Bar Association by a majority of more than 100,000. Mr. HILL undertook to foist upon the bench a Judge whom the Bar Association declared to be unworthy of the public confidence. Mr. CROKER undertakes to exclude from the bench a Judge whom the Bar Association declares to be worthy of public confidence. The result of Mr. HILL'S effort we all know. The result of Mr. CROKER'S effort will be awaited by intelligent citizens with much interest.

## WILL ROOSEVELT REPLY TO HILL?

Col. ROOSEVELT ought to defend the platform he stands on or else kick it from under his feet. That platform declares that the administration of Gov. BLACK has been "careful and economical." The Democratic platform charges that Gov. BLACK'S administration has been wasteful and extravagant. If Col. ROOSEVELT will read the speech in which ex-Gov. HILL discussed State issues with full knowledge and a masterly grasp before a Brooklyn audience on Thursday evening, he will find proof of that charge.

Mr. HILL, using the figures from the Controller's report, showed that the average direct State tax for each year of his two terms was $9,030,190, for each year of Gov. FLOWER'S term $9,119,594, for each year of Gov. MORTON'S term $12,563,945, and for the first year of Gov. BLACK'S term $12,033,051. Here is a three-million increase in Republican years as compared with Democratic years.

The annual appropriations during Gov. HILL'S two terms amounted to an average of $13,271,290. There was a trifling increase in Gov. FLOWER'S term, but in Gov. MORTON'S term the average ran up to $21,364,733, and in the past year of Gov. BLACK'S term the amount appropriated was $26,962,705. The expenses of nearly every State office have been increased, new offices have been created by the Republicans calling for an annual expenditure of $668,678, and various State boards and commissions have received largely increased allowances.

If Col. ROOSEVELT follows the tactics into which his military ardor has once or twice betrayed him before audiences presumably intelligent, he may sweep away the testimony of these figures by denouncing ex-Gov. HILL as a "Spaniard." If he cares for his own reputation and the honesty of his cause he will at least attempt to meet the seemingly well-proved charge that Gov. BLACK'S administration has not been "careful and economical." He ought to be ashamed to make his canvass on a platform of false pretenses. Let him substantiate that Saratoga declaration or disavow it.

Extravagance at Albany is a very live issue in this campaign. Wealth is being driven from the State by the rapidly increasing exactions of the State tax gatherers. The Republicans have nearly doubled the expenses of the State Government, have added three millions a year to the direct State taxes, not to speak of the very greatly increased amount of indirect taxes they have levied. The men who pay these Republican taxes would like to hear the Republican candidate's reply to Mr. HILL.

## MR. CARNEGIE'S VIEWS.

The author of "Triumphant Democracy" is not sighing for new worlds to conquer. He speaks with a sense of deep anxiety, if not of dread, of the consequences that will follow if the United States "undertake the government of the Philippines." The source of his anxiety is the insecurity and disturbance of peace that the possession of those islands would involve, conditions that are injurious to business and fatal to progress in business.

Mr. CARNEGIE speaks disrespectfully of the theory that territorial expansion will bring trade expansion. We fear that he would turn up his nose in contempt at that favorite maxim of the day—"Trade follows the flag." He declares with great emphasis, probably with truth, that "the development of one State in the Union in peace and security will outweigh all the increase of profit we can get from foreign trade in any of the worthless possessions which we can attempt now to take." Moreover he is much disgusted at the idea that we can impose our will upon the Filipinos. "The world's sympathies," he declares, "must be with AGUINALDO and his patriot soldiers, who fight for the independence of their country and against either Spaniard or American. The Republic is ill-advised when she begins to oppose the aspirations of any people for independence, however backward."

It is not only easy to sympathize with the spirit of these expressions, but no one, it seems to us, who has studied the subject with any care, can fail to see the force of most of Mr. CARNEGIE'S arguments. From the selfish point of view—and other things being equal, that is the just and right point of view—there can be little doubt that in the assumption of control over the Philippines there is more risk of loss and injury than there is chance of profit. The actual trade is insignificant and does not equal that of a third-class city in the United States. The prospective trade is uncertain. It may, with time, if wisely and energetically developed, amount to a very large amount, but undoubtedly it is at all times exposed to the danger of war with a rival power, and if war comes, its direct and indirect cost would very soon wipe out anything that had been placed on the credit side of the account. The only security in this direction lies in a strong understanding, amounting to an alliance, with Great Britain, or with Great Britain and Japan or Germany, or both. With such an understanding permanent peace would be fairly certain. It would not be wholly so, and such an understanding is remote and doubtful. In any case, no one can say for an instant that the peace which is the condition of steady progress in prosperity will not be far more secure if we can escape any responsibility for the Philippines, and confine ourselves to the territory we now have.

Nor can any one with correct knowledge as to the resources of the country doubt that the chances for the development of industry and trade, for steady advance in general well-being in every possible form, within our own country as it now is, are far greater than those which exist elsewhere, and quite sufficient to repay all the energies of our people. It is true that our products are now seeking foreign markets, but it is also true that our domestic trade is, and for many years to come must be, in volume, value, and variety, of much greater importance than our foreign commerce. The foreign commerce, moreover, that will be of real worth to us does not require territorial expansion and may easily be interfered with by the risks involved in such expansion. We have no hesitation in saying that it would be much, very much, better for us to devote ourselves to the splendid career open for us in our own land, if that be possible.

But is it? That, after all, is a question which Mr. CARNEGIE leaves unanswered, but which the Government of the United States within a very short time is bound to answer. Can we turn the Philippines back to Spain and secure adequate guarantees for their decent government? Can we secure safely the aid of any other power in the management of them? Can we establish any form of protectorate in the islands that will ultimately lead to both independence and order? If none of these things be practicable what can we do as to the "government, control, and disposition" of the islands which we have by the protocol with Spain reserved for decision?

## COL. ROOSEVELT'S CONVICTIONS.

According to the report published in The New York Sun Col. ROOSEVELT on Wednesday evening held this discourse to an audience of German-American voters assembled in Arion Hall, Greenpoint:

"If I am elected, I shall make it my duty to see that no man wrongs the State and that no man is wronged by the State, and that each man shall be allowed to live his life as he thinks best."

The doctrine of the concluding words of this sentence is not the convivial, rollicking, go-as-you-please Rabelaisian regimen of the Abbey of Theleme. It is blank Anarchy. We may therefore unhesitatingly reject this report as an inaccurate presentation of the speaker's words. Col. ROOSEVELT does not preach Anarchy.

In the full and careful report of The Brooklyn Eagle we find this part of the Colonel's speech reported as here given:

"My duty is to see that no man wrongs the State or is wronged by the State; that no man is allowed to wrong another; but that if he does not wrong any other, he shall have the largest possible liberty allowed him to lead his life as he thinks best."

That is an idealized state, a beautiful compound of PLATO'S republic and Brook Farm. It is lovely, it is harmless, and it is as little related to the practical duties of the Governor of the State of New York as a schoolgirl's graduating essay advice to her gentle classmates to devote their lives to the good, the true, and the beautiful, is applicable to the complex problems of actual existence as they confront the wife, mother-in-law, and schoolma'am. What does it mean, then? Why did Col. ROOSEVELT talk this idle stuff to the German-American voters of Greenpoint?

To catch their votes. That is the bald truth of the matter. Most of the Germans are against him. It was their recollection of the reign of tyranny and thirst when he was President of the Police Board that made them practically in a solid body cast their votes for the Tammany candidate for Mayor last Fall. That was a potent and in the opinion of many a determining influence in keeping Low's vote down and in sending VAN WYCK'S vote up. So this year the voters of German birth or blood are, four-fifths of them, we judge, opposed to ROOSEVELT. They want him beaten. He knows they want to beat him, but still hopes to placate some of them. So he assures them that when he is elected Governor the citizen shall have "the largest possible liberty allowed him to live as he pleases."

How was it when he was Police Commissioner? Not only were the Germans who sold Sunday beer arrested, but scores of persons engaged in innocent and necessary vocations were hauled before Magistrates and fined. The town was terrorized and the business of hundreds of its citizens destroyed. Little girls were arrested for selling nosegays on Sunday. Poor women who made a few cents by selling pop, ginger beer, and sandwiches to wheelmen at wayside stands in the upper part of the city were driven out of business. The customs, comfort, and convenience of travelers and of a great part of the people of the city were interfered with. For many of these annoying exhibitions of authority there was law, the laws of a remote time, enacted by early man for a very different community. They had been allowed to fall into innocuous desuetude, like many other old and stupid laws that nobody recognizes as of binding force. The moral argument of Police Commissioner ROOSEVELT that if a law was on the statute book that was enough for him—he would enforce it to the letter, was not easily answered. But he enforced the antiquated Sunday laws with a savage and ferocious delight, making a vast and tempestuous fuss over petty and extreme details of unsparing, thorough execution. The enforcement of the Sunday laws was only one branch of his duty, and not the most important. He made it first of all and let it occupy his whole mind and a grotesquely disproportionate part of the time and energies of the police force.

All this happened only three years ago. Does the Colonel suppose that the German-Americans have forgotten all the discomforts he put them to? What must they think when they see him, who three years ago was exhibiting such unregulated and intemperate zeal to enforce with harsh rigor a set of outworn statutes, now posing as an advocate of "personal liberty"?

Has Col. ROOSEVELT any convictions or not?

He has somehow got a reputation for fearless independence in politics, yet he consorts with PLATT and acknowledges without reservation his leadership.

He is an eminent civil service reformer and in every speech he repeats an elaborate pledge to crush every public servant who is not honest and efficient, yet he declares that the record of Gov. BLACK'S administration is an assurance to the people that the Republican Party "can be safely trusted," and he stands without protest on a platform which describes that corrupt, scandalous, and wasteful administration as "wise, statesmanlike, careful, and economical."

He now includes "protection to American industries" among the issues of his campaign, yet Mr. SHEPARD says he was formerly an outspoken free trader and a member of the Cobden Club.

He promises that "if" there has been any canal mismanagement he will ferret it out and punish the guilty, but TIM WOODRUFF, one of the head mismanagers, is a member of his hippodrome aggregation, and speaks from the same platform, denying that there has been anything wrong in canal administration.

And now he promises "personal liberty" to the Germans! Did he believe in the Puritanical Sunday when he was making one with such fanatical diligence? Does he now believe in free Sunday beer and the Continental Sunday? Does he hold any beliefs so firmly that he would not abandon them to catch votes?

"Have you any principles?" asks Captain Standard in FARQUHAR'S comedy. "Five hundred," answers Parley.

This is the last day of registration. He must be a poor sort of citizen indeed who is not sufficiently interested in this year's political fight to take the trouble to register and vote.

In a sense it is unfortunate that the anniversary of the greatest naval victory in the annals of the greatest naval power that is now or ever has been in the world should have happened just at this time. The relations between Great Britain and one of the nations which were defeated at Trafalgar are very greatly strained, while the other has just been annihilated as a naval power by an English-speaking nation. But in another sense it is fortunate that yesterday should have been "Trafalgar Day." If France and England were to come to blows the war would necessarily be almost exclusively naval, and it may be well that France should be reminded that she has never been able to make head alone against the British naval power. She has also been freshly reminded that in this quarrel she can hope for no help from the power upon whose navy she has relied, as an ally of her own, in case of trouble with Great Britain. If she had a good case, her helplessness would be a matter for sympathy. But disinterested foreigners have not been able to discover that, in her pretension to an effective occupation and conquest of Fashoda, she has any case whatever. It is always a matter of congratulation that "whatever is unjust should be inexpedient." It is accordingly a matter of congratulation that France has no chance of making good by arms her fantastic claim to the possession of a point on the line of the British advance in East Africa.

An officer at the head of his regiment, it was he who in the critical moment insured success. If we had had no ROOSEVELT at Santiago, and if we had been defeated in action there, who knows whether to-day we would be in a position to consider terms of peace?—From the call for the formation of a German-American ROOSEVELT League.

Nobody knows. But we couldn't have been defeated in the action, for SHAFTER would never have begun the Santiago fight until ROOSEVELT and the Rough Riders were there and ready. Ask any of the regulars. If you are going to run a political campaign on a hero basis make it hot and strong.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A magnificently equipped physiological and pathological laboratory, the gift of a citizen of Liverpool to the Victoria University, was formally opened the other day by Lord JOSEPH LISTER, the man to whose discoveries and labors modern surgery, with all its incalculable benefits to humanity, may almost be said to owe its very existence. The ceremonies, which were performed in the presence of many eminent scientists and officials, lay and clerical, included the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Science upon Lord LISTER, and the delivery of several addresses, in which the veteran was warmly lauded as one whose life exemplified all the possibilities for good that lie in the healing art. In replying, the father of antisepsis took occasion to defend institutions like this laboratory from the odium which well-intentioned but unreasoning fanatics try to cast on them. Admitting and lamenting the abuses of vivisection in the past by conscienceless investigators, he asserted with all the weight of his authority that there could be no progress in either medicine or surgery without experiments upon living animals. He denied utterly the charge that torture was necessarily a feature of the operations performed, and declared that under the regulations now successfully enforced in England, competent vivisectionists inflicted almost no pain, and yet were extending the field of human knowledge at a rate hitherto never equaled or approached. While he respected the humane feelings of those who objected to this form of inquiry, he assured them that if they knew the truth they would commend and not condemn, since such operations, painlessly conducted, by indicating the precise functions of the different organs, made practicable the saving of numberless human lives that otherwise inevitably would be lost.

—New light on the recent Indian rising in Minnesota is supplied by the Rev. ALOYSIUS HERMENUTZ, a Benedictine missionary who has worked among the Pillagers for years and to whom they showed no evidences of hostility even while the recent excitement was at its height. He declares that the grievances of this tribe are of many years' standing. The real cause of the trouble was the persistent robbery of Indian timber lands by white men and half-breeds. Frequent attempts to put an end to this crime have been made, one of the latest being the passage of a law which prohibited the cutting on the reservation of any pines except those that were dead and fallen. This law was evaded by means of a very simple expedient. In the dry Summer months fires were started in the forests, and then, when Fall came, of course the lumbermen had no difficulty in finding dead trees in quantities to suit. The maltreatment of Indian witnesses was a real but minor wrong, and while it increased the existing irritation, would not of itself have caused an outbreak. Father HERMENUTZ says that if the Pillagers had chosen to do so they could have killed every man in Gen. BACON'S little force. The fight was started by the accidental discharge of a soldier's gun, which the Indians mistook for the beginning of an attack. According to this authority, the Pillagers never intended to harm the white settlers in their neighborhood, and feel animosity only against the Marshals and the troops who, acting under orders, support those officials in their tyrannical and dishonest practices.

—If that presumably amiable Puerto Rican who tried to register yesterday in the Fourteenth Assembly District will now take pains to acquire some accurate and definite information in regard to the franchise as it exists in this country he will regret that he made the attempt he did, lose the idea that he has been ill-treated, and abandon the idea, obviously inspired by injudicious advisers, of appealing for redress to the courts. Almost as soon as his investigations begin he will learn that even the full-fledged American citizen votes, not by natural right, but by privilege—a privilege to which there are many limitations, varying widely among the different States, and which is granted to far from everybody bearing that proud title. That Señor Alvarado is no longer a subject of Alfonso XIII. is true—if Señor Alvarado has decided to cast his lot in with us instead of going to Spain—but he is not for that reason a citizen of the United States, and will not be until Congress takes action in regard to him and his fellow-islanders. And even then further action by the same body will be necessary before he can register and vote. Meanwhile, the presumably amiable one should keep cool, avoid small politicians and the reporters for sensational newspapers, realize the somewhat anomalous position in which the fortune of war has placed him, and wait as patiently as he can for what the course of events may bring him. His case will receive attention in due time, after more pressing matters have been settled.

—Quarantine regulations and business are deadly enemies, and therefore it is but natural that a good many people down South are saying harsh things about the precautions against yellow fever which a good many other people in that region have seen fit to take. The Lumber Trade Journal of New Orleans is especially and amusingly vehement in expressing this indignation. It says that without the slightest justification from science or reason, "commerce is paralyzed, communities are practically at war with each other, communication is cut off, towns are depopulated, and hunger and destitution begin to stretch gaunt fingers over many sections." Then the tone changes from serious to sardonic. "A mild case of bilious or some other fever develops in a small boy in Jackson, the capital of the State. Immediately panic reigns supreme. The Mayor advises the depopulation of an otherwise prosperous and healthy community. The Governor of the Commonwealth locks up the State House and takes refuge in the insane asylum. The ludicrous fitness of this does not seem to strike anybody, least of all the craven who deserted his post so hastily. In the light of subsequent events the seat of the State Government ought to be maintained in its present location." And so on for a whole page. No doubt there is considerable excuse for anger. The inutility of quarantine is asserted by many good authorities, and the insane panic which a case of yellow fever so often creates certainly does as much harm as results from the malady. Towns that attend to their toilets with care need not fear epidemics, and, as a matter of fact, do not.

—"You will, I have no doubt, understand my reason for the request," said Col. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, after he had asked the Board of Inquiry to excuse him from expressing an opinion about camp conditions at Jacksonville. And the Commissioners justified his confidence. "I think the request very proper and reasonable," declared Gov. BEAVER, and, all his colleagues instantly assenting, the Colonel went his way. Perhaps the matter was a very simple one, but we humbly confess that for us it has mysterious features. To be sure, Col. BRYAN once aspired to the Presidency, and possibly he does so still, but nobody has so mean an idea of him as to believe on that account that he would not have described with accuracy his experiences as a soldier, and his testimony, whether favorable or adverse to the Administration, would have been received with respect. So why was he excused?

## QUESTIONS FOR INVESTIGATORS.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In the examinations before the investigating committee regarding conditions at Camp Alger, the testimony and questions asked were to those who really enjoyed (?) the comforts of that camp exceedingly and astonishingly amusing. No one asked why eighteen and twenty men were crowded and compelled to sleep in Sibley tents when the torrid temperature was unbearable, and while at the same time the soldiers had issued to them the comfortable (for Summer) shelter tents. No one asked why Troop A, Troop C, and various regiments were compelled to camp for months on the sunny plains, where the rays of the sun made tent life a misery, producing and spreading disease until the "sick call" was answered by 33 per cent. of the men, and at the same time beautifully half-shaded hills and knolls (similar to headquarters of Second Army Corps) were abundant.

No one asked why the men were drilled in the hottest part of both morning and afternoon, when an earlier or later hour would have been just as productive of good effects and saved many a case of sickness, prostration, and even death. No one asked why a certain Western regiment presented a stand of colors to an Eastern regiment in grateful remembrance of the many sacrifices made by the Eastern boys, and which saved them from needless suffering by exposure and hunger. No one asked why the percentage of sickness was much greater after the numerous wells were dug than before a single one was in operation. (The Quartermaster's Department can explain this. Water is not all a soldier needs.)

No one asked why the Government did not issue an order preventing the selling of liquor to soldiers in Washington and Falls Church, when they found that drunkenness was so frequent, and the cause of everything that was disgraceful and demoralizing, entailing extra guards, details, &c. (And Alger right on the spot.) No one asked in the face of all the many complaints that had been made why in all the equipment of both camp and soldier no improvement over the equipments of those issued thirty-odd years ago were not served to the soldier. Is it possible no improvements have been made in blankets, tents, ponchos, haversacks, shoes, clothes, and camp equipage generally? Any one who reads the papers knows decidedly that general improvements in all that goes to forward the comfort and safety of the soldier have been made from time to time and commended and recommended by experienced officers and others high in authority. (And Alger right in the War Department.)

No one asked when the percentage of sickness was so large and complaints of the situation at Camp Alger filled many columns of newspapers why the authorities in Washington did not go personally and investigate, (without notifying those in command weeks ahead, so as to have everything temporarily fixed for their proposed visits.) Such a course would have been justified and the evils remedied if such inspector had had experience enough to know what was right and what was wrong. (And Alger only eight and three-quarter miles away.)

A friend at our elbow whispers that he is willing to bet a small fortune that notwithstanding the great distance Camp Alger was from Headquarters of the War Department of the United States, the Secretary of War or the Commander in Chief was never at that camp more than once in the five months that camp existed with its 14,000 to 28,000 soldiers. (And the War Department only eight and three-quarter miles away.)

It remains for the press of the United States to interview the rank and file, have them tell their story—visit Camp Black for instance. See why men slept in rain, mud, and slush without proper protection, sleeping twenty-two in a Sibley in the hottest nights and compelled many nights to hang around camp fire because tent floors of mud were being washed by rain. Let the press investigate. N. BARTON.

Brooklyn, Oct. 19, 1898.

## THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The present attack on the Standard Oil Company, ostensibly by the Supreme Court of Ohio, is a matter of concern, not only to the energetic, industrious, and economical business men, but to labor and to all classes in our community as well. The proceedings seem to be actuated by jealousy and spite, and are almost brazenly proclaimed so to be. I have no interest in the Standard Oil Company, except as a matter of pride. As a humble citizen I have a right to be proud that it is an American corporation that is the greatest and most perfect business institution in the world, attracting respect throughout all foreign lands, largely causing a balance of trade favorable to this country, developing one of our industries that would otherwise remain a mere local enterprise, and giving remunerative employment to a great number of our citizens of all classes.

Call it a trust if you will, but the Standard Oil Company is simply a business institution pursuing those fair, legitimate, and honorable methods which the competition of the day has made necessary to success, and which distinguish the business methods of the highest type of civilization and enlightenment from the methods of the savage, who trades and barters merely to supply his immediate wants.

Why not do all we can to show our appreciation of an institution that exemplifies to our ambitious youth what may be done by strict adherence to business principles, and whose stock was never allowed to be a "football of speculation" to entrap the unwary into ruinous ventures? Why show spite against such a corporation to the neglect of the Rubber Trust, the Leather Trust, the Sugar Trust, and a thousand other trusts, speculation in whose stock is openly encouraged by the management to the ruin of many? Injury to the Standard Oil Company would be a National calamity, and were said injury caused by legal inquisition, it would be criminal. A certain individual appears to be disgruntled because his superficial business methods did not enable him to sell oil to the people as cheap as a competitor, whereas he should accept the situation like a man, as he has only himself to blame.

Our own United States form a great "trust"; the tendency of the times is toward combinations, aggregations, and mutual enterprises of all kinds, otherwise we would make no retail advancement, but would, by comparison with other nations, soon become a veritable weakling, like poor old China, now in the throes of well-merited dissolution. FAIRPLAY.

New York, Oct. 17, 1898.

### A Chance for Mr. Roosevelt.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Being a constant reader of your paper, I take the liberty of requesting you through your paper to ask Mr. Theodore Roosevelt if he will meet Mr. Hanford, the Socialist candidate for Governor, and make good his statement, as printed in last night's Evening Sun, that he is ready and willing to meet his opponents on the issues they present.

By publishing this in your paper, also the reply, you will oblige E. LAWLOR.

New York, Oct. 20, 1898.

### Why Some Politicians Mourn.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch, (Rep.)

Col. John Jacob Astor has declined to be a candidate for Congress. The political contingent which rejoices in large and juicy campaign funds is now mourning over the reprehensible tendency of the wealthy people to neglect politics.

## NUGGETS.

### When Justice Is Blind.

Justice certainly acts blind enough when it comes to shooting a mad dog.—Detroit Journal.

### Slanderous.

McSwatters—You don't have to use any brainwork in playing golf.

McSwitters—That's why it is so popular with society.—Syracuse Herald.

### Wholly Unnecessary.

"By the way, Smith, you never use perfumes, do you?"

"No," drawled Smith lazily. "I don't have to. I take a bath every morning."—Paper Mill.

### From a Business Standpoint.

"When talking weather, always be sure of your man," said Crimsonbeak. "What would be a lovely day to a man who sells umbrellas would not be so considered by a sandwich man."—Yonkers Statesman.

### The Courtroom.

"This is the parlor, eh?" tentatively remarked the agent, who was looking over the house.

"Yes," replied old man Kidder, "but I usually call it the courtroom—I've got seven daughters, you know."—Boston Journal.

## DEWEY.

I.

What word to you can praise express
That was not spoken thrice before
In the fierce, world-awakening roar
That thunder'd at Manila's door?

II.

What song can sing the midnight rush
By allen reefs, thro' tropic seas?
The typhoon slumbering in the breeze,
The air's, the ocean's mysteries?

III.

And then, the arrow-flight of ships
Along the vaguely startled dark:
The fortress, looming grim and stark—
The island watchdog's sudden bark!

IV.

Then, like a Fate, your squadron swept
Within the close bay's guarded zone;
The trumpets of the guns were blown,
Speaking in deep-voiced battle tone!

V.

A hell of fire—a hell of steel
Smote all the shuddering air amain—
Smote the doomed ships—and smote again—
And shook the frightened hills of Spain!

VI.

In one red ruin terrible,
As sinks a lava-stricken coast,
Down went a nation's pride and boast—
As fades a sun-surprised ghost!

VII.

And, as the smoke was roll'd away,
The scales were fallen from the eyes
That saw us vain, nor overwise
In boasters' foolish quick replies!

VIII.

They saw you turn your bursting shells
From off the helpless boat, adrift
On every billow's reach and lift,
That served Montojo's desperate shift!

IX.

They saw you spare the fallen town
That lay beneath your eager guns;
They saw you curb the tribesmen's sons—
Fierce, freedom-loving, restless Huns!

X.

And, as a rainbow in the sky
Wherein the good of heart may trust,
They saw you do the things you must,
And, doing, saw THE THINGS WERE JUST!

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

# PUERTO RICANS EXCITED

## Provisional Retention in Office of the Autonomist Ministers by Gen. Brooke Opposed.

## JUDGES SWEAR ALLEGIANCE

### Increased Postage Rates Cause Dissatisfaction — Street Cleaning System for San Juan—Gen. Ortega and Last Spanish Troops Embark.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Oct. 21.—Considerable political excitement prevails here owing to the fact that Señor Munoz Rivera, President of the recent Autonomist Council of Secretaries; Señor Blanco, Secretary of the Treasury; Señor Lopez, Secretary of Justice, and Señor Carbonnel, Secretary of the Interior—all elected last March on the Autonomist platform—are continued by Major Gen. Brooke in their respective offices. Their political opponents suggest public demonstrations against such continuance.

Investigation by the American authorities, however, has led to the conclusion that they are all men of excellent standing and that their retention in office will be the best way to preserve tranquillity in the insular administration until such time as the United States Congress can take action regarding Puerto Rico. It is distinctly understood that this Cabinet will act under the control of the American military government.

During the continuance of the military administration a strong attempt will be made to hold in abeyance insular politics. All Government institutions, local and general, will be continued, partisan politics being eliminated.

The oath of allegiance to the United States has been taken by five of the Judges of the Superior Court of Puerto Rico, who later will administer the same oath to their subordinates. Spanish Judges who do not desire to forswear their allegiance to Spain will be returned to the Peninsula.

The administration of local affairs in San Juan is progressing as before. Dr. Brechemin, who succeeds Dr. Huidekoper, is vigorously taking hold of matters relating to public health and sanitation. A system of street cleaning will soon be inaugurated.

United States Special Commissioner Carroll is industriously prosecuting his investigation into the needs and wishes of the Puerto Ricans. The dissatisfaction felt at the increase in foreign postage is widespread. Formerly the rate was 5 cents; now it is 10 cents in local money. Insular postage has been increased from 3 to 4 cents.

Yesterday the band of the Eleventh Regular Infantry gave the first American concert on the Plaza. The programme met with an enthusiastic reception.

The percentage of sick among the American troops quartered at San Juan Barracks is very small.

Major Gen. Gordon, with his wife and son, will sail for Boston with the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers by the United States transport Mississippi, which is due about Oct. 28.

Six hundred Spanish soldiers and officers, including Gen. Ortega, who was second in command under Capt. Gen. Macias, are embarking on the Spanish transport Montevideo, to sail to-night or to-morrow morning. There will then remain only a few Spanish officers, who have personal business to attend to.

## DEATH OF HAROLD FREDERIC.

### Evidence at the Inquest Tending to Show that He Died for Lack of Medical Attendance.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The inquest over the remains of Harold Frederic, the newspaper correspondent and author, who died suddenly on Wednesday morning at Henley of heart disease, was adjourned to-day until Wednesday next. The evidence presented was somewhat sensational.

At the inquest Mr. Frederic's daughter, Ruth, said her father did not believe in doctors. She added that it was with his consent, but under the influence of others, that Mrs. Mills, a Christian Scientist, was summoned to attend him.

Kate Lyon, a member of the Frederic household, testified that the deceased had asked her to call in Mrs. Mills, and the latter came to the house and expounded the system followed by the Christian Scientists. On the same day Mr. Frederic dismissed the doctors who had been in attendance on him. Most of Mrs. Mills's treatment, continued the witness, was what was known as "absent treatment." At the request of friends of the sick man the doctors were again summoned, but the deceased informed them that when they had previously been attending him he had not followed their directions.

John Stokes, Mr. Frederic's amanuensis, testified that he had informed Kate Lyon she might be charged with manslaughter if Mr. Frederic died without receiving medical treatment.

Drs. Brown and Frieberger, physicians who had attended Mr. Frederic, said the deceased had suffered from rheumatic fever, and that he was paralyzed on one side. His death, they asserted, was due to syncope. Both declared their belief that with proper treatment the patient would have recovered.

The inquest was adjourned until Wednesday, in order to allow of the attendance of Mrs. Mills.

## THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

### Decision that the Concession Expires Oct. 20, 1899.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Oct. 1.—A commission of lawyers, consisting of Supreme Court Judge Tiburcio G. Bonilla, ex-Supreme Court Judges José F. Aguilar and Buenaventura Solva, and Señor Don Pedro Gonzales, met here on Sept. 19, by order of President Zelaya, to render an opinion on the question "On what date does the concession to construct a canal across Nicaragua expire?" The concession in question, which was ratified by the Nicaraguan Congress on April 20, 1887, was granted by the Government of Nicaragua to the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, chartered by the Government of the United States.

The Commissioners were requested to keep their decision secret from every one but President Zelaya and the Cabinet Ministers. But, as is usually the case with national secrets in this country, the result of the commission's deliberations has leaked out, and it is said the Commissioners decided that the contract expires on Oct. 20, 1899. This would be in accord with the declarations of an official act of the Government of Nicaragua, under date of Oct. 8, 1889, and published in the Memoria de Fomento of 1891, declaring that the ten years within which the company obligated itself to complete the interoceanic canal (the Cardinas-Menocal concession) commenced on Oct. 20, 1889.

This act was signed and agreed to officially by the Minister of Public Works of Nicaragua and by John Hall, official agent in Nicaragua of the Maritime Canal Company, in the presence of Mr. Mizner, the United States Minister to Central America, the document being attested by official seals.

### A Mysterious Commission at Nassau.

NASSAU, N. P., Oct. 21.—The United States cruiser Montgomery has arrived here with Smith M. Weed and other Commissioners on board.

Inquiries at Washington fail to disclose any particulars regarding the Commissioners said to be on board the United States cruiser Montgomery at Nassau. Smith M. Weed has been mentioned as one of the men financially interested in the Nicaragua Canal.

### The Bubonic Plague in Vienna.

VIENNA, Oct. 21.—Dr. Mueller, the physician who attended Herr Barisch, the assistant in Prof. Nothnagle's bacteriological establishment, who contracted the bubonic plague while assisting in cultivating the plague bacillus, and who was buried yesterday with remarkable precautions, is himself seriously ill, exhibiting every symptom of the fatal malady. There has been no improvement in the condition of the two nurses who attended Herr Barisch, and who have developed plague symptoms. The case of one is already pronounced hopeless.

# TRAFALGAR DAY IN LONDON

## An Enthusiastic Celebration Due to the Acuteness of the Fashoda Question.

## TALK OF WAR WITH FRANCE

### Government Circles Confident of a Peaceful Solution, but Determined to Maintain the Position Assumed by Great Britain.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Exceptional interest was taken to-day in the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, fought Oct. 21, 1805, when the British fleets under Admiral Nelson gained a brilliant victory over the fleets of France and Spain, commanded by Admiral Villeneuve. The cause of this increased outburst of patriotism here is the dispute with France over the Fashoda question, which in some quarters is looked upon as a matter which may possibly bring about war between these two countries.

The Nelson Column, on Trafalgar Square, was profusely decorated and entwined with a spiral chain of laurel leaves, while laurel festoons hung from each corner of the capital to the lions at the base, which was elaborately embellished with anchors, wreaths, flags, and evergreens, with a background of crimson cloth, with floral shields in each corner, inscribed with Nelson's great victories, namely, "St. Vincent." "Camperdown," "The Nile," and "Trafalgar."

The morning was showery and misty, but many hundreds of people were present to cheer the hoisting of the union jack on the top of the pedestal at 8 o'clock.

At Portsmouth the masts of the old-time line-of-battle ship Victory, Nelson's flagship at Trafalgar, and the vessel on which he died, were hung with garlands of laurel. The provincial towns celebrated the day by hoisting the union jack on all the public buildings.

Government circles here are apparently satisfied that the Fashoda question will not lead to war. At the same time, the determination is reiterated not to budge from the position which the British Government has taken up, no matter what the outcome may be. It is said on good authority that the British Government has also determined not to brook unreasonable delay, and that in the event of France declining to evacuate Fashoda, the Marchand party will be removed from that place, although it is not expected that it will be necessary to resort to such extremes.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Portsmouth says the British Admiralty has issued orders that no dock yard repairs are to be commenced upon ships belonging to the reserve squadron unless they can be completed within forty-eight hours.

## MAJOR MARCHAND'S REPORT.

### Only an Account of His Travels Before Meeting Gen. Kitchener Received in Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Capt. Baratier of Major Marchand's expedition, on his arrival at Cairo with the report for the French Government, said the mission had not lost an officer or a soldier. He added that the health of all the members of the party was very good, and that revictualing on the march was easy.

Major Marchand's report, telegraphed from Cairo, was received during the course of the night. It does not mention the arrival at Fashoda of Gen. Kitchener, and only gives an account of the incidents of the expedition, with an elaborate description of the route followed, the points occupied, the manner of occupation, the raising of the flag, the force left at each point, and the treaties of submission concluded with the tribes, in addition to referring to an encounter with the dervishes. The report only goes as far as the beginning of September, and says that on Aug. 20 the supplies of the party were abundant.

The reason for the omission of any mention of the arrival of Gen. Kitchener at Fashoda is said to be the fact that the report of Major Marchand was not ready when Capt. Baratier left Fashoda. When the Captain departed from that place he did not think he would go beyond Khartoum. Major Marchand, however, deemed it advisable to send the finished portion of the report, intending to dispatch the remainder of it as soon as Capt. Baratier returned. But the Captain on arriving at Omdurman, found there instructions telling him to go on to Cairo, from which place he will proceed to France.

It is believed in certain quarters that Capt. Baratier is the bearer of a verbal report which the French authorities were not willing to trust upon the British telegraph lines.

The Temps this evening publishes a dispatch from Nantes saying that the Fourth Battalion of the infantry regiments comprising the Twenty-first Division, with headquarters at Nantes have completed their equipment. Each man, it is added, has received 120 rounds of ammunition and his camp outfit, and the officers of all the four regiments of that division have been supplied with revolver cartridges. The division is now in readiness to march when ordered, and it is believed these troops are intended for coast defense. The defense of St. Nazaire is also being organized.

## DEFIANT FEELING IN FRANCE.

### Resentment Aroused by the Threatening Speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in England.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—A remarkable change has come over French opinion on the Fashoda question during the last forty-eight hours. The attitude of the public is more inflamed and more defiant. This is partly due to the tone of the British press, but more to the threatening speech of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, which the Autorite calls "a provocation that is almost a threat of war." The Municipal Council of Paris is abused on all sides for exhorting the Government to avert war.

In Government circles the disposition seems to be to resist the British demands. It is reported that the policy of France, as definitely stated to Great Britain, includes the retention of Fashoda. Rumors that the Russian Foreign Minister, Count Muravieff, has assured M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister, of Russia's support in the controversy, tend to stiffen the backs of the higher officials, although these continue to maintain a conciliatory tone, and declare that France is prepared to carry amiability to the utmost limits consistent with her rights and dignity.

### Irishmen Cheer for Marchand.

DUBLIN, Oct. 21.—William Redmond, Parnellite member of Parliament for East Clare, addressing a Home Rule meeting here this evening, called for cheers for Major Marchand, which were given with great heartiness. Mr. Redmond said: "The sympathies of Irishmen are with France."

### Wanted to Escort Holland's Queen.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 21.—While Queen Wilhelmina and her mother were about to take a train yesterday, on their return to Apeldoorn a reporter, dressed in a bicycle costume, advanced and offered his arm to the young Queen. He was immediately arrested. It was at first reported that the Queen had been assaulted, and great excitement prevailed. But it appeared later that the reporter was subject to derangement. He explains that he merely desired, out of politeness, to escort the Queen to the train

### Disastrous Floods in Austria.

FIUME, Austria, Oct. 21.—Great havoc has been caused by floods in the low-lying quarters of this city which have been submerged. The flooded parts of the city include a large portion of the business section of Fiume. Many animals have perished, and the damage done is estimated at 3,000,000 florins.

## ITALIAN DUELIST SENTENCED.

### Count Macola to be Imprisoned for Killing Signor Cavallotti.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says:

"Count Ferruccio Macola, proprietor of the Gazetta di Venezia, has been sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment for killing Signor Felice Carlo Cavallotti, the poet, dramatist, publicist, and Radical member of the Chamber of Deputies, in a duel last March.

"Count Macola's seconds, Signor Guido Fusinato and Signor Carlo Donati, and the seconds of Caval otti, Signor Dizzoni, the publicist, and Signor Tussi of the Chamber of Deputies, have all been acquitted. Macola's plea of extenuating circumstances, on the ground that he was the victim of insult and gross provocation, was not allowed."

## THE KAISER IN TURKEY.

### German and Turkish Rulers Witness a Review of Troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 21.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany, with the Sultan, reviewed 15,000 Turkish troops today from a window of the Yildiz Kiosk. Their German Majesties saluted the flag of each regiment. Emperor William wore the uniform of a German General, with several Turkish orders. Empress Augusta Victoria wore the Chefakat Order and the Sultan the Order of the Black Eagle.

Later in the day the Emperor and Empress visited the Mosque of St. Sophia and the Museum, as well as many bazaars. The Prefect of Police presented to them silver vases subscribed for by the populace, remarking, in the speech of presentation, upon the friendship between the two countries and the appreciation felt by all Mussulmans at the visit of their Majesties to Turkey.

Sultan Abdul Hamid presided at a grand farewell banquet to his imperial guests, at which all the Turkish Ministers and the foreign envoys were present.

## THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

### Commissioner Peck Secures More Space for American Exhibits.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—When Ferdinand W. Peck, the United States Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition of 1900, arrived in this city, the space allotted to the United States at the exposition was 175,000 square feet. Mr. Peck's first gain was 6,000 square feet, and he has just secured 22,000 square feet more, by means of a direct order from the French Government on the Director of the exposition, making the present total 203,000 square feet. Germany has 150,000 square feet. It is not known yet how much space has been allotted to Great Britain or Russia.

Some of the American newspapers received here to-day describe alleged incidents in connection with Mr. Peck which the latter says have not occurred. Mr. Peck, for instance, is described as having left a box at the Opera House here because he was not permitted to occupy it with a party exceeding the official limitations of the box, and Mr. Peck is also described as having refused to leave a sleeping car on arriving at Paris at an unseasonable hour. Mr. Peck says there have been no circumstances or occurrences in any degree warranting the stories referred to.

## TROUBLE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### The Tribesmen in Arms Against the Transvaal Government.

PRETORIA, Oct. 21.—Serious trouble is brewing with the Magato tribe, in the Zoutpans Berg District. The natives recently massacred a Lutheran missionary and his family at the town of Zoutpans Berg, and the Transvaal Government sent an expedition to punish them. The affair has now assumed serious proportions.

Chief Opefu, with 20,000 followers fully armed and four cannon, supplied by white traders, has attacked the laager. Heavy fighting is proceeding. The ultimatum of the commanding officer of the Transvaal troops, Gen. P. J. Joubert, demanding an unconditional surrender, has been ignored by the tribesmen, and he has summoned 3,000 burghers to reinforce the 5,000 now in the field. The campaign promises to be prolonged.

The scene of the fighting between the Transvaal burghers under Gen. Joubert and the tribesmen who follow Chief Opefu, is the extreme northern section of Transvaal territory, west of the Gasa Country, (Umhlengaland,) and southeast of the country of the Matebele. It is in the very heart of a district inhabited by some of the bravest and most intractable of South African tribesmen. Chief Opefu has long been a thorn in the side of the Transvaal Government.

Gen. Joubert, who is conducting the operations against the tribesmen, is Vice President of the South African Republic as well as Commander in Chief of the Transvaal Army. He was elected Vice President on May 13, 1896. He was one of the founders of the South African Republic, constituting with Paul Krüger, now President of the republic, and Marthinus Wessels Pretorius, the triumvirate who proclaimed it on Dec. 30, 1880.

### Peruvian Cabinet Crisis Rumored.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 21.—There are rumors of a crisis in the Peruvian Cabinet. The Senate has sanctioned the bill, previously approved by the Chamber of Deputies, providing a scale of duties for rice, lard, and petroleum.

## SINGERS ON THE WAY HERE.

### Fifty-one Members of the Gran Opera Company Sailed Yesterday.

Some of the principal members of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, to the number of fifty-one sailed from Southampton yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner Augusta Victoria. Among them were Mme. Marcella Sembrich and husband, Herr Stengel; Miss Suzanne Adams and Mrs. Adams, M. and Mme. Devriès, Mrs. Emma Eames-Story, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Grau, Mme. Nordica and husband, Herr Doehme; Col. Clancon, Edouard De Reszke, M. and Mme. Albert Saléza, Ernest Van Dyck, Mlle. Mathilde Bauermeister, Signor Enrico Bevignani, Herr Andreas Dippel, Miss Louise Meisslinger, Herr Meffert, Herr Adolf Muhlmann, Fräulein Olga Pevny, Thomas Salignac, Herr and Mme. Schumann-Heink, Herr Franz Schalk, and Herr Carl Ambruster. On the French liner Tourraine, leaving to-day, will sail M. Jacques Bars and M. and Mme. Djilla-Brisson. Several members of the company will leave for the country during next week, among them Mme. Emma Calvé, Mme. Melba, Mme. Marie Brema, Mme. Eugenia Mantelli, M. Jean De Reszke, Signor Antonio Ceppi, Herr Anton Van Rooy, and Lemprière Pringle.

On the Lucania, which arrived yesterday, was Signor Luigi Mancinelli, who will leave for Chicago on Monday to begin rehearsing the Chicago Orchestra in the various operas.

## HARVARD'S DEAD VOLUNTEERS.

### Meeting of Students to Take Action on the Proposal for a Memorial.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 21.—A mass meeting of Harvard students was held in Sanders Theatre this evening to take action with regard to a memorial to the Harvard men who died in the war with Spain.

The Chairman was empowered to appoint a committee to have full charge of the memorial.

President Eliot's address called forth the greatest applause. He spoke in substance as follows:

young lives' is a most common one, but how much it means! These men who died in the Cuban war have given what you are now hopefully looking forward to. Human life has gone forth. What did they go for? Sometimes we get an adverse answer. What does this hall say to men who have sat here? It says that they shall be remembered who give their lives for their country. What did they know, what did the young men of '61 know, of the issues of the war in which they entered?

"So long as war is the inevitable method of settling disputes arising from human passion and ignorance men are bound thus to answer the call of the Government."

The Illustrated Sunday Magazine, which will accompany THE NEW YORK TIMES tomorrow, will have a number of attractive features, including a full-page picture of President Thomas Hunter of the Normal College, reproductions of oil paintings of James C. Carter, President of the Bar Association, and Edward Lauterbach, and portraits of the judiciary and Congressional nominees of both parties. Insure securing a copy by leaving an order with your newsdealer to-day.—Adv.

# LIQUEFIED AIR EXPLODES

## Prof. Fay Mixed It with Red Phosphorus, with Startling Result.

## HE AND A STUDENT INJURED

### Experiments Took Place at the Polytechnic Institute, and Explosion Luckily Was Downward.

Experiments with liquefied air in the laboratory of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon ended in an explosion which tore a hole through the table, knocked out some panes of glass, and severely injured the professor in charge. The experiments tried yesterday in the Polytechnic Institute by Prof. Irving W. Fay are entirely new. It was in trying the effect of mixing liquefied air with red phosphorus that the explosion was brought about. Prof. Fay will probably lose the sight of one eye and will always bear the marks of the explosion on his face. Lincoln Burrows, a student, was also burned about the face, but not severely.

Four gallons of liquefied air were taken to the institute on Thursday afternoon. Yesterday afternoon Prof. Fay, who is the head of the chemistry department, lectured before the Chemical Society, composed of students in the institute, and illustrated his lecture by some familiar experiments. When the lecture ended, half a dozen of the students remained to observe the professor try some original experiments. Kerosene, alcohol, and turpentine were among the objects experimented with, and they were frozen by the application of the liquefied air. Then yellow phosphorus was taken up. The professor placed it in a glass beaker and poured some of the liquid air upon it. The effect was to change the phosphorus to crystal in structure.

The professor then determined to try red phosphorus. Red phosphorus has always been held to be indissoluble, and it was the professor's idea that possibly liquid air might dissolve it. He accordingly placed some of it in the beaker and poured air upon it. He then poured the mixture on a piece of paper lying on the table, and bent over it to observe the result. His pupils also bent over it to study it, and wait for his comments, but were not so near it as he. Burrows was by his side. The liquid air rapidly evaporates, and in a very short time there was a chilling on the paper of a little pile of red phosphorus.

The professor and students examined it eagerly to note the changes produced. After a moment he called their attention to the fact that the phosphorus was a lighter shade of red. He thought at first that the combination might have changed it to yellow phosphorus, but a further examination led him to believe that it had become $CO_2$—solid carbon dioxide.

While making these comments the professor stirred the phosphorus with a glass rod. Suddenly there was a terrific explosion. The table rocked and shook, the room was filled with smoke, and the glass in the windows were shattered. The professor gave a cry of pain and clapped his hand to his eyes. His face had been torn and burned and his thumb nail torn completely off. The explosion was in the upward one, fortunately for the professor and his pupils, and it tore a great jagged hole in the table. But for the nearness of Dr. Fay's face to the phosphorus he would probably have escaped without serious injury.

Dr. Henry L. Cochran of 141 Clinton Street was hurriedly sent for by his father, Dr. David H. Cochran, who is the President of the institute. Prof. Fay was removed to his home, 544 Ninth Street. Burrows's injuries were so slight that he was able to go home without assistance, after having his wounds dressed by the doctor. Dr. Arthur Mathewson, an eye and ear specialist, was called in to attend Prof. Fay at his home.

The cause of the explosion is a question as yet. The theory held by some of those who witnessed it is that after evaporating the air broke up into atoms, which combined with the atoms of phosphorus, thereby causing a process of oxidization.

## LAST NIGHT'S HEAVY RAIN.

### Some of the Low-Lying Districts Were Badly Flooded.

The weather yesterday was anything but pleasant or agreeable, and the downpour of rain which set in about 6 o'clock at night tended to make matters appreciably worse. During the day the temperature varied from 54 degrees at 4 o'clock to 61 degrees, while the humidity ranged from 81 per cent. to 89 per cent.

A strong east wind was blowing during the evening and drove the rain, which continued throughout the night, down in perfect torrents, flooding some of the low-lying districts and around the river front. Through the "swamp," and in the downtown streets people who had to be out were subject to much annoyance. At the Broadway end of Mail Street a large pool of water was formed during the night, making it decidedly unpleasant for pedestrians. Around the harbor the air was very thick and foggy, especially down the bay and off the Hook.

## WAR TAX ON BANK CHECKS.

### Receipts for Money Paid to Customers in Person Not Liable.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has materially modified the previous ruling of his office as to the taxability of the receipts given to banks in lieu of checks for money withdrawn from deposit or otherwise. In accordance with the opinion of the Attorney General, it is now held that a receipt given to a bank by a person to whom the bank is indebted as a depositor or otherwise, or for whom it holds funds, is no more subject to a stamp than a receipt given for any other debt or demand. The Commissioner further says:

The purpose of the law is to require stamps upon checks which are commercial, negotiable instruments. A check, however, is not required to be in any particular form. If it is in a form sufficient to constitute an order for the payment of money and assumes the character of a commercial negotiable instrument, then it is subject to the tax.

There is much banking done, especially in saving banks, without the use of checks at all, the depositor having a book in which the bank denotes the amounts deposited on one side and the amounts drawn out on the other. Of course the depositor in such cases draws the money out of the bank, but he does it in such a way as not to be subject to stamp duty, because he does not give a check. So, if a person does not give a check he does not have to pay tax, and if he goes to the bank and the bank pays him upon its dues to him and he gives a receipt, such receipt does not require a stamp but if he issues his receipt so that it will be good in the hands of another person to draw upon his deposit for the amount of it, then it loses the character of a receipt and becomes a check and subject to tax.

### Navy Yard Rules Violated in Norfolk.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.— Lieut. Knapp has just returned to Washington from a visit of inspection to the Norfolk Navy Yard and has reported verbally to Secretary Long the result of his inquiry. It was found that there had been serious disregard of the rules governing the employment of labor in the yard laid down by the department and that some preferential classes had been established in clear violation of the spirit of the rules. The result will be a return to the strict application of the rules and the removal of some employes chargeable with the irregularities.

### Dinner to Chaplain Van Dewater.

A complimentary dinner was given last evening to the Rev. George R. Van Dewater, Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, by his fellow-members of the St. Nicholas Club at the clubhouse, 7 West Forty-fourth Street The principal event of the evening was the presentation of a magnificent loving cup to the Chaplain by the members of the club. The presentation address was made by William G. Davies.

### Two Killed at Grade Crossing.

Philip Rothman, a barber of Middle Village, Queens Borough, and John Bauer, a driver employed by Charles D. Homeyer, a hay dealer of Williamsburg, were instantly killed yesterday afternoon at the Van Dine Avenue crossing of the Long Island Railroad at Glendale, Queens. The men drove on the tracks directly in front of an eastbound train.

## WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Lucania, which arrived late yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, brought, among a large list of passengers, Miss Callender, Mrs. Romaine Callender, Miss De Forest, Miss De Barril, Mrs. Isaac Bell, Mrs. G. W. Biddle, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mr. William Cutting, Jr., Mr. W. P. Clyde, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Herbert. Assistant Secretary of State David J. Hill and Mrs. Hill, Mr. H. Ray Miller, Miss Miller, W. F. Morgan, Jr., Mr. D. O. Mills, Miss L. B. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Perrin of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Poor and Miss Emily Poor, Miss Lizzie Remsen, Mrs. J. A. Robinson, Mr. W. E. Robinson, Mr. Robert Stewart, Mrs. Edward H. Swann, Miss Swann, Mr. Edward D. Winslow, United States Consul at Stockholm; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Carrington and Mr. H. S. Carrington of London.

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Miss Callender and Miss De Forest and Miss Barril only left Newport in August, so that their trip abroad has been a short one. It was taken chiefly for the benefit of Miss Callender's health, and she returns much improved. Mrs. Cutting and her son have been abroad all Summer, and Mr. Ray Miller and sister and Miss Remsen went over early in the Spring.

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Mrs. H. P. Carrington was a Miss Warden of Philadelphia. Both she and her husband are conspicuous figures in London society. Mr. Carrington has been Equerry to the Queen since 1882, and his brother, the Earl of Carrington, was Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

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The Paris, which will sail for Liverpool on Wednesday next, will take another large contingent of Philadelphia society people. It is difficult to account for this exodus of Philadelphians to Europe at this time of the year. Among those who will sail on the Paris are Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Biddle, Miss Pauline Biddle, Miss Christine Biddle, Miss Julia R. Biddle, Miss Isabel Biddle, Master Alexander Biddle, Mrs. Franklin A. Dick, Miss Myra Dick, and Mr. Edward D. Toland, Mrs. Toland, Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason will also sail on the Paris. Mrs. Mason has only recently returned from the City of Mexico, where she spent the Winter, and is greatly improved in health. Mr. Mason is now in Mexico, where he is completing some large Government contracts.

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Mrs. Betty Harrison Maulsby Ritchie, widow of Judge John Ritchie, died in Frederick, Md., yesterday morning. Mrs. Ritchie left sixteen children. One of her daughters is Mrs. Donald McLean. She was at the time of her death Maryland State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was one of the organizers of the Key Monument Association of Frederick, and one of its most enthusiastic supporters.

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The usual bad result of postponing an entertainment, especially an out-of-town one, was well proved yesterday at Baltusrol, where the annual Autumn reception and tea, which were to have been held on Wednesday, but which owing to the storm of that day were postponed very unwisely for two days, took place. The chilly east winds and gray skies of the morning were discouraging enough in themselves, but these were followed by rain just as the New York guests were starting for the 2 o'clock train, and this of course finished all hope of a successful afternoon. There were few spectators on the links for the finals, which Miss Berg won, and about fifty people gathered after lunch to witness the driving contest. Despite the small attendance, the scene in the club parlors at late afternoon, where the members and guests gathered around the open wood fire, partook of afternoon tea and listened to the playing of the Hungarian band, was very cozy and attractive. Among those who watched the games and afterward enjoyed the music and tea in the clubhouse were Mrs. Kissam, Miss Watson, Mrs. William Bloodgood, Miss Neleta Shelton, Mrs. William Shippen, Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. George E. Wood, Miss Ruth Underhill, Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Mrs. W. H. Hamilton, Mrs. Beverly Ward, Mrs. Ogden Fowler, Miss Andrews, Miss Cornelia G. Willis, Miss Bessie Pitcher, Miss Van Rooskerck, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell, Louis P. Keller, W. R. Thurston, Miss Eleanor Sedley, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Toler, Mrs. Ernest La Montagne, Mrs. Albert Hendricks, Mrs. Charles I. Bucki, Mr. and Mrs. John Farr, and Mr. Taintor.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have decided to remain at The Breakers at Newport until Thanksgiving Day. Mr. Vanderbilt continues to improve both in appearance and strength, and with such a marked improvement the family is not anxious to leave Newport. Mr. Vanderbilt takes his two rides daily with his wife, and usually one of these trips is to the Vanderbilt farm in Portsmouth. The outing in the afternoon is usually over the Ocean Drive.

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Mrs. Richard Heckscher gave a tea Thursday afternoon at her residence at Strafford, near Philadelphia, in honor of Miss de Peyster of New York, who is visiting her.

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The Westchester Hounds meet to-day at 3 o'clock at Port Chester, and the Meadow Brook Hounds will also have a run this morning. A number of enthusiastic horsemen are going to the Genesee Valley Hunt Horse Show and Steeplechases, which will take place at the Big Tree Farm next Saturday, Oct. 29. The committee are Messrs. Craig Wadsworth, Julien D. Buckley, and William Littauer. The Richmond County Hunt will be out this morning with anise bag chase over the hills of Staten Island.

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Both the Astor residences have been occupied this week, and the great board doors have been taken down. Mrs. Astor arrived on Monday from Newport, and Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor on the same day from Fernclift. Mrs. John Jacob Astor has been seen on the avenue almost daily in the very smartest of tailor-made gowns. Col. and Mrs. Astor have also been at the theatres on several evenings.

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There has been much disappointment in society at the default of the Duke of Manchester to visit New York this Winter. It was expected that he would return to England via America, and that there were some possibilities of his mother, the Duchess of Manchester, and his sister, Lady Alice Montagu, joining him here. He has returned suddenly to England, and his homecoming has caused some consternation to his mother, who had hoped that he would be away a year or more. It is an open secret that his journey was arranged so as to break off the match between him and Miss Wilson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson. This family of Wilsons, although nearly related to the Tranby Croft people, and deriving their fortune from the same source, have a much firmer position in London society. The Princess of Wales and other ladies of the royal family have honored them with their presence at their dances, which are considered the most perfectly given in London. There are four daughters, and all are beauties. Their fortunes, however, are moderately large, but with long division do not run up in the millions.

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Lord Sudderley, whose arrival was announced in this city a few days ago, is a peer well known in the fashionable world. His daughter married last week, just before his sailing, the Hon. Mr. Keppel, a great friend of the Bradley Martins. Mr. Keppel's brother is equerry to the Duke of York. Lord Sudderley's wife was a Tollemache, and through her he is connected with the family of the late Earl of Dysart and the Anstruthers, the head of which family is the royal carver. The family has held this office for many years.

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The Autumn has brought the usual rumors of engagements. Again has that gallant Rough Rider, Craig Wadsworth, been affianced by the gossips, and this time to Miss Maud Wetmore. The report has been denied although quite persistent. There was also another rumor which arranged an engagement between Miss Julia Grant and the eldest son of Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry. A third engagement, which, however, has been announced, is that of Mrs. Effingham Johnson, the widow of "Fffie" Johnson, the son of the late Bradish Johnson, to a wealthy widower, whose name has not yet been given. Mrs. Johnson's mother, Mrs. James Scott of 590 Fifth Avenue, has acknowledged the approaching wedding of her daughter, but yesterday refused to give the name of her intended husband. Mrs. Scott is a sister of Mr. J. Frederick Tams.

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Mr. Albert Morris Bagby will give the seventh season of his musical mornings this Winter, as usual, in December, on Mondays, the 5th, 12th, and 19th, and on Thursday, the 29th, as Monday, the 26th, will be the legal celebration of Christmas. The mornings will take place at the Waldorf-Astoria, in the large ballroom.

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The open-air Horse Show, which met with such a success at Newport last Summer, has been the inspiration for a similar affair which will take place in May on the Manhattan Field, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. An account of the meeting of the organizers and their plans was given in detail in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday. In 1894 Mr. Reginald Rives and Mr. T. Suffern Taller were the promoters of a similar enterprise. Owing to the excessive heat of that Spring and other drawbacks, the show did not prove a success. Four years have changed the social conditions of the city, and to-day the Manhattan Field is a few miles nearer the court end of town, and accessible. The coaching parade and the Claremont teas being matters of the past, the open-air Horse Show will undoubtedly take the place of these post-Lenten entertainments and prove a brilliant finish to the season. With such well-known horsemen as Charles F. Baker, George Gould, Albert C. Bostwick, Charles F. Bates, John P. Baudouine, Harry E. Field, E. V. R. Thayer, George B. Hulme, Eben D. Jordan, P. F. Collier, F. C. Stevens, A. J. Nutting, W. J. Best, E. T. H. Talmadge, E. H. Weatherbee, and Thomas W. Lawson, the financial part of the affair is on a firm basis, and a splendid exhibition of horses is assured, whether society attends or not.

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Mr. and Mrs. Carl von Brockdoeff-Le Vinssen arrived yesterday from Hamburg. Mrs. Le Vinssen was a Miss Roosevelt, and was married in this city last Spring. She and her husband are returning from their bridal trip, during which they visited Mr. Le Vinssen's relatives in Germany.

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The wedding of Mr. Harry Steers Lake and Miss Marie Ziegler took place in Paris on Thursday. Their engagement was announced in this column some weeks ago. Mrs. Lake was the daughter of the late M. Ziegler, the proprietor of the Hotel du Jardin, in Paris. Mrs. Lake is a very pretty young woman, well brought up, refined, and cultivated. Mr. Lake is the son of the late George Lake of this city, formerly the senior partner of the old firm of Lake & McCreery, and met his bride at the Hotel du Jardin, which is now kept by her mother. His mother, Mrs. Baker, approved of the match. He is a man of large fortune, which he inherited from his father.

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Mr. Frederick Lord and Miss Edith Tiffany, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tiffany, will be married to-day at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Westchester, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Clendenin, assisted by the venerable Archdeacon, Charles C. Tiffany, a relative of the bride. The maid of honor will be the bride's sister, Miss Isabel Perry Tiffany. The bridesmaids will be Miss Constance Trowbridge, Miss Florence Bergh Brown, and Miss Elsie Hill. The mother of Miss Hill was a bridesmaid of the bride's mother. The best man will be Mr. William D. M. Lord. The ushers will be Messrs. J. Augustus Barnard, Robert D. White, Oswald Jackson, and George Ford Tiffany. The reception will be held at Foxhurst, the bride's home. She is a descendant of nine ancestors, who have lived on the patent granted to their original ancestor in 1661. This particular house was built by the great-grandfather of Miss Tiffany. Next week Mr. and Mrs. Lord will sail for Europe.

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Among the recent arrivals in Paris have been Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, Miss Adelina Moller, and Mr. E. C. Moller. Mrs. George Bend and the Misses Bend stopped at the Hotel Liverpool. They are expected in New York the first week in November. Mr. and Mrs. Francisco E. De Wolf of Bristol, R. I., who sailed last week, are at the Hotel Continental, where they are to meet their daughter, the Baroness de Levay de Kistelek, and her husband, who were married last year.

***

Biarritz is the one watering place on the Continent which just at present is in season. Besides the usual golf and Wednesday and Saturday night dances at the Country Club, there are gymkhana races and cotillions. The Casino has evening concerts, to which every one goes, and the gambling rooms are crowded. It is all the fashion there for every one to play baccarat and the little horses. The Count and Countess Boni de Castellane have taken a cottage there for the Autumn, and the Countess is very much admired for her beautiful garments. The Count and Countess will entertain, and later their yacht will be in commission, and they will give some sailing parties to various points of interest on the coasts of Spain and Portugal.

### Carr—Chapman.

Mrs. Blanche Lanman Chapman, widow of Paymaster Chapman, United States Navy, and daughter of the late Rear Admiral Joseph Lanman, was married Wednesday to Clarence Alfred Carr, Passed Assistant Engineer, United States Navy, at the Elm, the residence of Col. and Mrs. A. C. Tyler, near New London, Conn. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Edna Tyler, as maid of honor, and the bridegroom by five of his Naval Academy classmates, H. C. Bryan, J. A. Bell, J. A. Dougherty, M. Bevington, and L. M. Garrett. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. H. Littlefield of Chelsea, Mass., a cousin of the bridegroom. Upon their return from a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Carr will reside in this city.

## MISTAKEN FOR A BURGLAR.

### Edgar W. Winslow of Troy Shot While Entering His House.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Edgar W. Winslow of the firm of J. H. Winslow & Son, real estate brokers of this city, was accidentally shot while entering his house at 1 o'clock this morning, and is not expected to live. The shot was fired by William Fredericks, a grocer, who mistook Mr. Winslow for a burglar. Immediately after he fired the shot, Mr. Fredericks heard excited voices in Mr. Winslow's house, and realized that he had committed a terrible blunder.

Physicians were hurriedly summoned, and found that the bullet had penetrated the left lung. They expressed slight hopes of his recovery.

### Princeton Trustees Meet.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 21.—The Board of Trustees of Princeton University to-day discussed plans for graduate schools on a large scale. Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City, was elected a member of the Board of Trustees to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Rev. Dr. John Hall. Dr. Jesse Benedict Carter was made Assistant Professor of Latin.

### Dr. Brooks's Newly Discovered Comet.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Dr. William R. Brooks, Director of Smith Observatory, secured another observation this morning of the comet discovered by him last evening. Its position at 5 A. M. was right ascension 14 hours 46 minutes, declination north 59 degrees 32 minutes. The comet is in Draco, and moving rapidly southeast. It has a stellar nucleus, and may be observed with a moderate-sized telescope.

### Actor Dies in Police Cell.

James A. Pollock, an actor who is believed to have lived at 136 Fourth Avenue, died in a cell at the Oak Street Police Station late last night, presumably from apoplexy. He was picked up at the corner of New Chambers Street and Park Row early in the evening in an intoxicated condition. A surgeon from the Hudson Street Hospital said he was suffering from alcoholism, and he was locked up. Pollock was about fifty-two years old. He wore a G. A. R. medal.

### Supper to Seventy-first's Officers.

Col. Wallace A. Downs and the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, will on Wednesday night at 8:30 o'clock be tendered a complimentary supper at the Hotel Manhattan by Messrs. Hawk & Wetherbee, the proprietors of the hotel, who desire to entertain them upon their successful return from the war, and before their mustering out on Thursday.

### Sing Sing Couple Secretly Married.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Announcement was made to-day of the wedding of Miss Maria R. Smith and Eugene Merritt, both of this town. The couple were married on Sept. 23 in Peekskill, at the parsonage of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. J. W. A. Dodge. They could not keep the secret any longer.

### Bank Closed in Lisbon, Ohio.

LISBON, Ohio, Oct. 21.—The First National Bank of this place was closed to-day by the Directors. H. J. Childe, who has been the cashier for twenty years, has not been seen since yesterday morning. The Bank Examiners are in charge of the institution. The capital of the bank is $50,000.

## DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

### The Rev. Thomas F. Ward.

The Rev. Thomas F. Ward, LL. D., pastor of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, on Sidney Place, near Livingston Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday afternoon in the parochial residence, 21 Sidney Place. Father Ward had a hemorrhage last July, and went to Saratoga for his health, returning in August. He did not grow much stronger, however, and last week began to fail. Yesterday afternoon, in his study, he called one of his assistants, saying that he was dying. The last sacraments were administered to him, and in an hour he passed away. He was conscious to the last. Father Ward was born in Brooklyn in 1844. After receiving a public school education he went to St. Charles's Seminary in Baltimore, graduating in 1868, and from there to St. Mary's Theological Seminary in the same city. He was ordained in 1872 and came to Brooklyn as assistant in the Church of St. Charles Borromeo. On the death of the Rev. Dr. Freel, the pastor, in 1884, Father Ward was appointed in his place.

### Obituary Notes.

CHARLES W. GORDON of Fisher's Island, the Republican and Democratic candidate for Coroner of the Island, died yesterday. He was forty-five years of age, and had already served two terms as Coroner.

WILLIAM GRAYDON died at his home in Plainfield, N. J., yesterday in his eighty-first year. Mr. Graydon, who made a comfortable fortune in the importing business in this city, retired from business some years ago and went to Plainfield to live. He leaves a wife.

## DR. GREGORY'S FUNERAL.

### Remains to be Interred at the University of Illinois.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Dr. John M. Gregory, one of the early Civil Service Commissioners, who died here yesterday, will be buried on the ground of the University of Illinois, of which he was the first President. Funeral services were held in the Concord House, in this city, this afternoon, and to-night the body, accompanied by members of the family, was sent over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Champaign, Ill. President Andrew S. Draper and the members of the Faculty of the University of Illinois are arranging for the funeral, which will take place Sunday or Monday.

## TO ARREST LOUCKS AND YORK.

### Officials of the Chicago-Virden Coal Co. Charged with Manslaughter.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Deputy Sheriff Webster from Virden, Ill., is in Chicago to-day with warrants for the arrest of President L. C. Loucks and Secretary W. I. York of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company. The warrants charge manslaughter.

The Deputy Sheriff and two Chicago detectives have not been able to find Mr. Loucks and Mr. York.

## MITIS PATENT SUSTAINED.

### Use of Aluminium in Making Steel Ingots and Castings.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—The United States

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

**Chemical National Bank**
270 Broadway.

**National Bank of Commerce**
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

**Hanover National Bank**
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

**The Nassau Bank**
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

**Central National Bank**
320 Broadway.

**Continental Trust Company**
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

**Washington Trust Company**
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

**Fourth Street National Bank**
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

**Spencer Trask & Co.,**
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
**Investment Securities.**
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

**P. J. Goodhart & Co.,**
Dealers in
**Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.**
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

**Andrew McKinney & Co.,**
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
71 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Direct Private Wires to Montreal and Chicago. Montreal Stock a Specialty.

**LEHMAN BROS.**
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

**Northern Pacific Railway Co.,**
35 WALL STREET,
New York, October 1, 1898.
To the Holders of the
*Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage*
*Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:*
Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of
**$1,150 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.**
Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at time of conversion.
The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice
General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.
*NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,*
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

**Carolina Central Railroad Company.**
**Readjustment of Funded Debt.**
The holders of more than four-fifths of all the bonds of the Carolina Central Railroad Company having assented to the agreement for readjustment of the debt, the plan has been declared effective. All bondholders who have signed the agreement are notified to send their bonds and scrip to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York.
Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds or signed the agreement are requested to do so by November first, after which date bonds can only be received subject to such conditions as the committee may fix.
Copies of the agreement can be found at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company or at the Maryland Trust Company, Baltimore.
JOS. S. STOUT, 25 Broad St., New York.
ANDREW J. ONDERDONK, 60 Wall St., New York.
WM. H. BLAKEFORD, 10 South St., Baltimore. } Bondholders' Committee.
CHARLES D. FISHER, Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore.
J. BRANDER MATTHEWS, (Room 1002) 43 Cedar St., N. Y.
J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, Counsel, 43 Cedar St., New York.

**TRUSTEES.**
WE OFFER FOR THE INVESTMENT OF TRUST ESTATES OR SAVINGS FUNDS
**NEW YORK CITY**
**GOLD 3½% BONDS.**
NON-TAXABLE IN THE HANDS OF ANY HOLDER WITHIN NEW YORK STATE.
PRICE AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

**PRODUCE EXCHANGE TRUST CO**
NO. 26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

**FARSON, LEACH & CO.,**
NO. 35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

**STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT CO.**
**First Mtge. Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.**
DUE IN 1913.
In view of the default of the interest on the above bonds, the undersigned, owning or representing a large proportion of said issue, have consented to act as a committee, with a view to protecting the interests of all the bondholders, and invite deposits with the GUARANTY TRUST CO., corner Nassau and Cedar Sts., New York, which is now prepared to receive bonds and deliver receipts in exchange therefor.
J. W. DAVIS, Chairman, 9 Broad St.,
T. DENNY, Jr., 62 Cedar St.
F. J. LISMAN, 30 Broad St.

**METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y**
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.


LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Oct. 20, at Providence Station Yards, Boston, from Private Car Vomad, a FOX TERRIER, with black spot in centre of back; collar, L. H. Dunham, 37 East 36th St., New York; reward, $25. Gen. PALMER, Buckingham Hotel, N. Y.

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

**Stock market dull and irregular.**

Again yesterday the stock market was extremely dull. There were occasional little bursts of activity, and the total of transactions ran up above 200,000 shares, but during the greater part of the session business on the Stock Exchange was practically at a standstill. The market moved within narrow limits, and except in a few instances, the day's price changes were but fractional. Chiefly these changes were gains, for the market generally showed considerable firmness.

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Renewed selling by arbitrage brokers early in the day led to some weakness in the first hour, but this foreign selling disclosed considerable support of this market—more than has recently been in evidence. Before the London Stock Exchange closed, however, reports that the French Government had ordered the retirement of Major Marchand from Fashoda caused improvement in that market, and brought the arbitrage selling here to an end. The clearer aspect of the European situation yesterday was responsible for a change of sentiment in some Wall Street quarters where there have been fears of international complications, and, as a consequence, liquidation of securities by foreign holders. While such apprehensions have been by no means general, they have exerted more or less influence in the Street.

***

Everywhere yesterday there was in evidence the same listlessness and waiting disposition that has characterized stocks for some time past. The market seemed to receive better support than for some time, although there was no aggressiveness shown in any quarter. Commission houses were generally inactive, and the traders had things much to themselves. But with all the dullness there was no liquidation of the standard shares. Holders of stocks may be frightened over election prospects; they may be unwilling to buy securities in view of the present uncertainty. But they certainly are not liquidating their stocks.

***

Developments of importance were scarce. A sharp advance in sterling exchange rates, indicating the disturbance of European financial sentiment, was about the only feature of the day outside of the news having to do with the Fashoda incident.

The most active stocks in the market were again Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust, the former making a substantial decline, and the latter a substantial advance. Atchison preferred was newly active and strong. Manhattan Elevated held its own, despite official denials of the rumors of electrical equipment contracts. The Granger stocks, the Pacifics, and other standard shares showed an advancing tendency.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $7,500 threes, coupon, at 105⅝@105¾; $40 do, small, at 105¾, and $16,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 111½@111¾.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Malting Co. | ½ | Louis. & Nashville | 1¼ |
| Am. Cotton Oil | ½ | Minn. & St. L. 1st pf. | 1 |
| Am. Cotton Oil pf. | 1 | Minn. Iron, t. r., sta. | 1 |
| Am. Tobacco | 2 | Nat. Linseed Oil | ½ |
| Am. Tobacco pf. | 2 | N. J. Central | ½ |
| At., T. & S. F. pf. | 1 | N. Y. Air Brake | ½ |
| Brooklyn Rapid T. | ½ | Northern Pacific | ½ |
| Canadian Pacific | 1¼ | Pacific Mail | ½ |
| Chi., Bur. & Q. | ⅝ | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. | ½ |
| Chi. & East. Ill. | 1 | St. Paul & Omaha | ½ |
| Chi., M. & St. Paul | ½ | Southern Ry. pf. | ½ |
| Chi. & N. W. pf. | ½ | Tenn. Coal & Iron | ⅝ |
| Consolidated Gas | 2½ | Union Pacific | ⅝ |
| Hawaiian Sugar | 1 | Union Pacific pf. | ½ |
| Illinois Central | ⅝ | U. S. Rubber Co. | ¾ |

**Stocks Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Malting Co. pf. | ⅞ | Lake Erie & Western | ½ |
| Am. Spirits Mfg. | ⅝ | Norfolk & West. pf. | ½ |
| Am. Sugar Refs. | ⅞ | Pacific Coast 2d pf. | 3 |
| Am. Steel & Wire | 1 | Reading 1st pf. | ⅝ |
| Chicago & Alton | 1⅜ | Reading 2d pf. | ⅝ |
| Chi., Ind. & L. pf. | 2 | Third Avenue | ¾ |
| Erie 1st pf. | 1½ | W. & L. E. pf., 4th assessment paid | ¾ |
| Evans. & Terre H. | 1 | | |
| Ill. Steel, t. r., sta. | ½ | | |

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Bonds Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C., M. & St. P., I & ext. 7s | 6½ | Ore. Shore Line 6s | 2 |
| Cleve. & Can. 5s | 2½ | Peo. & Eastern 1st | 1 |
| Det., M. & M., l. g. 4s | 1 | Peo. & Q. con. | 2¼ |
| 3½s | 1 | Scioto V. & N. 4s | 1 |
| Met. St. Ry. 5s | 1 | Stand. R. & T. inc. | 1 |
| N. Y., S. & W. gen. | 3 | Tenn. C. & I., 1st B. | 1 |

**Bonds Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| L. E. & W. 1st | 1 | Nashville Central | 1 |

**MONEY AND EXCHANGE.**

Money on call loans at 1¾@2¼ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $129,162,189; balance, $8,750,381; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,680,123.

Money on call in London at 3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3¾@3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market strong. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82@$4.82½ for sixty days, $4.85@$4.85½ for demand, $4.85½@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and 5.22½ for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94⅞, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—5@7½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

**THE LONDON MARKET.**

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 56; Reading, ¼, to 8⅝, and Atchison, ⅛, to 13. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅝, to 111; New York Central, ¼, to 118½; St. Paul, ⅛, to 110⅞; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 69½, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 77¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 83⅝, Erie at 12⅞. Erie first preferred at 33¾, and Pennsylvania at 60⅝. British consols advanced 1-16, to 108⅛, for money and 108 15-16 for the account.

**IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.**

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,463,779, against $1,703,109 last week and $1,174,833 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,477,223, against $1,717,769 last week and $1,529,693 in the same week of last year.

**APATHY IN BOSTON COPPERS.**

General apathy is illustrated by the copper share market. Copper has not sold as high in London in modern times as it sold to-day. A crush of would-be subscribers attends the effort at promoting new copper mining enterprises. A high price is bid for an interest in undeveloped Lake Superior ventures. And yet the share market drags. Is this because the chief customer, the Lake, is overloaded with copper stocks and copper subscriptions, and there is no more money for this class of investment? Who will answer? Who but the tape? That says people have a large proportion of copper stocks in their chests, and at least do not feel eager to possess more established stocks at going prices. Possibly promoting has been a trifle overdone. Possibly people see that the promoters are getting an extraordinary commission for their labors.

It is said that the Lake is sore over its failure to get its estimate of its proper share in one of the latest copper ventures. The story goes that the Lake was discriminated against because of its proneness to sell its subscriptions early. If this is true, the Lake is to be commended for its shrewdness. A subscription or a stock which commands 50 to 100 per cent. profit on its cost is well sold in 90 per cent. of the cases. It is rather surprising that selling of subscriptions is not more free.—Boston Herald.

**LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.**

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the second week of October to-day will cover 67 roads, and will show 4.40 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

| | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama Gt. South. | $37,147 | $2,395 | .... |
| Ann Arbor | 27,082 | .... | $709 |
| Atlantic & Danville | 10,905 | .... | 3,297 |
| Bal. & Ohio Southw. | 152,043 | 6,144 | .... |
| Buff., Roch. & Pitts. | 84,722 | 4,854 | .... |
| Canadian Pacific | 607,000 | .... | 37,000 |
| Central of Georgia | 143,700 | 16,203 | .... |
| Ches. & Ohio | 247,506 | 17,230 | .... |
| Chi. & East. Ill. | 90,707 | .... | 12,546 |
| Chi. Great Western | 116,044 | .... | 6,374 |
| Chi., Ind. & Louis | 68,689 | .... | 5,239 |
| Chi., Mil. & St. Paul | 944,615 | 139,626 | .... |
| Chi. Term. Transfer | 24,809 | 1,626 | .... |
| Chi. & West Mich. | 42,713 | 7,267 | .... |
| Clev., C., C. & St. L. | 295,961 | .... | 3,481 |
| Clev., Lor. & Wheel. | 31,126 | .... | 8,376 |
| Col., Sand. & Hock. | 17,489 | .... | 4,953 |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 180,900 | 14,700 | .... |
| Det., G. R. & West. | 30,041 | 3,181 | .... |
| Evans. & Indianap. | 6,492 | .... | 1,321 |
| Evans. & Terre Haute | 27,263 | 768 | .... |
| Flint & Pere Marq. | 65,767 | 5,941 | .... |
| Ft. Worth & Rio G. | 13,546 | .... | 1,100 |
| Georgia | 41,531 | .... | 1,850 |
| Georgia & Alabama | 26,808 | 264 | .... |
| Grand Rap. & Indiana | 42,830 | 1,697 | .... |
| Cin., R. & Ft. W. | 9,124 | 239 | .... |
| Traverse City | 764 | 145 | .... |
| Musk., G. R. & Ind. | 2,841 | 161 | .... |
| Grand Trunk | 510,161 | .... | 33,479 |
| Chi. & G'd T'k. | | | |
| Det., G. H. & M. | | | |
| Internation. & G. N. | 124,788 | 27,995 | .... |
| Iowa Central | 46,812 | 5,910 | .... |
| Kanawha & Michigan | 10,303 | 90 | .... |
| K. C., Pitts. & Gulf | 70,197 | 10,466 | .... |
| Kan. City Sub. Belt | 11,423 | 2,075 | .... |
| Lake Erie & Western | 74,812 | 4,319 | .... |
| Louisville & Nash. | 465,875 | 35,535 | .... |
| Mexican Central | 274,573 | 56,473 | .... |
| Mexican National | 119,963 | 13,159 | .... |
| Minn. & St. Louis | 49,351 | .... | 10,978 |
| M., St. P. & S. Ste. M. | 118,398 | 26,086 | .... |
| Mo., Kan. & Texas | 351,245 | 60,440 | .... |
| Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt. | 607,000 | 22,000 | .... |
| Central Branch | 23,000 | .... | 3,000 |
| Mobile & Birmingham | 10,117 | 1,647 | .... |
| N. Y., Ont. & West. | 77,589 | .... | 5,820 |
| Norfolk & Western | 253,837 | .... | 25,111 |
| Ohio River | 23,687 | .... | 144 |
| Oregon R. R. & Nav. | 179,896 | 5,851 | .... |
| Peo., Dec. & Evans. | 20,788 | 1,560 | .... |
| Pitts., Bess. & L. E. | 30,564 | 19,549 | .... |
| Pittsburg & Western | 66,884 | .... | 129 |
| Rio Grande Southern | 8,914 | 1,429 | .... |
| Rio Grande Western | 69,000 | .... | 11,100 |
| St. J. & G. I. | 33,100 | 4,397 | .... |
| St. Louis & San Fran. | 102,852 | .... | 9,443 |
| St. Louis Southw. | 141,400 | 3,800 | .... |
| Southern Railway | 527,733 | 31,160 | .... |
| Texas & Pacific | 211,224 | 20,110 | .... |
| Tol. & Ohio Central | 37,081 | .... | 5,530 |
| Tol., St. L. & K. C. | 48,366 | .... | 3,781 |
| Wabash | 307,249 | 6,270 | .... |
| W. N. Y. & Penn. | 62,400 | .... | 12,700 |
| Wheel. & Lake Erie | 29,860 | .... | 10,673 |
| Wisconsin Central | 106,745 | 124 | .... |
| Total (67 roads) | $8,649,982 | $583,086 | $218,134 |
| Net inc. (4.40 p. c.) | .... | 364,952 | .... |

**IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.**

Messrs. Charles Schumacher & Co. said yesterday in their regular weekly letter discussing the sterling exchange market:

"The upward movement in Exchange, which had its origin in a constantly increasing demand for investment purposes, gained further headway yesterday and to-day on receipt of the news of political troubles and financial stringency in Europe. This being the case short sterlings and cables should have led the advance and would have done so but for the investment demand for long sterling which ran ahead even of the demand for short sight bills and for cables.

"To-day's quotations are ⅛@¾c above those of a week ago for bankers' sterling and ¼@½c for commercial bills. Continental exchange shows but little over one-sixteenth of one per cent. advance. The disparity in the course of bank and bankers, as compared to commercial bills, is explained by the fact that the former when drawn at seventy days date are more profitable to the investor by ⅛@⅛c than even the best commercial sixty day bills.

"The week's receipts of commercial bills were the largest of the season, showing a very active export movement, while the imports still remain small. Investors must, therefore, be prepared to swallow a very large amount of exchange between now and New Year's; otherwise the supply of grain and cotton bills may prove too much for them. It is true that the political and financial conditions of Europe are just now favoring their operation by widening the difference between ours and the European money markets and absorbing a good proportion of their holdings by the demand for remittance against stocks and bonds now being returned from Europe in considerable amounts.

"Our money market is getting very much easier, while abroad it is steadily advancing. Even the Bank of France, for the first time in four or five years, advanced its rate of discount to 3 per cent. England remains unchanged at 4 per cent. and Germany at 5 per cent. The private discount rate in London is 3½@3¾ per cent., in Paris 3 per cent. and in Berlin 4¼ per cent., with sterling in Paris 25.33 and in Berlin 20.44.

"At present rates of exchange further gold imports are out of the question. The week's receipts, however, being probably the last week of gold imports of the season, were very large, including $3,750,000 from Australia at San Francisco, $3,400,000 from Alaska at other Pacific State ports and about $4,000,000 from Europe at this city."

**WALL STREET TALK.**

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Intention of the Atchison to abolish its land department on Nov. 1.

Reported movement in progress to reorganize the Wool Exchange.

Reorganization of the Tacoma and Columbia River Railroad completed at Tacoma, Washington, with William Bailey as President and General Manager.

Decrease of $282,477 in New York Central's gross earnings for July, making a decrease of $884,552 since July 1.

Tradesmen's Bank to go into voluntary liquidation.

Further advance of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Decrease of $239,330 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $288,946 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Resolution of Joint Traffic Association recommending an advance from the basis of 18 cents to 20 cents in rates on grain and grain products, except corn, from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard, to take effect Nov. 1.

Statement from the West that the Pacific Short Line and the Sioux City and Northern Railroad will be part of the Great Northern system within the next sixty days.

Increase of $42,334 in Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific's net earnings for September, making an increase of $449,859 since July 1.

Revival of mining industry indicated by fact that there was an increase of nearly 400 mineral entries at the General Land Office at Washington this year as compared with last year.

Increase of $28,543 in Chicago Great Western's net earnings for September, making an increase of $50,838 since July 1.

Surplus of $101,599 shown by Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad for the first year of its operation.

**DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.**

In their weekly review of trade Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"With growing foreign demand for American products, exchange is influenced mainly by political uncertainties abroad. While Europe waits for the outcome between England and France about the Upper Nile, the financiers of all European countries are trying to force upon each other the burden of providing cash for the enormous demands of the United States. England has so managed as to make France and Germany send most of the gold, and the resulting war of exchanges between foreign nations checks for the moment the movement of gold this way. Yet these and all other causes do not so far hinder business as to prevent an excess over the most prosperous of previous years. The exchanges through all clearing houses for the past week have been 0.6 per cent. larger than last year and 1.7 per cent. larger than in 1892, but outside New York for the week transactions were smaller than in 1892.

"While cotton spinners are said to have agreed upon a selling agency and a curtailment of production, there is a better demand for staple goods, and prospect of a better demand in future. In woolen goods also there has been a marked improvement during the past week and better sales, with extensive inquiry. This is reflected in the larger transactions in the woolen market, sales having amounted for the past week to 4,656,400 pounds, of which 2,714,400 were domestic, making for the past three weeks 10,838,100 pounds, against 31,162,790 for the same weeks last year, 20,705,500 for the same weeks in 1896 and 19,481,550 for the same weeks in 1892. Sales at Boston have been the largest for nearly two months, but at some concessions in price which are not reported in published quotations. With few orders as yet for the next season, the manufacturers are altogether encouraged by the increase, and have reason to believe that the expected demand has set in. But there is yet the fact that the current demand is largely for low-priced goods.

"The boot and shoe manufacturers shipped from the East in three weeks of October 265,642 cases, against 250,628 in the same weeks of 1894 and 249,120 in the same weeks of 1897, while in 1892 their shipments in the same weeks were 228,636 cases. Although a slight decrease appears in leather, and at Chicago general weakening in hides, there has been as yet very little change in quotations of boots and shoes, although jobbers are running close to the point beyond which they cannot wait, in view of the strong increase of retail trade caused by cold and wet weather in many sections. It is the general belief that prices of hides, leather, and boots and shoes must all yield more or less, and the waiting policy of dealers and manufacturers has thus far been justified.

"There is much hesitation in the iron and steel trade, partly because the outcome of various combinations in Bessemer pig, steel rails, bars, wire nails, and the like, cannot yet be definitely anticipated. If general buying was expected to result from these movements, it has not appeared thus far. Yet prices of domestic products have not declined, and, although the tone is somewhat weaker for bars and plates, quotations are in part sustained by considerable orders for export. The plate mills have received orders for 25,000 tons from the Government for ship purposes, and the bar and billet mills have a very encouraging demand."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"The dominant feature of the general business situation is unquestionably the active foreign demand for wheat, wheat flour, and, indeed, nearly all our cereal products, and the business reported on this account during the past ten days seems worthy of rank with the best recorded in any corresponding period. While straitened stocks abroad and less satisfactory advices from other countries, notably Russia, Australia, and Argentina, have furnished a plausible basis for much of the recent activity, an additional stimulating feature was injected into the situation this week by the more warlike appearance of the Franco-British situation, and the closing days, indeed, witnessed war rumors in practical command of the market, inducing much short covering by steadfast bears. Lest the rather moderate figures of current export should prove disappointing, in view of the heavy engagements reported, it might be remarked that much of this demand is necessarily what might be termed forward business, and, indeed, stocks in this country, in spite of heavy current deliveries by farmers, could hardly allow prompt shipment, even if the ocean-freight situation was not a strained one. Quotations for freight room have, in fact, operated as a deterrent feature on this export business.

"General distributive trade, particularly at the North, appears to have suffered from bad weather conditions this week, which have interfered with regular business and deliveries; but, on the other hand, has induced considerable buying of boots and shoes, rubber goods, and heavy clothing at many markets. The situation at the South is rather more favorable than for some time past, this resulting mainly from the abrogation of many senseless quarantine regulations, as a result of the advance of the frost line southward toward the Gulf.

"Business failures in the United States this week number 213, 20 less than last week, and comparing with 205 in this week a year ago, 212 in 1896, 259 in 1895, and 221 in 1894.

"Stormy, wet weather is complained of as checking distribution in the West and Northwest, but some compensation for this is found in the rather better demand for boots and shoes, rubber goods, and heavy clothing. Chicago reports retail business stimulated by the peace jubilee. Iron and steel deliveries are large and small orders quite numerous, with the aggregate of general business about as large as last week. St. Louis notes that the heavy Fall buying is over, but mail orders are of a satisfactory volume. In the Northwest, St. Paul and Minneapolis report demand checked by mild, farmers' deliveries of wheat impeded, and collections interfered with. A much more cheerful feeling is noted at New Orleans, Memphis, and Nashville, where the lifting of quarantines has enabled buyers to reach town and allows of shipments of goods by many transportation lines hitherto practically tied up. On the Pacific Coast business ranges from fair at San Francisco to good at Columbia River and Puget Sound points.

"Export trade is increasing, wheat receipts are larger, and exports are expected to be heavy, though liable to be checked by heavy advances in ocean freights. Receipts of grain from Australia and of gold from the Klondike are quite heavy. San Francisco mint officials look for a total output from the Klondike this year of $8,000,000, which corresponds closely with the estimate made early in the year in advices from Dawson City. The quiet tone of business at the East still remains unchanged. Rather more is reported doing in wool this week, though much of it at price concessions, caused mainly by changing of loans on stocks of this product. Distributive trade in dry goods is classed as dull, but collections are generally good, and retail trade is certainly improving as a result of colder weather.

"Bank clearings for the week point to a further slight curtailment in the volume of business passing through the banks in a total of $1,321,617,000, 4.2 per cent. smaller than last week, and only 1 per cent. heavier than in this week a year ago, but larger by 26 per cent. than the total in 1896, 15 per cent. heavier than 1895, 44 per cent. larger than 1894, 42 per cent. heavier than 1893, and 9 per cent. larger than 1891. Compared with 1892 and 1890, decreases are shown of 4 and 2 per cent., respectively.

"Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 4,582,773 bushels, against 4,729,995 bushels last week, 5,552,171 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 4,067,271 bushels in 1896, 2,658,554 bushels in 1895, and 3,353,774 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 61,210,889 bushels, against 72,472,203 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,397,191 bushels, against 2,706,292 bushels last week, 1,177,543 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,979,984 bushels in 1896, 1,343,510 bushels in 1895, and 92,087 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year corn exports aggregate 44,345,434 bushels, against 47,020,361 bushels during the same period a year ago."

**BULLION AND MINING.**

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 13-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46¾.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Anaconda sold at .55, 100 Consolidated California & Virginia at .60, 200 Little Chief at .23, 100 Leadville at .08, 300 Ophir at .40, 200 Phoenix at .10, 100 Portland at 1.45, seller 10, and 200 Yellow Jacket at .13.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

**STOCK EXCHANGE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alice | .82 | Horn Silver | 1.10 |
| Alta | .05 | Iron Silver | .60 |
| Belcher | .05 | Kingston & Pem. L. | .14 |
| Best & Belcher | .15 | La Cresse | .08 |
| Breece | 1.00 | Leadville | .07 |
| Brunswick | .08 | Little Chief | .18 |
| Caledonia B. H. | .15 | Mexican | .09 |
| Challar | .06 | Ophir | .35 |
| Chrysolite | .09 | Phoenix Gold | .10 |
| Comstock T. Co. | .03 | Potosi | .08 |
| Con. Cal. & Va. | .63 | Plymouth Consol. | .09 |
| Crown Point | .06 | Savage | .05 |
| Deadwood | .30 | Sierra Nevada | .55 |
| Enterprise M. Co. | .35 | Standard Con. | 1.70 |
| Father De Smet | .10 | Union Con. | .10 |
| Gould & Curry | .16 | Utah | .05 |
| Hale & Norcross | .70 | Yellow Jacket | .10 |

**CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alice | .90 | Ontario | 3.65 |
| Albany G. M. Co. | .03 | Ophir | .38 |
| Belcher | .03 | Occidental | .09 |
| Best & Belcher | .10 | Plymouth | .12 |
| Breece | .90 | Phoenix G. M. Co. | .10 |
| Brunswick Con. | .09 | Potosi | .05 |
| Caledonia, B. H. | .06 | Quicksilver | 1.25 |
| Chollar | .05 | Quicksilver pf. | 3.50 |
| Crown Point | .05 | Savage | .03 |
| Chrysolite | .12 | Sierra Nevada | .55 |
| Con. Cal. & Va. | .66 | Standard | 1.75 |
| Comst. T. Co. stock. | .03 | Small Hopes | 1.05 |
| Comst. T. Co. bonds. | .03 | Union Con. | .15 |
| Comst. T. Co. scrip. | .03 | Utah | .14 |
| Crescent | .03 | Victor | 1.00 |
| Deadwood Terra | .40 | Yelow Jacket | .20 |
| Eureka Con. | .20 | Argentum Juanita | .20 |
| Father De Smet | .10 | Alamo | .03 |
| Gould & Curry | .10 | Anaconda | .50 |
| Hale & Norcross | .70 | Cripple Creek Con. | .07 |
| Homestake | 50.00 | Creede & Crip. Ck. | .04 |
| Horn Silver | 1.10 | Gold & Globe | .02 |
| Iron Silver | .65 | Golden Fleece | .18 |
| Julia Consolidated | .01 | Mollie Gibson | .20 |
| Kingston & Pemb. | .15 | Mount Rosa | .14 |
| La Cresse | .14 | Pharmacist | .03 |
| Leadville Con. | .08 | Portland | 1.35 |
| Little Chief | .20 | Specimen | .02 |
| Mexican | .07 | Union | .17 |
| Moulton | .20 | Work | .08 |

# OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

**Traction Quotations.**

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 218 | 227 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st | 108 | 110 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d | 111 | 112 |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 115 | 117 |
| Broadway Surface 2d | 106 | 107 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 217 | 218½ |
| Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s | 85 | 88 |
| Brooklyn El. common, when issued | 27 | 28 |
| Brooklyn El. pf., when issued | 57 | 60 |
| Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s | 108 | 111 |
| Buffalo Crosstown 5s | 110¾ | 111 |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock | 79½ | 81 |
| Buffalo Street Railway Con. | 112¾ | 114 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River | 177 | 185 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River 7s | 111 | 113 |
| Columbus (Ohio) stock | 51½ | 53½ |
| Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s | 98 | 101 |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad | 350 | 370 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. | 70 | 72 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st | 114½ | 116 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d | 99 | 101 |
| Kings County Elevated | 5 | 5¾ |
| Kings County Inc. | 9½ | 10¼ |
| Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley) | 105 | 106 |
| New Orleans Traction common | 1½ | 3½ |
| New Orleans Traction pf. | 8 | 11 |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad | 183 | 190 |
| Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st | 114 | 116 |
| Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s | 109 | 110 |
| Second Avenue consols | 114½ | 116 |
| Sixth Avenue Railroad stock | 200 | 210 |
| Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry) | 113 | 114 |
| Union Railway stock | 175 | 190 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction | 12 | 12¾ |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf. | 95 | 98 |

**Ferry Securities.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hoboken Ferry stock | 124 | 127 |
| Hoboken Ferry 5s | 107¾ | 108½ |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 108 | 110 |
| N. Y. & E. R. 5s | 97 | 99 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock | 78 | 81 |
| N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry | 39 | 40 |
| N.Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p.c., with int. | 95 | 96 |
| Union Ferry | 44¾ | 45 |
| Union Ferry bonds | 101 | 103 |

**Natural Gas.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fort Wayne Gas stock | 71 | 76½ |
| Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s | 85½ | 87½ |
| Indianapolis Gas stock | 115 | 125 |
| Indianapolis Gas bonds | 104¾ | 106½ |
| Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s | 85 | 87¾ |
| Lafayette Gas Company stock | 83 | 86 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock | 52 | 56 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s | 72 | 73 |
| Ohio and Indiana stock | 54 | 58 |
| Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s | 70 | 71 |

**Illuminating Gas.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam common | 26¼ | 27 |
| Amsterdam preferred | 65½ | 67 |
| Amsterdam 5s, with interest | 99¼ | 99¾ |
| Buffalo (N. Y.) stock | 21½ | 22½ |
| Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest | 92½ | 93½ |
| Central Union 5s, guaranteed | 101½ | 103 |
| Columbus Gas | 85 | 87 |
| Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J. | 75 | 80 |
| Consolidated Gas of N. J. | 18 | 21 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds | 102 | 104 |
| Grand Rapids Gas stock | 80 | 83 |
| Mutual of New York | 300 | 312 |
| Madison (Wisconsin) stock | 60 | 64 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex. int. | 111 | 113 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex. int. | 108 | 109 |
| Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock | 36 | 38 |
| Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st | 98 | 105 |
| People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on.) | 101 | 105 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) | 35 | 38 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s | 90 | 93 |
| St. Paul Gas stock | 47 | 50 |
| St. Paul Gas bonds | 78 | 82 |
| Standard Gas, New York | 124 | 126 |
| Standard Gas pf. | 145 | 150 |
| Standard Gas, New York, 1st | 115 | 118 |
| Syracuse Gas stock | 15¾ | 16¾ |
| Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds | 87 | 90 |
| Western Gas | 87½ | 88¼ |
| Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest | 101½ | 102½ |

**Industrials.**

| | | |
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## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Oct. 21, 1898.

| —Closing.— Bid. | Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 108 | 110 | 10 | Adams Express | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ | ..... |
| 29¾ | 30½ | 209 | American Malting Co. | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | + ½ |
| 79¼ | 80 | 100 | Am. Malting Co. pf. | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | − ⅞ |
| 36¼ | 36½ | 900 | American Cotton Oil. | 36 | 36¼ | 36 | 36¼ | + ⅛ |
| 85½ | 86½ | 200 | Am. Cotton Oil pf. | 85½ | 86 | 85½ | 86 | +1 |
| 132 | 136 | 220 | American Express | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | + ¼ |
| 11¾ | 12 | 168 | Am. Spirits Mfg. | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | − ⅛ |
| 111½ | 111⅝ | 43,717 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co. | 111¾ | 111⅞ | 110¾ | 111½ | − ⅛ |
| 107¼ | 108 | 125 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf. | 108 | 108 | 107 | 108 | ..... |
| 116¼ | 116⅜ | 27,200 | American Tobacco | 114¼ | 117 | 114½ | 116 | +2 |
| " | ... | 150 | Am. Tobacco pf. | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | +2 |
| 31⅜ | 31⅝ | 1,600 | Am. Steel & Wire Co. | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | 31½ | 31½ | −1 |
| 12¼ | 12¾ | 445 | At., T. & S. F. | 12¼ | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 34¾ | 34⅞ | 14,040 | At., T. & S. F. pf. | 33⅞ | 34¾ | 33⅝ | 34⅜ | +1 |
| 43⅜ | 44¼ | 100 | B. & O., all in. pd. | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | ..... |
| 64⅝ | 65 | 2,825 | Brooklyn Rapid Tran. | 64 | 64⅞ | 64 | 64⅜ | + ½ |
| 52 | 53 | 200 | Canada Southern | 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | + ¼ |
| 81⅜ | 81½ | 510 | Canadian Pacific | 80⅞ | 81¾ | 80⅜ | 81¼ | +1¼ |
| 21¼ | 21⅝ | 800 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 21 | 21⅜ | 21 | 21⅜ | + ¼ |
| 153 | 155 | 393 | Chicago & Alton | 152¼ | 153 | 152¼ | 152⅝ | −1⅝ |
| 115⅜ | 115¾ | 11,639 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy | 114¾ | 115½ | 114¾ | 115½ | + ⅞ |
| 54 | 54½ | 100 | Chi. & East. Ill. | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | +1 |
| 105 | 106½ | 2 | Chi. & East. Ill. pf. | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | ..... |
| 13¾ | 14 | 1,200 | Chicago Great West. | 13¾ | 14 | 13¾ | 14 | ..... |
| 38½ | 40 | 100 | Chi. Gr. West. pf., A. | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | ..... |
| 7¾ | 8 | 150 | Chi., Ind. & Louis. | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | − ¼ |
| 27 | 30 | 300 | Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf. | 27¾ | 28 | 26 | 26 | −2 |
| 109 | 108¾ | 15,540 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul. | 107½ | 108¾ | 107½ | 108¾ | + ½ |
| 160¼ | 161 | 170 | Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf. | 160¾ | 161¾ | 160½ | 161¾ | ..... |
| 131½ | 132 | 150 | Chicago & Northw. | 131½ | 131½ | 131¼ | 131½ | ..... |
| 177½ | ... | 200 | Chi. & Northw. pf. | 178 | 178 | 178 | 178 | + ½ |
| 101⅜ | 101⅝ | 2,117 | Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. | 101⅛ | 101⅝ | 100¾ | 101½ | + ⅝ |
| 8¾ | 9¼ | 20 | Chi. Term. Trans. | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8¾ | 8¼ | ..... |
| 33½ | 34 | 125 | Chi. Term. Trans. pf. | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | + ⅛ |
| 39 | 39¼ | 10 | C., C., C. & St. Louis. | 39⅜ | 39⅜ | 39⅜ | 39⅜ | ..... |
| 86 | 88 | 10 | C., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | ..... |
| 44 | 45 | 100 | Cleve., Lor. & W. pf. | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | − ½ |
| 15 | 16½ | 10 | Colorado Midland pf. | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | ..... |
| 176½ | 177¾ | 1,600 | Consolidated Gas | 175¾ | 178 | 175¾ | 177½ | +2½ |
| 102¼ | 103 | 490 | Delaware & Hudson | 102¼ | 102¾ | 102 | 102 | + ¼ |
| 54 | 54½ | 900 | Denver & R. G. pf. | 53¼ | 54 | 53¼ | 54 | + ¼ |
| 124 | ... | 7 | Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y. | 123⅝ | 125⅝ | 123⅝ | 125⅝ | ..... |
| 32¼ | 32¾ | 304 | Erie 1st pf. | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | −1⅛ |
| 32 | 33 | 100 | Evans. & T. H. | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | −1 |
| 59 | 60 | 100 | Evans. & T. H. pf. | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | ..... |
| 29⅜ | 29¾ | 2,410 | Fed. Steel, when iss. | 29⅜ | 29⅞ | 29½ | 29¾ | + ¼ |
| 70¼ | 70¾ | 660 | Fed. Steel pf., when is. | 70¾ | 70¾ | 70¼ | 70¼ | + ¼ |
| 78 | 78½ | 43 | General Electric | 77⅞ | 77⅞ | 77⅞ | 77⅞ | ..... |
| 134 | 136½ | 75 | Great Northern pf. | 135⅜ | 135⅞ | 135⅝ | 135⅞ | ..... |
| 44 | 45 | 300 | Hawaiian Sugar | 43½ | 44 | 43½ | 44 | +1 |
| 108½ | 108¾ | 2,371 | Illinois Central | 107½ | 108⅜ | 107½ | 108½ | + ⅝ |
| 92½ | 93¼ | 100 | Ill. Steel Co., t. r., std. | 92½ | 92¾ | 92¼ | 92½ | − ½ |
| 53 | 53½ | 690 | International Paper. | 53 | 53¼ | 52⅝ | 53½ | + ¼ |
| 87 | 87¼ | 305 | Int. Paper pf. | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | ..... |
| 8½ | 8⅝ | 100 | Iowa Central | 8½ | 8¾ | 8½ | 8¾ | ..... |
| 16½ | 16¾ | 100 | K. C., Pitts. & Gulf. | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | − ½ |
| 90 | 92 | 100 | Laclede Gas pf. | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | ..... |
| 63½ | 64 | 230 | Lake Erie & West. pf. | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63¾ | − ½ |
| 54⅜ | 55 | 2,400 | Louisville & Nashville. | 54⅜ | 55 | 54⅜ | 54⅞ | +1⅛ |
| 97⅜ | 97¼ | 16,863 | Manhattan Con | 97 | 97⅜ | 96⅞ | 97⅜ | ..... |
| 159¾ | 159¾ | 4,691 | Metropolitan St. Ry. | 159⅜ | 159½ | 157⅝ | 159¼ | + ⅛ |
| 91 | 92½ | 156 | Minn. & St. L. 1st pf. | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | +1 |
| 125¾ | 126 | 760 | Minn. Iron, t. r., std. | 126 | 126¼ | 125¾ | 126 | +1 |
| 10½ | 11 | 100 | Mo., Kan. & Texas. | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10½ | + ⅛ |
| 31¾ | 32 | 2,040 | Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf. | 32 | 32½ | 31¾ | 32 | ..... |
| 32¾ | 32⅝ | 135 | Missouri Pacific | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | ..... |
| 32⅞ | 33¼ | 250 | Nat. Biscuit Co. | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33 | 33 | ..... |
| 3⅞ | 4 | 1,110 | National Linseed Oil. | 3⅝ | 4 | 3⅝ | 4 | + ⅛ |
| 86¼ | 87 | 104 | New Jersey Central. | 86¼ | 86½ | 86⅛ | 86½ | + ½ |
| 103 | 104 | 240 | New York Air Brake. | 104 | 104 | 103½ | 103½ | + ½ |
| 115¾ | 115⅝ | 1,080 | New York Central | 115¾ | 115⅝ | 115¾ | 115¾ | ..... |
| 49½ | 50 | 100 | Norfolk & West. pf. | 49¾ | 49¾ | 49½ | 49½ | − ½ |
| 40⅛ | 40⅜ | 5,588 | Northern Pacific | 39⅞ | 40⅜ | 39⅝ | 40⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 75¼ | 75¼ | 1,554 | Northern Pacific pf. | 74⅝ | 75¼ | 74⅜ | 75¼ | + ⅜ |
| 14⅜ | 15 | 400 | Ontario & Western. | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 80 | 83 | 26 | Pacific Coast 1st pf. | 81¼ | 81½ | 81 | 81 | ..... |
| 59 | 61¼ | 239 | Pacific Coast 2d pf. | 60 | 60 | 59 | 59 | −3 |
| 32¼ | 32⅜ | 700 | Pacific Mail | 31⅞ | 32¼ | 31⅞ | 32¼ | + ⅜ |
| 117½ | 117⅝ | 220 | Pennsylvania Coal | 117⅝ | 117⅝ | 117⅝ | 117⅝ | + ¼ |
| 102¾ | 103¼ | 2,435 | People's Gas, Chicago. | 102⅜ | 103½ | 102⅜ | 103¼ | + ¼ |
| 65½ | 66½ | 200 | P., C. C. & St. L. pf. | 66¼ | 66½ | 66 | 66 | ..... |
| 197 | 198 | 1,013 | Pull. Pal. Car Co. | 196½ | 197 | 196½ | 196⅝ | − ¼ |
| 16¾ | 16⅞ | 1,292 | Reading | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16¾ | 16¾ | − ⅜ |
| 38⅝ | 39 | 3,000 | Reading 1st pf. | 38⅜ | 39 | 38¾ | 38⅝ | − ⅜ |
| 18¼ | 18¾ | 2,940 | Reading 2d pf. | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18¾ | 18¾ | − ⅜ |
| 62¼ | 63 | 100 | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. | 62½ | 62¾ | 62¼ | 62¼ | + ⅛ |
| 4⅞ | ... | 100 | St. Louis Southw. | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | − ⅛ |
| 11¼ | 12¼ | 204 | St. Louis Southw. pf. | 11¼ | 11½ | 11¼ | 11¼ | ..... |
| 79½ | 80 | 150 | St. Paul & Omaha. | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | + ½ |
| 158 | ... | 5 | St. Paul & Omaha pf. | 159 | 159 | 159 | 159 | ..... |
| 22½ | 23¼ | 425 | Southern Pacific | 22¾ | 23 | 22¾ | 23 | + ¼ |
| 33⅝ | 33⅞ | 1,691 | Southern Railway pf. | 33½ | 33⅞ | 33¼ | 33¼ | + ¼ |
| 27¼ | 27½ | 1,845 | Tenn. Coal & Iron. | 27 | 27⅝ | 27 | 27½ | + ¼ |
| 13¼ | 13¾ | 100 | Texas Pacific | 13¼ | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13¼ | + ⅛ |
| 152¾ | 153 | 250 | Third Avenue | 153¾ | 153¾ | 152½ | 152¾ | − ⅛ |
| 32¼ | 32¾ | 3,042 | Union Pacific | 32⅛ | 32⅜ | 32 | 32¾ | + ⅛ |
| 63½ | 63¾ | 9,061 | Union Pacific pf. | 63 | 63⅞ | 63 | 63⅝ | + ⅛ |
| ⅞ | 1 | 6,235 | U. P., D. & G. t. r. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| 64 | 64¼ | 400 | U. S. Leather pf. | 63¾ | 64 | 63¾ | 64 | + ¼ |
| 38½ | 38¾ | 860 | United States Rubber. | 38¾ | 39 | 38¾ | 38¾ | + ¾ |
| 101 | 101¼ | 35 | U. S. Rubber pf. | 100½ | 101¾ | 100¼ | 101⅝ | ..... |
| 19¾ | 20 | 800 | Wabash pf. | 19⅝ | 19⅞ | 19⅝ | 19⅞ | + ¼ |
| 120 | 125 | 25 | Wells-Fargo Express. | 120½ | 120½ | 120½ | 120½ | ..... |
| 92⅞ | 94⅜ | 400 | West Chicago Street. | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ | ..... |
| 91 | 91½ | 180 | Western Union Tel. | 91¾ | 91⅝ | 91 | 91¼ | ..... |
| 16½ | 19 | 125 | W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd. | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | ..... |
| Sales | | 211,847 | | | | | | |

### Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s
500 ..... 101½
500 ..... 101⅝
9,000 ..... 101⅝
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
1,000 ..... 109
Am Tobacco Co scrip
1,000 ..... 95½
At. T. & S F adjst 4s
60,000 ..... 71½
10,000 ..... 71⅝
7,000 ..... 71½
73,000 ..... 71⅜
10,000 ..... 71½
8,000 ..... 71⅝
17,000 ..... 71¾
4,000 ..... 71⅝
1,000 ..... 71½
18,000 ..... 71¾
11,000 ..... 71⅝
60,000 ..... 72
Gen 4s
48,000 ..... 93½
47,000 ..... 93⅝
20,000 ..... 93¾
1,000 ..... 93⅝
B & O 3½s, when issued
10,000 ..... 95½
37,000 ..... 95⅝
B & O 4s, when issued
10,000 ..... 93⅝
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
28,000 ..... 116½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
31,000 ..... 89¼
Cent of N J gen 5s
10,000 ..... 113¾
2,000s20F ..... 113¾
5,000s80F ..... 113¼
Cent Ohio reorg 1st
5,000s15F ..... 107½
1,000 ..... 107½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
1,000 ..... 85¼
1,000 ..... 85
5,000 ..... 85⅛
8,000 ..... 85½
Ches & Ohio con 5s
10,000s20F ..... 116⅜
Chi, R & Q cons 7s
3,000 ..... 116⅜
4,000 ..... 116¼
Chi B & Q. Neb ext 4s
6,000 ..... 103½
13,000 ..... 103¼
Chi, M & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s
4,000 ..... 117¾
I & D ext
1,000 ..... 160
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A
11,000 ..... 106
Chi & N W cons 7s
4,000 ..... 143¼
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
85,000 ..... 104¾
Chi, R I & P 6s
3,000 ..... 132
Chi Term Transfer 4s
70,000 ..... 90
50,000 ..... 90¼
10,000 ..... 90¼
50,000 ..... 90¼
Cleve & Canton 1st, Tr Co certfs
6,000 ..... 74
4,000 ..... 74½
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certs, $85 paid
5,000 ..... 78½
Col & Ninth Avenue 1st
5,000 ..... 121½
Den & R G Imp 5s
5,000 ..... 95½
Detroit City Gas 5s
6,000 ..... 93¾
Det, Mack & Mar L G
1,000 ..... 17
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
1,000 ..... 101¼
5,000 ..... 101¾
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st
1,000 ..... 105½
Erie 4s prior bonds
4,000 ..... 90½
Erie gen lien 4s
15,000 ..... 70
29,000 ..... 69½
3,000 ..... 69¾
Ill Cent. Louisv Div 3½s
3,000 ..... 93½
Iowa Midland 3s
3,000 ..... 108
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
2,000 ..... 43
5,000 ..... 73¾
1,000 ..... 73
3,000 ..... 73¼
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 116
Lehigh & N Y 1st
5,000 ..... 91
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
6,000 ..... 121½
Metropolitan Elev 1st
1,000 ..... 117¼
2,000 ..... 117½
Met St Ry gen 5s
1,000 ..... 115
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 78⅝
6,000 ..... 78½
St L & I Mt gen 5s
6,000 ..... 96⅞
St L & S F G M 5s
9,000 ..... 105½
St L S W 1st
7,000 ..... 79¼
St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s
1,000 ..... 110
St P, M & M, Dak ext
2,000 ..... 124½
Montana ext 4s
5,000 ..... 102¼
San An & Ar Pass 4s
42,000 ..... 67½
Scioto Val & N E 4s
1,000 ..... 93
So Pac of N M 1st
10,000 ..... 109½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 97½
Standard R & T inc
2,000 ..... 19
Tenn C, I & R. Birmingham Div 1st
3,000 ..... 93
Tex & N O cons 5s
1,000 ..... 102½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
9,000 ..... 107
Tex & Pac 2d inc
8,000 ..... 44⅞
20,000 ..... 44¾
1,000 ..... 45
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
1,000 ..... 104½
Tol, Peo & West 4s
10,000 ..... 77
Union Pacific 4s
1,530 ..... 99⅜
5,000s3 ..... 99¼
120,000 ..... 99¼
1,000 ..... 99⅜
1,000 ..... 99¼
1,500 ..... 99¼
30,000 ..... 99¾
2,000 ..... 99¼
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
23,000 ..... 77
20,000 ..... 77¼
10,000 ..... 77⅜
47,000 ..... 77½
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 113½
2,000 ..... 113⅜
Wabash 2d 5s
8,000 ..... 88¼
Wabash deb, Series B
10,000 ..... 31
Wash Cent 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 88
West Shore gtd 4s
1,000c ..... 109¾
10,000 ..... 109¾
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ..... 58½
6,000 ..... 59
1,000 ..... 59¼
Oregon R & N 4s
25,000 ..... 99¾
6,000 ..... 99½
Oregon S L, inc B & col trust
5,000 ..... 55
Peo & Eastern 1st
1,000 ..... 75
Pitts & West 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 93¾
Reading Co gen 4s
5,000 ..... 80¾
1,000 ..... 80⅞
1,000 ..... 80⅝
15,000 ..... 80⅜
1,000 ..... 80⅝
9,000 ..... 80⅜
12,000 ..... 80¾
16,000 ..... 81
5,000 ..... 81⅛
20,000 ..... 81¾
10,000 ..... 81¾
4,000 ..... 81⅜
Rio Grande West 1st
3,000 ..... 87
Rome, Wat & Og cons
6,000 ..... 127¼
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
6,000 ..... 96⅞
St L & S F G M 5s
9,000 ..... 105½
St L S W 1st
7,000 ..... 79¼
St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s
1,000 ..... 110
St P, M & M, Dak ext
2,000 ..... 124½
Montana ext 4s
5,000 ..... 102¼
San An & Ar Pass 4s
42,000 ..... 67½
Scioto Val & N E 4s
1,000 ..... 93
So Pac of N M 1st
10,000 ..... 109½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 97½
Standard R & T inc
2,000 ..... 19
Tenn C, I & R. Birmingham Div 1st
3,000 ..... 93
Tex & N O cons 5s
1,000 ..... 102½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
9,000 ..... 107
Tex & Pac 2d inc
8,000 ..... 44⅞
20,000 ..... 44¾
1,000 ..... 45
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
1,000 ..... 104½
Tol, Peo & West 4s
10,000 ..... 77
Union Pacific 4s
1,530 ..... 99⅜
5,000s3 ..... 99¼
120,000 ..... 99¼
1,000 ..... 99¾
1,000 ..... 99¼
1,500 ..... 99¼
30,000 ..... 99¾
2,000 ..... 99¼
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
23,000 ..... 77
20,000 ..... 77¼
10,000 ..... 77⅜
47,000 ..... 77½
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 113½
2,000 ..... 113⅜
Wabash 2d 5s
8,000 ..... 88¼
Wabash deb, Series B
10,000 ..... 31
Wash Cent 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 88
West Shore gtd 4s
1,000c ..... 109¾
10,000 ..... 109¾
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ..... 58½
6,000 ..... 59
1,000 ..... 59¼
$2,315,000

## CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—National Biscuit common rose to 33½ in the early dealings today on a continuation of the demand which had characterized the market for this stock recently. The bulk of the buying appeared to be of excellent character, indicating that the stock was going to insiders. The preferred was handled in a small way only, around 96⅞. The rest of the market was entirely featureless. Metropolitan Elevated bond receipts were quoted at 61, and Union Loop 5s at 102. West Chicago sold at 93¾@93½; Chicago City Railway at 290, and Chicago Telephone at 232.

Clearing House settlement prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| American Strawboard | 30½ |
| C. & Chi. C. & D. Co. | 59½ |
| Diamond Match Co. of Ill. | 139⅜ |
| National Biscuit Co. com. | 33 |
| National Biscuit Co. pf. | 96¾ |
| American Steel & W. com. | 31 |
| American Steel & W. pf. | 80⅜ |
| Brew. & Malt. Co. | 3 |
| Brew. & Malt. Co. pf. | 25 |
| Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. | 3 |
| Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf. | 25½ |
| Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. | 24 |
| Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf. | 49⅜ |
| N. Chi. St. R. R. | 216 |
| W. Chi. St. R. R. | 93¼ |
| South Side El. R. R. | 75½ |
| Lake St. Elevated R. R. | 12⅜ |
| Lake St. Elevated t. ctfs | 19 |
| Street's W. S. C. Line | 19 |

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

### STOCKS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24,100 | Am. Sug. Refs. | 111⅜ | 112¼ | 110½ | 111⅝ |
| 3,480 | Am. Tobacco | 114¾ | 117¼ | 114¾ | 116 |
| 890 | At., T. & S.F. pf. | 34 | 34⅝ | 34 | 34⅝ |
| 390 | Brklyn R. T. | 64¼ | 64⅝ | 64¼ | 64⅝ |
| 3,300 | Chi., B. & Q. | 114¾ | 115⅝ | 114⅝ | 115⅝ |
| 2,870 | Chi., M. & St. P. | 107⅝ | 108¼ | 107⅝ | 108¼ |
| 620 | Chi., R. I. & P. | 101¼ | 101¾ | 100⅝ | 101⅝ |
| 20 | Cent. of N. J. | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| 1,080 | Louis. & Nash. | 54⅝ | 55 | 54⅝ | 54⅞ |
| 6,780 | Manhattan | 96½ | 97⅛ | 96½ | 97¼ |
| 20 | Mo. Pacific | 32¼ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 1,600 | Nor. Pacific | 40 | 40⅜ | 39¾ | 40⅜ |
| 160 | Nor. Pac. pf. | 74⅞ | 75¼ | 74⅝ | 75¼ |
| 290 | People's Gas. | 103 | 103⅝ | 102⅝ | 103¼ |
| 305 | Reading | 16¼ | 16½ | 16⅛ | 16⅜ |
| 1,440 | Reading 1st pf. | 39⅛ | 39⅜ | 38¾ | 39 |
| 190 | Tenn. Coal | 26⅝ | 27½ | 26⅝ | 27¼ |
| 420 | Union Pacific pf. | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63⅛ | 63⅝ |
| 20 | U. S. Rubber | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 48,120 | | | | | |

### BONDS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $70,000 | A., T. & S.F. adj. | 71½ | 71⅝ | 71½ | 71⅝ |
| 10,000 | S. A. & A. P. 4s | 67¼ | 67¼ | 67¼ | 67¼ |
| 10,000 | Wis. Cent. 1st | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ |
| $90,000 | | | | | |

## THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Ask'd. | | Bid. | Ask'd. | | Bid. | Ask'd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891 | 99 | .. | Consol. Ice | 46¾ | 48 | N. Y., C. & St. L. | | |
| 3s, r., 1918 | 104⅞ | 105¼ | Consol. Ice pf. | 87½ | 91 | 2d pf. | 30 | 34 |
| 3s, c., 1918 | 105⅜ | 105⅞ | Del., L. & W. | 140 | 142 | Norfolk So. | 55 | 66 |
| 3s, 1918, small | 105¼ | 106 | Den. & R. G. | 12½ | 13½ | Nor. & West. | 12½ | 14 |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 110¾ | 111¼ | D. M. & Ft. D. | 14 | 16 | North American | 6¼ | 6½ |
| 4s, c., 1907 | 111¼ | 112 | D. M. & Ft. D. pf. | 80 | .. | Ont. Mining | 4½ | |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 126⅜ | 127⅜ | Eighth Avenue | 380 | .. | Ore. R. & N. | 52 | 54½ |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 127⅝ | 128⅝ | Erie | 12½ | 12¾ | Ore. R. & N. pf. | 72¾ | 76 |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 111¾ | 112¼ | Erie 2d pf. | 16½ | 17¼ | Ore. Short Line | 27 | 30 |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 112¾ | 113¼ | Ft. W. & R. G. | 12 | 15 | Pacific Coast | 43½ | 45½ |
| Currency 6s, 1899 | 102½ | .. | Green Bay & W. | 30 | .. | Penn. Coal | 325 | .. |
| Cherokee 4s, 1899 | 102 | .. | H. B. Claflin | 80½ | 98 | Peo., Dec. & Ev. | 1 | 1½ |
| Dist. Col. 3-65s | 117½ | .. | Harlem | 353 | .. | Peo. & Eastern | 3¼ | 5 |
| | | | Homestake | 55¾ | .. | P., C. C. & St. L. | 42½ | 46 |
| Alb. & Sus. | 180 | .. | Il. Cent. l. l. | 92 | 100 | P., Ft. W. & C. | 171 | .. |
| American Coal | 118 | 122 | Iowa Central pf. | 33¾ | 34 | Pitts. & West. pf. | 10 | 12 |
| Am. Dist. Tel. | 30 | 40 | Joliet & Chicago | 160 | .. | Quicksilver | 1½ | 2 |
| Am. Sp. Mfg. pf. | 34¼ | 34½ | Kanawha & Mich. | 5 | 6 | Quicksilver pf. | 6 | 8 |
| Am. Steel & Wire Co. pf. | 86½ | 87½ | Keokuk & D. M. | 3 | 4 | Rens. & Saratoga | 180 | .. |
| Am. T & C. | 96 | 98 | Keokuk & West. | 29 | 32 | Rome, W. & O. | 126 | .. |
| Ann Arbor | 11 | 12 | Kingston & Pem. | 3 | 5 | *Rio Grande W. | 27 | 29½ |
| Ann Arbor pf. | 35 | 35½ | Laclede Gas | 47½ | 48½ | *Rio G. W. pf. | 65 | 67½ |
| B. & O., when is'd | 30 | 32 | L. E. & W. | 15 | 15¼ | St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. | 6 | 7 |
| B. & O. pf., w. i. | 67½ | 69 | Lake Shore | 190¼ | 193 | St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf. | 55½ | 58 |
| B. & O. S. W. | | | Long Island | 45 | 55 | St. Jo & Gr. Isl. 2d pf. | 16¾ | 21 |
| new | 5 | 6 | Mah. Coal R. | 120 | .. | St. L. & San Fran. | 7⅛ | 7½ |
| Boston A. L. pf. | 165 | 166 | Mah. Coal R. pf. | 105 | .. | St. L. & San Fran. 2d pf. | 29¾ | 30½ |
| B'klyn Union Gas | 123½ | 125 | Md. Coal pf. | 45 | 52 | St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf. | 68 | 72 |
| Brunswick City | 7⅝ | 9 | Mexican Central | 4⅝ | 5 | St. P. & Duluth | 21 | 22 |
| Buff., R. & P. | 30 | 33 | Mex. Nat. certfs. | ½ | 1 | St. P. & D. pf. | 89 | 90 |
| Buff., R. & P. pf. | .. | 75 | Michigan Central | 105 | 107 | St. P., M. & M. | 168 | 174 |
| Bur., C. R. & N. | 80 | .. | Minn. & St. L. | 27¾ | 28½ | Sil. bullion certfs. | 60 | 61 |
| Central Pacific | 24½ | 25½ | M. & St. L. 2d pf. | 50¾ | 61 | Sixth Avenue | 200 | .. |
| Chi. & Alton pf. | 170 | .. | Mobile & Ohio | 26 | 28 | Southern Railway | 8⅝ | 9 |
| Chi. Gt. W. pf., B. | 26¼ | 28½ | Morris & Essex | 176 | 177 | Standard R. & T. | 6 | 6¾ |
| Chi. Gt. W., deb. | 70 | 73 | Nat. Biscuit pf. | 94 | 97¾ | Tol. & O. C. | .. | 28 |
| Clev., Lor. & Wh. | 16 | 17 | National Lead | 32 | 32½ | Tol. & O. C. pf. | 40 | 50 |
| Cleve. & Pitts. | 169 | .. | Nat. Lead pf. | 108 | 112 | Tol. & O. C. pf. | .. | 30 |
| Col. C. & I. Dev. | ¾ | 1 | National Starch | 4 | 7½ | Tol., Peo. & West. | .. | 20 |
| Col. Fuel & Iron. | 20½ | 21½ | Nat. St. 1st pf. | .. | 66 | Twin City R. T. | 20 | 30 |
| Col. Midland | 5 | 6½ | Nat. St. 2d pf. | 12½ | 20 | U. S. Express | 40 | 44 |
| Col. & H. C. & I. | 4 | 5½ | New Cent. Coal | 35 | 43 | U. S. Leather | 6⅛ | 6⅝ |
| C., H. V. & T. | 3½ | 4½ | N. Y. & N. H. | 190 | 192 | Wabash | 7 | 7¼ |
| C., H. V. & T. pf. | .. | .. | N. Y., C. & St. L. | 11½ | 13½ | W. & L. E., 4th asst. paid | 3¼ | 3½ |
| Com. Cable | 175 | .. | N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf. | 60 | 80 | | | |
| Consol. Coal | 46 | .. | | | | | | |

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

### FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Produce Exchange Trust Company and Farson, Leach & Co., announce that they offer to investors the New York City gold 3½ per cent. bonds, issued in coupon form or registered in any denomination; interest on registered bonds remitted by check. Bonds are non-taxable in New York State, and interest and principal payable in gold coin. This is the first issue of bonds made by the city that are non-taxable in the hands of investors outside of New York City, the earlier issues being non-taxable only in New York City and Brooklyn.

### BUSINESS TROUBLES.

#### New York City.

PEOPLE'S CANDY COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt yesterday sold out the effects of the People's Candy Company, at 170 Essex Street, for $1,280.

LOUIS PLASS.—Schedules of Louis Plass, surviving partner of J. Plass & Son, manufacturers of infants' caps at 101 Wooster Street, show liabilities $24,266, nominal assets $8,419, actual assets $6,044.

GIOVANNI TURINI.—Giovanni Turini confessed judgment yesterday in favor of Joseph Carabelli for $3,005 for constructing a granite pedestal for the statue of Gen. Paez in Venezuela for the Government of that country, between March and August, 1897.

THOMAS L. BYRNES.—Judgment for $2,765 was entered yesterday against Thomas L. Byrnes, liquor dealer, of 1,142 Second Avenue, in favor of Freund Brothers for balance due on notes, checks, and merchandise. He went into the liquor business four years ago.

T. J. REVEILLE & CO.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against T. J. Reveille & Co., wholesale dealers in millinery goods at 656 Broadway, for $777 in favor of Lloyd S. Bryce, as committee of Joseph S. Bryce, for rent. A few days ago they gave a chattel mortgage to M. Hanlon for $2,600. In February last they made an assignment with liabilities of $11,000 and assets $20,000, and afterward obtained an extension of six to fifteen months.

AMERICAN FILTER COMPANY. — Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court has appointed Dallas Flannagan receiver for the American Filter Company of 1 Madison Avenue, on the application of the H. A. Rost Printing and Publishing Company on a judgment for $101 obtained on June 13 last for printing. The company was incorporated in April, 1896, with a capital stock of $50,000, to manufacture beer filters, but has not met with much success because it was said that the brewers were disinclined to change their method of filtering beer. Alphonse J. Jacob was the President.

LAVILLA M. MURPHY.—Lavilla M. Murphy, dealer in hardware and household goods on Main Street, Westchester Village, made an assignment yesterday to Cornelius L. La Coste, giving preferences to M. J. Constant and Charlotte La Coste, the amounts not being mentioned. The assignor is the wife of Henry A. Murphy, who started the business four years ago and transferred it to his wife in March, 1896. Arnow & Cryer, her attorneys, said that the liabilities are $800, assets about the same and the assignment was due to dull business.

SOPHIE HOBERMANN.—An attachment for $1,600 has been obtained against Mrs. Sophie Hobermann, builder, of 327 and 329 East Ninety-seventh Street, and it is alleged that the job was abandoned on Oct. 17 and that Mrs. Hobermann has disappeared or keeps concealed to avoid summons. It is alleged that she received $3,500 on the building loan on Oct. 14, out of which she promised to pay various claims for materials, but did not do so. It was also alleged that she owes nearly all of the material men for work done and materials furnished for the buildings, and that they are all clamoring for their money. The job was started two months ago with a building loan of $22,000. A representative of Mr. Dornbusch called at Mrs. Hobermann's house in Astoria several times, but found the place closed, and neighbors said they had not seen her for several days. The attachment was issued to Deputy Sheriff Leavitt.

#### Out of Town.

NATIONAL SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.—Application was made in the Superior Court at New Haven, Conn., yesterday in behalf of the stockholders of the National Sewing Machine Company for the appointment of James H. Reed of Boston as receiver for the company. Mr. Reed, the petitioning attorney stated, represents assets of the company to the amount of $30,000. It was further stated that the company had been reorganized, that the creditors had all been paid, and that a receivership was desired for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the company in Connecticut. Inquiry by the court as to the assets of the company elicited the information that all the property is in Boston. The Court took the matter under advisement.

### MADE FRAUDULENT TRANSFER.

#### Conveyance of the Property of a Jersey City Man Set Aside.

Vice Chancellor Stevens, at Jersey City, yesterday set aside the conveyance of the property of Edward K. Meigs, who formerly conducted a lumber yard at Nineteenth and Coles Streets, Jersey City. The evidence showed that Meigs became involved and transferred his lumber yard in Jersey City and another one he owned at Tenafly, N. J., to the New Jersey Lumber Company. In this he held thirty-seven shares, the others being held by three men namd Davey, Ackerley, and Sinsebaugh, but whose first names did not appear in the suits that followed.

When the creditors learned of the transfer they brought suit in chancery

# THE MORRIS PARK RACES

## By Clever Riding Taral Lands Peep o' Day in First Place.

## HANDSEL SHOULD HAVE WON

### The Morris Stable Paid $15,000 for Manuel, and Now Has a Large String of Good Two-Year-Olds.

Some jockeys are skillful horsemen and others are lucky, and in nine cases out of ten it is the lucky jockey that gets the lion's share of the public's praises. Fred Taral, a few years ago, combined both of these essentials to a jockey's success, but recently luck has deserted him, and his winning mounts this season have been few and far between. It has been through no fault of his, though, for the most skillful rider that ever straddled a horse's back cannot make an inferior horse win, and it is just this class of horses that Taral has as a rule had mounts on this season. He had a good animal under him yesterday at Morris Park—game, consistent Peep o' Day—and for the second time this season Taral saved the race for Peep o' Day when the latter was apparently beaten. It was as much due to Taral's horsemanship as to the old horse's stoutness of heart that Handsel was beaten, and that the public realized this was made manifest when Taral rode back to the judges' stand to dismount, by the ovation he received.

The race was the fifth on the card, a handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, over the hill, and Irish Reel was made favorite. She ran as well yesterday as she did in her race on Thursday, when she was beaten, only that in yesterday's race she tagged in at the end of the string. Peep o' Day made all of the running, but rounding into the stretch Handsel came up on even terms with him, and looked as if he would win out his purchase price for his new owner, J. J. McCafferty. Spencer, who rode him, seemed to think the race was practically over, for Handsel easily slipped away from Peep o' Day, and at the final sixteenth pole was leading by a couple of lengths. Taral had Peep o' Day on the rail, and, realizing that Spencer was off guard, he clapped spurs into the old horse's sides and sent him after the leader. Peep o' Day responded gamely with a brilliant burst of speed, and before Spencer knew what had happened the race was over and, thanks to Taral, Peep o' Day had won by half a length.

Swiftmas had an easy victory in the all-aged handicap, for although Sensational cut out a hot clip from the start, Swiftmas came up with him in the stretch, and drew away handily toward the end, winning by four lengths.

During the day A. H. & D. H. Morris bought the colt Manuel from George J. Long for $15,000, and Stephen Sanford bought White Frost for $7,500.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $5 each to the winner, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Time—1:06⅘.

1—Floralie, F. J. Beard's b. g., 3 years, by St. Florian-Caroline, 107 pounds, 20 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Collins)
2—Fairy Dale, James Burton & Co.'s b. f., 3, 108, 3 to 2 and 2 to 5.....(Turner)
3—Emmanora, J. Costello's ch. f., 3, 107, 4 to 1.....(Maher)

Brass, 110, 9 to 5, (Spencer;) To and Fro, 107, 7 to 1, (Jones;) Dennis C., 107, 30 to 1, (O'Leary;) La Russe, 107, 4 to 1, (Clawson;) Stain, 107, 15 to 1, (Lambley,) and Tarlo, 110, 30 to 1, (Coylie,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $750; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each, to the winner, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Eclipse course. Time—1:11⅘.

1—Gaze, M. L. Hayman's ch. f., by Falsetto-Glimpse, 103 pounds, 2 to 5 and out.....(Maher)
2—Golden Days, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. f., 105, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Spencer)
3—Helen Thomas, J. E. Madden's ch. f., 84, 8 to 1.....(Lewis)

Lamity, 96, 4 to 1, (Clawson;) Great Neck, 100, 20 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Amorita, 107, 30 to 1, (Mackin,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $600 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:44.

1—Swiftmas, Daniel & Farrell's b. c., 3 years, by Candlemas-Nell Swift, 130 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Maher)
2—Sensational, W. C. Daly's b. g., 3, 96, 9 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(O'Connor)
3—Warnton, W. L. Oliver's b. c., 3, 120, 3 to 1.....(Taral)
4—Buela, Sydney Paget's b. m., 4, 127, 3 to 1.....(Sims)

Won cleverly by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, to the winner, with $750 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last three-quarters of the Withers mile. Time—1:17.

1—Cormorant, Rogers & Rose's b. c., by Phoenix-Glen Hop, 105 pounds, 1 to 3.....(Maher)
2—Manlius, George J. Long's ch. c., 105, 5 to 2 and 1 to 5.....(Spencer)
3—Claroba, W. Donohue's b. f., 102, 12 to 1.....(Moody)

Won easily by two lengths; five lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $5 each, and $5 additional for starters, with $600 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth over the hill. Time—1:48⅖.

1—Peep o' Day, J. A. McCormick's b. h., 5 years, by Ayrshire-Sundown, 125 pounds, 7 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Taral)
2—Handsel, J. J. McCafferty's ch. c., 3, 107, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Spencer)
3—Mincy, J. W. Schorr & Son's br. h., 4, 123, 4 to 1.....(Burns)
4—Irish Reel, C. Fleischmann's Sons' ch. m., 6, 121, 7 to 5.....(Maher)

Won in a drive by half a length; three lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners, of $700, at 10 pounds under the scale; selling allowances. By subscription of $5 each to the winner, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:42⅖.

1—Peat, J. McCafferty's br. g., 5 years, by Jim Gore-Nannie D., 95 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Burns)
2—Charentus, P. L. Richards's br. g., 4, 101, 3 to 5 and out.....(Maher)
3—Knight of the Garter, P. S. F. Randolph's b. h., 4, 98, 8 to 1.....(Songer)

Flax Spinner, 88, 8 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Charlie Rose, 98, 100 to 1, (Corberly,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won cleverly by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

### The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—The Autumn Steeplechase Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. About three miles.

| | Pounds. | | Pounds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Royal Scarlet | 155 | Baby Bill | 138 |
| Trillion | 146 | Russell Harrison | 135 |

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap for two-year-olds and upward that have run and not won at this meeting. Last three-quarters of the Withers mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Warrenton | 130 | Diminutive | 112 |
| St. Callatine | 128 | Armament | 111 |
| Miss Miriam | 117 | Acushla | 108 |
| Blarney Stone | 116 | Takanassee | 108 |
| Marsian | 115 | Tyran | 106 |
| Geisha | 112 | General Maceo | 104 |

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners at this meeting; selling allowances. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mark Miles | 111 | Ben Viking | 100 |
| Handcuff | 109 | Water Girl | 97 |
| Passe Partout | 108 | Frances Booker | 97 |
| Tendresse | 104 | Wild Airs | 97 |
| Merry Heart | 104 | Gold Mine | 97 |
| Amorita | 104 | La Cheviot | 97 |
| Cathedral | 103 | Lepida | 97 |
| Diminutive | 102 | Neuberger | 95 |
| King's Pride | 101 | | |

FOURTH RACE.—The White Plains Handicap; for two-year-olds; the Westchester Racing Association to add a sum sufficient to make the cash value $4,000. The Eclipse course.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kentucky Colonel | 123 | Lady Lindsey | 110 |
| Autumn | 121 | Hilee | 110 |
| Manuel | 120 | MacLeod of Dare | 108 |
| Filigrane | 119 | Bangor | 105 |
| Toluca | 115 | Acushla | 104 |
| Counsellor Wernberg | 114 | Ethelbert | 103 |
| Flintlike | 114 | The Rose | 100 |
| Doctor Eichberg | 112 | Mr. Clay | 97 |

FIFTH RACE.—The Morris Park Special, for three-year-olds and upward, with $2,000 added. Two and a quarter miles over the Withers course.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ben Holladay | 138 | Whistling Con | 94 |
| Sailor King | 108 | Jefferson | 94 |
| Ben Eder | 104 | Twinkler | 92 |
| Thomas Cat | 97 | Latson | 84 |

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at this meeting; selling. The Withers mile.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ameer | 106 | Peat | 100 |
| Marsian | 103 | Premier | 97 |
| Hanwell | 103 | Atlantus | 94 |
| Manassas | 103 | Decanter | 94 |
| Magazine | 100 | Oxnard | 94 |
| The Winner | 100 | Blarney Stone | 91 |
| Nana H | 100 | Flax Spinner | 91 |
| Black Dude | 100 | | |

### A Father at 92.

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Capt. Henry O'Neill, aged ninety-two years, who is one of the best-known citizens of Louisville, is to-day the father of a bouncing baby.

# TRAVIS PLAYS FINE GOLF.

### He Does the Essex County Course in Seventy-three Strokes—Farr Triumphs Over Tyng.

A new record for the links and the defeat of James A. Tyng were the features of the Essex County Country Club's golf tournament yesterday at Orange. Tyng's defeat occurred in the semi-final round for the chief trophy, when he was beaten by T. H. Powers-Farr of the home club by 4 up and 3 to play. The record-breaking score was made by Walter J. Travis, the Oakland Club champion, who played the eighteen holes in 73 strokes, 4 lower than the best previous record, held by Howard A. Colby. Travis made this record in his match with C. F. Watson, whom he beat by 4 up and 3 to play. The scores were:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—
Out .....4 4 6 4 4 4 4 4 3 4—37
In .....4 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 2 4—36
Total .....73

C. F. Watson, Essex County—
Out .....5 4 6 5 4 4 4 4 5 5—41
In .....5 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 5—40
Total .....81

In the afternoon Travis beat the Philadelphian, H. M. Forrest, by 3 up and 2 to play, doing 79 to his opponent's 82, all the holes being played out. The cards were:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—
Out .....4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 3 5—37
In .....4 5 6 5 4 5 4 4 4 5—42
Total .....79

H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia—
Out .....4 5 6 5 5 4 5 3 4—41
In .....4 4 6 4 5 5 4 6 3 5—41
Total .....82

Forrest and J. H. Merritt of the Dyker Meadow Club, Brooklyn, had the most closely contested match of the day in the morning. Honors were even at the eighteenth hole, and Forrest made the extra hole in four strokes to his opponent's five. The scores were:

H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia—
Out .....4 4 5 4 5 5 6 5 5—43
In .....5 5 6 4 4 6 4 3 4—41
Total .....84

J. H. Merritt, Dyker Meadow—
Out .....5 5 5 5 3 4 5 3 5—40
In .....6 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 3—43
Total .....83

Extra hole—Forrest, 4; Merritt, 5.

Next to the record-breaking score made by Travis, the lowest of the day was made by Tyng in his match with J. N. Steele, Jr., of the Nutley Club, the latter being beaten by 2 up and 1 to play. The scores were:

James A. Tyng, Morris County—
Out .....5 4 6 4 4 4 4 3 4—38
In .....4 4 8 4 4 4 3 4 4—39
Total .....77

J. N. Steele, Jr., Nutley—
Out .....4 4 6 5 3 5 5 3 5—40
In .....4 3 6 5 3 5 5 4 4—39
Total .....79

The final rounds to-day will be between Walter J. Travis and T. H. Powers-Farr in the Essex County Cup contest, and George E. Armstrong and William Runkle in the Consolation Cup competition. The winners in the different rounds played were:

Essex County Cup, Second Match-Play Round.—Walter J. Travis, Oakland, beat C. F. Watson, Essex County, 4 up and 3 to play; H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia, beat J. H. Merritt, Dyker Meadow, 1 up, (19 holes;) James A. Tyng, Morris County, beat J. N. Steele, Jr., Nutley, 2 up and 1 to play; T. H. Powers-Farr, Essex County, beat A. L. Norris, Dyker Meadow, 3 up and 2 to play.

Semi-Final Round—Travis beat Forrest, 3 up and 2 to play; Farr beat Tyng, 4 up and 3 to play.

Consolation Cup, Second Match-Play Round.—William Runkle, Essex County, beat H. G. Curtis, Essex County, 1 up; Paul Wilcox, Montclair, beat Arthur Taylor, Oakland, 1 up; George E. Armstrong, Staten Island, beat L. St. Clair Colby, Essex County, 2 up; W. G. Marsh, Morris County, beat R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook, 4 up and 3 to play.

Semi-Final Round—Runkle beat Wilcox, 4 up and 3 to play; Armstrong beat Marsh, 2 up and 1 to play.

An open handicap will be in progress all day, beginning early in the morning, for which over 100 entries have been received.

## MRS. PLUM WINS A CUP.

### She Leads the Women Golfers at Morristown for Foote Trophy.

Mrs. S. H. Plum, second, won her second victory yesterday in the Foote Cup series of golf competitions on the Morris County Club links at Morristown, N. J., and as this contest was the eighth and final match for the trophy, Mrs. Plum became possessor of the cup, as her record by points led all the other contestants. Mrs. Plum's handicap was five strokes, a reduction from forty-five since last June. Her scratch score yesterday of 106 strokes was the best of the day. Two rounds over the old nine-hole course was the playing distance. The players with scores (that of Mrs. Plum given in full) were:

| Mrs. S. H. Plum, 24— | Gross. | Hcp. | Net. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Out .....5 5 5 8 6 5 5 6 7— | 52 | | |
| In .....5 5 5 9 6 4 6 7 7— | 54 | | |
| Total | 106 | 5 | 101 |
| Miss Jane Swords | 123 | 15 | 108 |
| Miss Willis | 132 | 32 | 100 |
| Miss Edith R. Catlin | 121 | 6 | 115 |
| Mrs. A. O. Dean | 124 | 9 | 115 |
| Miss Cornelia G. Willis | 116 | 0 | 116 |
| Miss Alice Field | 132 | 15 | 117 |
| Miss Alice Day | 119 | 0 | 119 |
| Miss Cara Foster | 131 | 7 | 124 |
| Mrs. Henry P. Phipps | 126 | 0 | 126 |
| Miss Gertrude Hoyt | 144 | 12 | 132 |
| Miss Bessie Little | 141 | 7 | 134 |

To-day the women will play the first match play round for the Bushnell Cup, and there will be another of the approaching and putting contests for the Secretary's Cup.

### Mrs. Berg Wins at Baltusrol.

The postponed events in the open tournament for women given by the Baltusrol Golf Club were played yesterday on the club links at Short Hills, N. J. The unfinished match in the semi-final round for the Patronesses' Cup was won by Mrs. W. J. Berg of Nutley, who defeated Mrs. William Shippen of Morris County by 2 up and 1 to play. In the final round Mrs. Berg beat Mrs. H. B. Ashmore by 3 up and 1 to play, and thus won the cup. The scores were:

Mrs. W. J. Berg, Nutley—
Out .....4 8 8 6 6 5 6 4 7—54
In .....4 4 5 6 6 6 8 5 —44
Total, 17 holes.....98

Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, Baltusrol—
Out .....4 6 6 7 8 5 5 5 5—51
In .....5 4 6 7 6 7 7 6 —48
Total, 17 holes.....99

### No Golf at Hot Springs.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 21.—Rain to-day caused the postponement of the golf tournament.

### New Orange Athletic Club Eleven.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 21.—A number of well-known football players have decided to reorganize the old Orange Athletic Club team for a short season, on the co-operative plan. The first game is to be played on the Orange Oval Oct. 29, with the Riverside Athletic Club of Newark, and an attempt will be made to arrange a game with Princeton on election day. Other games are being arranged with Yale, the Chicago Athletic Association, and local athletic clubs. Among the players who will wear the Orange Club uniform are Louis V. Mohor, John and Wilbur Kyle, Hamilton Wallis, Marshall, Vaughan, Cuming, Lancon, Hamilton, Ray and Tom Tucker, Fred Reimer, and Arthur Bosch.

### Matthews Defeats Ryan.

At the Lenox Athletic Club, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last night Matthew Matthews and Tom Ryan met in a sparring contest, which was scheduled for twenty rounds. Ryan quit at the end of the thirteenth round. Matthews forced the fighting throughout, while Ryan sparred wildly. In the sixth round Matthews knocked Ryan down three times in succession. Ryan showed but little life in the following rounds, and at the end of the thirteenth gave up the fight.

### A West Virginia Romance.

Morgantown (West Va.) Dispatch to Baltimore American.

Major D. B. Stewart, seventy-five, married Miss Sarah Jane Evans, seventy-one, at the Presbyterian Church to-night, (Oct. 18,) with ring, veil, orange blossoms, &c. Both are wealthy. Stewart and Miss Evans were lovers in childhood, and were engaged fifty years ago. Miss Evans's parents parted them, so Stewart married, raised a family, was bereaved, met Miss Evans, found her still a maiden who loved him, and had refused dozens of marriage offers, proposed, and was accepted. They are a handsome old couple, and Miss Evans has always been a social favorite, going regularly into society even to the present.

# SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

## Attendance Larger Than on Any Supplementary Day This Year.

## CONTEST BETWEEN REGIMENTS

### Fifteen Men in the Seventh and a Like Number in the Twenty-third Qualify as Sharpshooters.

The attendance at Creedmoor yesterday was larger than on any supplementary day this year. The marksmen's and sharpshooters' ranges were open to all members of the National Guard, and more than a hundred representatives of various militia organizations, who had not qualified this year, endeavored to do so. Ninety succeeded, and half as many failed.

More men qualified in the Seventh and Twenty-third Regiment than in any other organization. There was quite a spirited contest between the men of these regiments, each representation endeavoring to make more sharpshooter qualifications than the other. They finally broke even, fifteen men from each making the necessary scores. The scores for the day follow:

**Seventh Regiment.**

MARKSMEN.

Lieut. J. McGreevey, Co. G.....4 2 4 4 3—17 3 4 3 2 4—16 33
F. C. Bacon, Co. I.....2 3 4 4 3—15 4 4 3 4 3—18 33
T. W. G. Corning, Co. I.....4 3 3 4 2—16 4 4 4 4 5—21 37
E. A. Howland, Jr., Co. G.....3 3 3 4 4—17 3 3 4 2 4—16 33
J. B. Meeker, Co. E.....0 3 5 5 3—16 5 5 4 0 0—14 30
J. D. Thees, Jr., Co. B.....4 4 5 3 3—19 5 4 5 4 4—22 41

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Capt. F. G. Landon, Co. I.....5 4 5 5 4—23 2 5 4 3 5—19 42
Sergt. B. Kipp, Co. D.....5 4 4 4 4—21 4 5 4 5 3—21 42
Sergt. J. W. Mae, Co. G.....4 5 4 5 4—22 2 5 5 5 4—21 43
Sergt. P. J. White, Co. B.....5 5 4 5 3—22 4 5 4 4 4—21 43
Corp. G. Cross-mond, Co. G.....5 5 5 4 5—24 4 3 5 4 5—21 45
Corp. T. M. Richardson, Co. H.....5 4 3 4 5—21 5 4 3 5 4—21 42
Corp. H. B. Kyle, Co. B.....5 5 5 4 4—23 4 4 3 4 4—19 42
J. H. Clarkson, Co. B.....5 5 3 5 3—21 5 5 4 4 4—22 43
J. Fox, Jr., Co. I.....5 4 3 4 5—21 4 3 4 5 5—21 42
C. L. McClary, Co. F.....5 5 5 3 5—22 5 4 2 5 4—20 42
T. E. Reedie, Co. D.....5 4 5 4 5—23 4 5 4 3 3—19 42
E. E. Sanborn, Co. D.....5 5 3 3 5—21 5 4 3 5 4—21 42
E. L. Tenney, Co. B.....5 5 4 5 4—23 4 3 4 4 5—20 43
J. D. Thees, Jr., Co. B.....5 4 4 5 5—23 4 5 5 5 5—24 47
M. Uhl, Co. C.....5 5 5 4 5—24 4 5 3 5 4—21 45

**Twenty-third Regiment.**

MARKSMEN.

Corp. A. A. Forman, Jr.....3 3 4 4 4—18 3 3 3 3 0—12 30
G. A. Allen, Co. D.....3 4 4 5 4—20 3 4 2 0 4—13 32
L. C. Brown, Co. K.....3 4 4 3 4—18 4 4 5 3 3—19 37
F. Murnch, Co. H.....4 4 5 4 3—20 3 5 3 4 4—18 38

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Capt. G. T. Musson, staff.....4 3 5 4 4—20 5 5 3 5 4—22 42
Sergt. D. M. Boe, Co. B.....5 4 5 5 4—22 5 4 2 4 5—20 42
Sergt. E. Codet, Co. K.....4 4 5 4 5—22 5 3 4 5 3—20 42
Sergt. W. Du Bois, Co. K.....5 5 5 4 5—24 4 4 3 4 4—19 43
Sergt. R. B. Dawson, Co. I.....5 3 3 4 5—20 5 5 5 5 4—24 44
Sergt. E. V. Howard, Co. F.....5 4 4 5 4—22 2 4 5 5 4—20 42
Sergt. W. H. Robinson, Co. D.....5 3 5 5 4—22 4 5 5 2 5—21 43
Corp. A. F. Lopez, Co. H.....5 5 2 4 5—21 5 2 4 5 5—21 42
Corp. E. H. Miller, Co. K.....4 4 5 5 3—21 4 4 5 5 5—23 44
Corp. F. H. Taylor, Co. E.....4 5 4 4 5—22 3 5 5 4 4—21 43
W. G. Clark, Co. C.....5 4 5 4 4—22 4 4 3 5 4—20 42
A. C. Fitzpatrick, Co. D.....5 4 4 5 5—23 5 4 4 4 2—19 42
W. F. Hillman, Co. B.....5 5 4 5 4—23 5 3 5 3 4—20 43
P. H. Martin, Co. E.....5 4 5 4 3—21 5 5 5 4 3—22 43
W. D. Slade, Co. K.....5 5 4 4 4—22 4 4 5 3 3—20 42

**First Naval Battalion.**

MARKSMEN.

W. M. Clark, Div. 3.....5 4 4 4 4—21 3 3 2 2 4—14 35
J. Fast, Div. 2.....4 3 3 3 4—17 3 4 3 3 4—17 34
W. E. Loughman, Div. 3.....4 4 4 4 0—16 5 5 4 3 4—21 37
M. W. Neal, Div. 3.....4 4 4 3 2—16 3 4 4 3 4—18 34
E. V. Stebbins, Div. 2.....4 3 4 4 3—18 5 4 4 5 4—22 40
W. M. Weed, Div. 2.....5 3 5 4 3—19 4 4 4 0 4—16 35

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Gunner's Mate G. Lawler, Div. 4.....4 5 5 4 4—22 5 4 5 5 5—24 46
E. Crawford, Div. 2.....4 4 4 4 3—20 4 4 5 4 5—22 42
E. V. Stebbins, Div. 2.....4 5 4 4 5—22 4 5 4 5 4—22 44
F. E. Wright, Div. 4.....5 4 5 5 4—23 3 4 4 4 5—20 43

**Twelfth Regiment.**

MARKSMEN.

Sergt. C. M. Smith, Co. B.....5 5 5 5 4—24 4 5 4 4 4—21 45
F. N. Dardingkiller, Co. E.....5 4 4 5 4—22 3 2 3 3 4—15 37
A. P. Hassler, Co. B.....3 3 5 4 4—19 5 3 2 3 2—15 34

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Sergt. C. M. Smith, Co. B.....4 5 5 5 5—24 3 4 5 5 5—22 46
F. N. Dardingkiller, Co. E.....5 4 5 5 5—24 4 3 5 5 3—20 44

**One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment.**

MARKSMEN.

Capt. H. H. Schieffelin, staff.....5 3 5 3 4—20 4 0 4 4 4—16 36
Sergt. H. M. Ahrens, Co. B.....3 4 4 0 4—15 4 4 3 4 4—19 34
M. Lawler, Co. K.....3 4 3 4 4—18 3 3 0 3 3—12 30
A. H. Minterman, Co. K.....3 3 4 3 3—16 4 3 4 3 3—17 33
W. Trostel, Co. B.....4 3 5 3 5—18 3 4 3 4 3—17 35

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Sergt. H. M. Ahrens, Co. B.....5 4 4 5 5—23 4 5 4 3 3—19 42
Sergt. J. Corre, N. C. S.....4 2 5 4 5—20 4 5 5 4 4—22 42
Corp. J. Alexander, Co. B.....5 5 5 3 3—21 5 3 5 4 4—21 42

**One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment.**

MARKSMEN.

Major E. T. T. Marsh, staff.....4 4 3 4 5—20 2 3 4 3 3—15 35
Sergt. J. T. Beveridge, Co. H.....4 4 3 4 3—18 3 3 0 5 3—14 32

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Major E. T. T. Marsh, staff.....5 5 4 5 5—24 4 4 4 3 4—19 43
Capt. L. W. Francis, Co. C.....5 5 4 5 5—24 5 4 3 5 5—22 46
Lieut. J. Miller, Jr., Co. C.....4 4 5 4 5—22 4 5 4 5 2—20 42
Lieut. C. T. Smith, Co. E.....5 4 5 5 5—24 5 4 4 3 3—19 43
Sergt. F. T. Gribbins, Co. K.....4 5 4 4 3—20 4 4 5 5 5—23 43

**Squadron A.**

MARKSMAN.

P. Slade, Troop 2.....5 4 4 5 4—22 5 4 4 4 0—17 39

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Sergt. A. E. Braithwait, N. C. S.....5 4 4 3 4—20 5 4 4 5 4—22 42
Corp. W. F. Smith, Troop 1.....5 5 4 5 5—24 3 3 4 3 4—17 41
R. W. Bush, Troop 3.....5 4 4 4 3—20 4 4 5 5 5—23 43

**Forty-seventh Regiment.**

MARKSMAN.

Capt. W. T. Barnes, Staff.....4 5 4 3 3—19 4 3 2 5 5—19 38

SHARPSHOOTER.

Capt. W. T. Barnes, Staff.....3 5 5 5 4—22 4 4 4 5 5—22 44

**One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment.**

SHARPSHOOTERS.

Col. E. C. Brannan, Staff.....4 5 5 4 4—22 5 4 4 3 5—21 43
Capt. J. Hart, Staff.....5 4 4 5 4—22 5 3 4 5 4—21 43
Sergt. F. H. Hobby, N. C. S.....3 5 5 5 3—21 4 5 4 4 4—21 42

**One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment.**

MARKSMEN.

Capt. W. N. G. Clark, Co. D.....4 3 2 4 4—17 3 4 3 2 4—16 33
Corp. A. Maguire.....4 3 5 0 3—15 0 5 4 4 4—17 32
J. J. Harney, Co. A.....5 0 5 4 4—18 0 4 5 4 4—17 35

**Troop C.**

MARKSMEN.

R. B. Field.....4 4 4 0 5—17 4 4 5 3 2—18 35
W. P. Grady.....5 5 4 0 4—18 5 0 4 5 2—16 34
J. L. Pittaluga.....0 3 3 5 4—15 3 4 0 5 4—16 31

**First Signal Corps.**

SHARPSHOOTERS.

C. W. Lemore.....4 5 5 5 5—24 4 3 3 5 5—20 44
J. P. Van Duyn.....4 4 5 5 4—22 5 5 5 4 3—22 44

**Seventeenth Separate Company.**

SHARPSHOOTERS.

E. J. Clark.....5 5 5 5 4—24 5 4 5 4 4—22 46
C. R. Roe.....5 4 4 5 5—23 5 3 4 4 4—20 43

**One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment.**

SHARPSHOOTER.

R. Hutcheson, Co. I.....5 5 4 4 5—23 3 4 3 4 5—19 42

### Greater New York Bowling Team.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Samuel Karpf of the Greater New York Bowling Team deposited $100 to-day as a forfeit for a match with the All Star Team of Chicago for $1,000. H. V. Thompson, the manager of the All Star, did not keep his appointment with Mr. Karpf, so the arrangements for the match could not be completed.

# NOTES TAKEN AMONG US.

### Dr. Clifford Certifies that Boston Is the Centre of the World's Culture.

From The London News.

Dr. Clifford, as we stated in reporting a brief interview the other day, has just returned to London after a visit to the United States, where on four Sundays in September he preached in Dr. Lorrimer's pulpit in Tremont Temple, Boston. On appearing again among his own people last night the learned and celebrated divine was received with hearty and cordial cheers of welcome. Several letters were read from absent friends—some in America—joining in friendly sentiments.

Dr. Clifford prefaced his lecture by saying he was not going to talk about America, because he had not seen it, nor had he seen the United States, but only the fragment which touched the eastern shores. He was privileged to stay in Boston, one of the oldest cities, founded by the Puritans in 1630. Boston was the centre not merely of American culture, but of the culture of the world. The men were of broad spirit, strenuous devotion, literary taste, and strong mental development; and these men had made Boston famous not only in America but throughout Europe. He was privileged to live for one month in the city which Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes called "the hub of the universe." Dr. Clifford made eloquent and grateful reference to the service rendered by Dr. Lorrimer for him in the chapel, and then proceeded to describe the temple at Tremont, wherein, it seems, among other things, patent medicines can be obtained, and where a splendidly equipped newspaper is printed. Though the place held 3,000 people, it was filled to overflowing every time he preached. One of several features of the services which he noticed, peculiar to the Americans, was that at the close the congregation bolted with a rapidity which appalled him. [Laughter.]

The Tremont Temple congregation was typical in its spirit of the wider catholicity of the Baptist Church and the freedom of progressive thought—and this when throughout the United States the Baptists had the reputation of being narrow. After his ministry in Tremont Chapel, where he spoke as freely as he did in London, a resolution was passed by the members and the congregation expressing great satisfaction with the selection of Dr. Clifford and profound appreciation of his ministry to them. They then sang "The tie that binds our closing hearts in one." The danger he saw to religion in the United States was in the ministerial councils of Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Baptists. He did not believe in parsons acting alone; they should have the lay element with them. Even the Wesleyans had found that out, and had lay as well as clerical conferences. No doubt both would. The councils in the United States pressed young men on dogma and on their belief in the miracles of Jonah and so forth. There were the exceptions, and he profoundly rejoiced in seeing upon the whole the fullest appreciation of soul freedom and of the independence of the community. Dr. Clifford gave a glowing description of Concord, Mass., and its association with Ralph Waldo Emerson. In point of culture, his lecturer went a step further than he was credited with in his interview. He found in one month at Boston more knowledge by women of Browning's poetry than he had found among women in England in a lifetime.

Speaking of the veneration of the American people for historical personages, he quoted Mr. Gladstone's description of George Washington as the worthiest of men who ever adorned a State, and he suggested that to Washington as an Englishman there should be erected a monument in our national Valhalla. Alluding in a few concluding sentences to the subject of the war, Dr. Clifford said it was impossible for us Englishmen to appreciate how much of this war against Spain and for Cuba stirred the American people. There had been one great throbbing of the heart on this enterprise for rescuing the oppressed people from the grip of Spain. Nothing had gratified the Americans more than the way the Catholics had put their country above their Church. The churches, he held, were made to serve their country. If there was a note of gratitude which rose still higher than another in America it was because of the earnest and impassioned and sincere expressions of sympathy with and warm appreciation by the people of England given again and again of the object of the Americans in that fight. The motive had been freedom for the oppressed, and the one desire among them now was the union of the Anglo-Saxon race, and the marching together of the English and American people toward the one great goal of peace. The lecture, of which we have given necessarily but a rough outline, was delivered with fervid eloquence and riveted the attention of the audience throughout.

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

## Another Corner on Central Park West Sold—Other Sales, Leases, and Auction Room Dealings.

Stabler & Smith have sold for Oppenheimer & Hamershlag to J. and J. A. Pinchbeck the plot southwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-fourth Street, 75 by 100. The buyers will erect thereon a seven-story apartment house.

Holdridge & Ward have sold for the Alpha Club to the St. Anthony Association the three-story building 29 East Twenty-eighth Street, 25 by 98.9.

W. Wallace Detrick has sold for the Bradley & Currier Company to I. S. & M. S. Korn the seven-story apartment house known as the Tuxedo, at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 40 by 90. The buyers give in part payment the four-story brick factory at the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Warren Street, Brooklyn, on a plot 100 by 190.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for W. W. & T. M. Hall the four-and-a-half-story American-basement dwelling 263 West Ninety-third Street, 16 by 68 by 100.

Maximilian Morgenthau has bought from Mary J. Coe the plot at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 100.11 on the avenue by 125 on the street, there being on the immediate corner a three-story stone-front apartment house, 45 by 88.

It is reported that Smith Ely has sold the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 125 feet east of Second Avenue, 100 by 77 and irregular, together with an interior lot, 25 by 25, adjoining the foregoing at its northeast corner.

J. Edgar Leaycraft has sold for a client the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 263 West Forty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 100.5, leasehold.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the two four-story front and rear brick tenements 283 and 285 East Fourth Street, 50 by 96.

Jackson & Stern have resold the old buildings 478 to 484 Cherry Street to Joseph W. Kierst, who will erect on the plot six-story tenements, with stores.

Pease & Elliman have sold for John J. Crooke, for about $50,000, the four-story dwelling 40 West Forty-sixth Street, 21.6 by 98.9.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold for Samuel J. Roth to R. Horowitz the six-story brick tenement 150 Madison Street, 25 by 90 by 100; also, for Bernard Klingenstein, the six-story tenement 280 East Third Street, 25 by 96 by 100.

It is reported that William E. Finn has bought from Florence M. Boyd the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 134 West Forty-fifth Street, 17.6 by 100.5.

Smith & Stewart have rented for Charles G. Francklyn to Frederick A. Bell of Madison, N. J., the four-story brick House, with stable, 15 Washington Square North, 42 by 175.

Edwin B. Willcox has rented for Mrs. M. L. Catlin of Rye, N. Y., her town house 343 Madison Avenue, corner of Forty-fourth Street. The house will be converted into bachelor apartments.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Alonzo Rothschild, for $28,000, the five-story brick flat 388 Manhattan Avenue, 36.3 by 82.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, by order of the Sheriff, to the plaintiff, Julius W. Jacobson, as assignee, for $370, all title and interest of Charles F. Rime in the three-story brick building, with store, 2,332 Third Avenue, 24.10 by 92.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

### List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 155 West Ninety-ninth Street, for a three-story brick factory, 25 by 100.11; Kiernan & Guilfoyle of 313 East Fifty-first Street, owners; B. Muldoon, architect; cost, $7,500.

No. 85 Henry Street, for a four-story brick flat, 23.5 by 64.4; Fay & Stacom of 337 Pleasant Avenue, owners; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $22,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 423 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 33.4 by 88.2; Zimmerman & Valente of 1,804 Madison Avenue, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $240,000.

Ninety-first Street, north side, 120 feet west of Central Park West, for a six-story brick flat, 57 by 87.2; Teichman & Potter of 181 Broadway, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $90,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 176.10 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 75; Corona & Vaccaro of 858 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $48,000.

Adams Avenue, east side, 247 feet north of Columbus Avenue, for a one-story frame church; St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

# 30

## NEW, MODERN STONE HOUSES, 2 AND 3 STORIES, PRICES FROM $7,250 TO $11,500.

**LOCATION.**

These beautiful houses are located on high ground on Midwood Street, near Flatbush Avenue, on Leffert's estate, two blocks from Prospect Park; 30 minutes by trolley to New York; trolley connections to all parts of the city, and to all ferries. The surroundings are most magnificent, while the neighborhood is restricted to none but the finest private residences; no flats no two-family houses, no stables. In fact, all is as the most fastidious could desire.

**DESCRIPTION.**

The fronts of these houses are in Indiana limestone of various colors and designs, the balance of selected brick. Swell and square fronts, with large box stoops; interior finish and trim is all hard wood; saloon parlors or foyer halls, with heavy beamed ceilings; hardwood mantels, open nickel plumbing, tiled bathrooms, large closets and storerooms, dumbwaiters, electric bells and lighters, chandeliers of beautiful designs, hardware the finest, dry cellars, with first-class furnace; range. In the two-story houses there are one-story extensions; the three-story houses have two-story extensions, giving an up-stairs dining room. In fact, these houses are complete with all known modern improvements.

For further particulars apply to

**W. A. A. BROWN, Owner,**
FLATBUSH AVE., COR. MIDWOOD ST.
Open Sundays all day and evenings until 9.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

JUST FINISHED AND

## TO LET AT MODERATE RENTALS.

The seven most artistic, complete, and attractive private houses in this city in a locality entirely restricted to private dwellings.

APPLY ON PREMISES,
18 to 30 HAMILTON TERRACE,
close to 140th St. Station, 6th and 9th Av. "L," or to G. L. LAWRENCE, owner, 178 Franklin St.

HOTELS.

# HOTEL EMPIRE,

BOULEVARD & 63D ST., NEW YORK.

A modern fireproof family hotel of the first class, conducted on the American and European plans, for the accommodation of those who want the best at reasonable cost.

*Easily and quickly accessible by electric, cable, and elevated cars from all parts of the city.*

W. JOHNSON QUINN, Proprietor.

## Sherman Square Hotel,

Boulevard, corner West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

## Hotel Bristol 5TH AV. AND 42ND ST.

ELEGANT SUITES WITH UNOBSTRUCTED SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; A HIGH CLASS CITY HOME FOR FAMILIES; ON AMERICAN PLAN; UNSURPASSED IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS. CHOICEST AND MOST CONVENIENT LOCATION IN THE CITY.

JOHN L. CHADWICK, Prop.

## RESTAURANT GRIFFOU,

19 WEST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AVE.

The best table d'hote in the city, 50 cents; 75 cents, with half a bottle of Griffou claret or white wine. Hours from 5 to 9 P. M.

A la carte all day. Private dining rooms for parties.

## GERLACH,

55 W. 27th St., near Broadway.

Fire-proof and modern. During October special prices to families by the month, season, or year. Furnished or unfurnished. Single and double rooms for transients with private bath. Meals served on every plan.

CHAS. A. GERLACH.

## THE SCHUYLER,

59 and 61 West 45th St., near 5th Ave.

High class, improvements unequaled in any hotel in town.

A. W. EAGER, Manager.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

104 EAST 73D ST., (third from Park Av.)—One entire parlor floor in superior house; for physician; second-floor suite, with private bath, for dentist; board optional; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

29 WEST 32D ST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms to let to gentlemen only.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. Station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

VARICK ST., 133.—Two parlors; front and rear; furnished, one or both.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE LEGAL ADVICE, discharges in bankruptcy, companies incorporated; patents $50; wages and accounts collected; legal work quickly performed in all States; low rates; satisfaction guaranteed. AMERICAN LAW SOCIETY, 49 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

WANTED—A refined and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Address T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young Englishwoman as plain cook and laundress in Christian family; city or country; good references. E. Lewis, Post Office, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; can be seen at present employer's until engaged; best city references. 6 East 58th St.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—As cook, laundress, or to do housework in a small family; capable and reliable; best reference. 233 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; in private family; best references; wages, $40 to $45. M. T., 37 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a competent Swedish cook; best city reference; wages, $25 to $30. 152 East 28th St.

COOK.—By an English cook; wages, $40. L. S., Box 98, 1,242 Broadway.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKING.—$4 to $6; French dressmaking, cutting, basting, glove-fitting; out by the day. Mme. Roome, 68 East 49th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—North German lady teacher, having her morning hours disengaged, wishes position as visiting governess; teaches English branches, German, rudiments of French; highest references. Reliable, 156 East 125th St.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; experienced; salary moderate. B., 376 Clinton St., Brooklyn.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses desires to secure situation for his coachman, whom he can recommend unreservedly as sober, honest, and competent. O. J. Smith, 45 Park Place. Telephone 517 Cortlandt.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a single man, who thoroughly understands his work in every manner; has the best of reference from city people. B. G., Box 190 Times Office.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By single young man of thirty-two to attend furnaces, stables, or be generally useful. Rogers, 1,026 3d Av.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—By a Frenchman; in private family; good city references; short time in this country. M. T., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent laundress to assist with chamberwork in family of two. Apply, with reference, between 9 and 11, at 27 East 57th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED.—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

INSTRUCTION.

# DWIGHT SCHOOL

FOR BOYS.
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.

Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories. Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

135TH YEAR.

## COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

Prepares for entrance to COLUMBIA, PRINCETON, YALE, HARVARD, LAW and MEDICAL SCHOOLS, and LABORATORIES. GYMNASIUM. 20 experienced teachers, small classes. Primary Classes for boys of 8 to 11 years. B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

## The Misses Ely's

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for GIRLS,
Riverside Drive and 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK.
THE PEEBLES AND THOMPSON SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH STREET.

Opens October 5th. Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments. Separate course for college preparation. Special students admitted.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.
L. D. RAY, Ph. D., can be seen now.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades. Boys prepared here for the next day's work. Ninth year begins Sept. 29th.
Year book on request.
Modern Sanitary Building. Laboratory, Gymnasium, Playground (200x150.)

## J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

423 MADISON AVENUE, N. Y.

Primary, Intermediate, and College classes. Boys from eight to eighteen. Mr. Morse at the school-rooms every day after Sept. 17th.

## THE OXFORD SCHOOL, 177 West 79th Street,

WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 3D. Mr. Prossor will be at the office daily after September 13th from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

## CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

721 MADISON AV., (64TH ST.)

English, Classical, and Primary Departments. Gymnasium. 79th year opens Sept. 28. HENRY BARTON CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Prin.

French, Spanish, German, Italian, &c.

Best instruction; reasonable fee; classes or privately; day or evening; trial lesson free. Send for circular. THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y.
75 Court St., Brooklyn.
Branches in other American and Europ. cities.

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9 EAST 49TH ST.

FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges.
Circulars on application.
Reopens Oct. 3d.

Miss C. E. MASON'S School for Girls

The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N.Y. Advantages of N. Y. City. All departments. Graduates students. Prepares for college. Miss C.E. Mason, LL.M., Prin.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls.

Miss Roberts, Principal. The school has been entirely reorganized. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. For particulars address Miss WALKER or Miss ROBERTS, 148 Madison Avenue.

## BERKELEY SCHOOL,

20 WEST 44TH ST.

Head Master's office hours to meet parents from nine to eleven daily.

## Miss S. D. Doremus,

Boarding and Day School (Limited.)
Reopens October 4.
735 Madison Avenue, New York.

## BERKELEY GYMNASIUM

FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, CARNEGIE HALL, 154 WEST 57TH ST.

Apply during office hours 11—12:30, 2:30—4.

## THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.

A Select School for Girls. No "extras." MR. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

## Miss Eleanor Boesé

THE RUEL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Limited number of resident pupils.
Reopens Oct. 5. 26 East 56th St.

MISS MARY E. MERINGTON, MISS RUTH MERINGTON, } Principals.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
181 Lenox Avenue, corner 119th Street.

DR. E. D. LYON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 576 8th Av. Reopens Sept. 28th. Prepares for college, scientific schools, and business. Number limited to 35. Primary Department.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL
For Girls. 607 FIFTH AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Boys in the Primary Department.

MISS CROCKER'S SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS will reopen October 10th. 69 East 52d St.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

WANTED—Singers in a first-class volunteer choir up town; those who will appreciate a chance to become familiar with high-class church music under an able director will be at Leslie Hall, 83d St. and Boulevard, at 7:45 P. M. Saturdays.

DOBSON'S BANJO COLLEGES, 1,324 BROADWAY, 35th St.; 1,276 Broadway, opposite Manhattan Theatre; 429 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

BANJO, MANDOLIN, GUITAR TAUGHT. H. N. STILLMAN, 491 6th Av., bet. 29th and 30th Sts.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons commencing Saturday, Oct. 22.

EXCURSIONS.

## Washington and Old Point Comfort.

A pleasant Five-day trip from New York Oct. 29, including Hotels and all expenses, $25. Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all Fall and Winter Resorts.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEBUS MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, duly made on the 23d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. BEBUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booth & Deane, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1899.—Dated New York, the 29th day of September, 1898. JOHN W. BEBUS, Administrator. BOOTH & DEANE, Attorneys for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. o1-1aw6mSa

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, this 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-1aw6mS

COMBS, ADELAIDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE COMBS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George H. Hyde, No. 305 Broome Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of September, 1898. JESSE B. COMBS, Administrator. GEO. H. HYDE Attorney for Administrator, 305 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. se17-1aw6mS

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap30-1aw6wSa

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. my7-1aw6mSat.

GREENE, BARTHOLOMEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARTHOLOMEW GREENE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1898. BARTHOLOMEW A. GREENE, HENRY F. GREENE, ELIZABETH G. GREENE, Executors, &c. VERPLANCK VAN ANTWERP, Attorney for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City. s17-1aw6mSa

HAHN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, duly made on the 14th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 East Third Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. my28-1aw6mS

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County and City of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-1aw6mS

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 3 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York. jy9-1aw6mS

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-1aw6mS

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. SUSAN S. KELLOGG, Administratrix. REMSEN & APPLETON, Attorneys for Administratrix, 69 Wall St., N. Y. m14-1aw6mSat

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS F. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. ap23-1aw6mS

SLOAT, HARRIET E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to [illegible] whose name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who is the surviving husband of HARRIET E. SLOAT, late of the County of New York, deceased; Grace V. Sloat, a daughter of said deceased; Mr. Sloat of Boston, whose first name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who is a brother of said Grace V. Sloat; a cousin of said Grace V. Sloat, whose name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who is another brother of said Grace V. Sloat; a cousin of said Grace V. Sloat, whose name is unknown to petitioner and cannot be ascertained by petitioner after due diligence, but who resides with said Grace V. Sloat at No. 253 West 72d Street in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and who is said to be of exactly the same name as herself; William B. Hoes, as Public Administrator of the County of New York; and to all persons interested in the estate of said Harriet E. Sloat, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors or next of kin, or otherwise, and to all persons having a right to administration upon said estate prior or equal to that of the petitioner, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of November, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration on the goods, chattels, and credits of Harriet E. Sloat, late of the County of New York, deceased intestate, should not be granted to William E. D. Stokes of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, a creditor of said deceased, who has made application for the same, or in the event of the next of kin or the public administrator failing to claim the same that some competent person be appointed such administrator; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HENRY B. B. STAPLER, Atty. for Petitioner, 48 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o1-1aw6wS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SHEIBLE, ALBERT EDWARD.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Sophia C. Ranft, Marie L. Medalry, Nellie M. Webster, Samuel W. Doberer, Carl Klein, the heirs and next of kin of Albert Edward Sheible, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Nathan Salsbury of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of ALBERT EDWARD SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 7th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HORWITZ & SAMUELS, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s17-1aw6wS

SMITH, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Smith, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of August, 1898. CLARENCE P. SMITH, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au20-1aw6mS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—TACIE McD. HARPER, as executrix, and Joseph Henry Harper and John Harper as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Fletcher U. Harper, deceased, plaintiffs, against FREDERICKE MAYER, Harriet E. Lane and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 3rd day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known as No. 30 Third Street, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant eighty-six feet eight inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, now or lately belonging to Henrietta Martin, and through a party wall standing partly upon the premises now being described and partly upon said premises Number 28½ Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging to Stephen Whitney eighteen feet eleven inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 33 Water Street; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 32 Front Street, seventy feet nine inches to the northerly side of Front Street; and thence westerly along the northerly side of Front Street nineteen feet three and one-half inches to the place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.

Also all that certain lot of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and known by the Street Number 28½ Front Street, and which lot of land is bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Front Street distant sixty-six feet eight inches easterly from the easterly line of Broad Street, and running thence northerly along the lot of land now known by the Street Number 28 Front Street, and now or lately belonging to Sarah Frances Walker, and through a party wall standing partly upon the premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 28 Front Street, seventy-two feet nine inches; thence easterly along land formerly belonging in part to Seixas Nathan and in part to Stephen Whitney, eighteen feet nine inches to the lot of land now known by the Street Number 30 Front Street, and now or lately belonging to Cordelia M. Duke; thence southerly along the lot of land last mentioned and through a party wall standing partly on the premises now being described and partly upon said premises No. 30 Front Street, seventy-two feet six inches to the northerly side of Front Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of Front Street eighteen feet eight inches to the place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said party of the first part of, in, and to that part of Front Street lying in front of said premises.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 28½ and 30 Front Street:




The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,172.84, with interest thereon from the 6th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $1,301.60, with interest from Oct. 11th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $572.96 and interest.—Dated New York, 11th day of October, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—JULIE E. CHAFFANJON, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-third day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that lot of land in New York City, with the buildings thereon, known and designated as Lot Number Twenty-two, on a certain map, entitled "Map of the Ryer Homestead, Tremont, 24th Ward, New York City," made by Josiah A. Briggs, Civil and Topographical Engineer, dated September, 1891, which said lot is, according to said map, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Elmwood Place, distant one hundred feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Elmwood Place and the westerly side of Clinton Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Clinton Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and sixty-five one-hundredths feet; thence westerly at right angles to Clinton Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Clinton Avenue one hundred and twenty-two and nine-tenths feet to the southerly side of Elmwood Place, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Elmwood Place twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.

Said premises being those which were conveyed to the said Henry Schopper by William E. Brooker and wife by deed, dated October 22, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 14 of Section 11 of Conveyances, Page 385.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said Henry Schopper and Anna F., his wife, of, in, and to the land lying in Elmwood Place in front of or adjoining the above-described premises to the middle line of said Elmwood Place.—Dated New York, September 20th, 1898. JORDAN J. ROLLINS, Referee.

JOHN L. BROWER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 156 and 158 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Borough of Bronx.
Elmwood Place.




The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,236 78-100, and interest thereon from the 23d day of September, 1898, together with costs amounting to $134 40-100, and interest from the 23d day of September, 1898, and an allowance of $130 91-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, Croton water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $115.98-100 and interest.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1898.

JORDAN J. ROLLINS, Referee.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

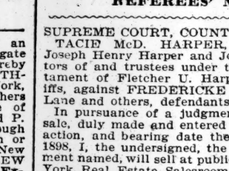
FIRST AVENUE AND 118TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—AMANDA WOLFF, plaintiff, against FANNIE LANGENZEN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the sixth day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street with the westerly side of First Avenue, running thence westerly and along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street seventy-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly and part of the way through a party wall parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth Street seventy-five feet to the westerly side of First Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly side of First Avenue twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows; Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, distant seventy-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and the westerly side of First Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with First Avenue fifty feet; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue fifty feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

EMILE A. HASSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City.




East 118th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is the sum of six thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars, with interest thereon from the sixth day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $59.28, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rents, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,403 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to the lien of two prior mortgages, one covering the corner plot, for $20,000, with interest at five per cent. from October 28, 1897, and the other covering the One Hundred and Eighteenth Street plot for $8,000, with interest at five per cent. from October 28th, 1897, both of which mortgages are due and payable.—Dated New York, October 11th, 1898.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are required on or before said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the proceedings in said action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said action or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing in detail to me at my place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.

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LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This list appears every Saturday.

## WHERE TO DINE.

For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Ale., A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

**Delmonico's**.. 5th Av., corner 44th St. Ale
**LeonFlouret**.5 Av&18thSt.Ale.Tdh.$1.25Music
**Gazzo**....40th St. & B'way. Tdh., $1. Orchestra
**Morello's Rest.**, 4 W. 29th St., Tdh.

# BANK PRESIDENT REPLACED

## Run on the Mechanics and Traders' Accompanies Fernando Baltes's Withdrawal.

## SUCCEEDED BY L. SCHLESINGER

**Officials Issue a Statement Affirming the Bank's Stability—Its Money Not Touched by Mr. Baltes —His Difficulties.**

Leo Schlesinger of Leo Schlesinger & Co., dealers in toys at 129 Crosby Street, succeeds Fernando Baltes as President of the Mechanics and Traders' State Bank, at Broadway and Broome Street, of which Mr. Schlesinger has for some time been Vice President. Mr. Baltes withdrew from the position because his business transactions outside of the bank were found by the Directors to be such as to create unfavorable comment.

There was a run on the bank yesterday, which resulted in depositors withdrawing about $370,000. At the same time 126 deposits, representing about $117,000, were received. The bank opens to-day for business as usual, and will clear at the Clearing House. The Board of Directors announced last night that the institution will to-day and henceforth have enough funds to satisfy the demands of any or all of its depositors.

State Bank Examiner A. C. Judson, who on Thursday reported to Superintendent F. D. Kilburn that the bank was perfectly solvent, said last night that he had not amended this statement in any way, and that the transactions of the day warranted no change in the opinions he expressed.

A statement issued last night by the Board of Directors is as follows:

Despite the withdrawals to-day by depositors, who were needlessly alarmed, every demand was met, and the bank closed the day's business with a satisfactory amount of cash on hand.

The bank will open its doors to-morrow fully prepared to meet every possible demand. Any depositor who wishes to draw his money to-morrow or on Monday or later has only to apply for it.

We must, however, confess to a feeling of sincere satisfaction that more than $100,000 was deposited by our regular customers to-day. The fact that our bank has been able to withstand so severe a pressure at almost a moment's notice and is now prepared to withstand any further possible requirements is sufficient evidence of both its stability and its standing in the mercantile community.

Mr. Baltes practically decided on withdrawing from the service of the bank on Thursday afternoon, and left it to Charles Strauss, a Director and counsel for the bank, to act as suited the circumstances. The Directors met yesterday morning, but deferred action on the Presidency while several of them went to procure funds, it being evident that the rumors in regard to Mr. Baltes and the bank had made the depositors nervous. The board met early in the afternoon, eight Directors being present. Mr. Baltes's resignation was acted upon and the change of Presidents effected. Isaac Stiebel, President of the Japanese Fan Company, was elected Vice President.

The doors of the bank were opened at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, half an hour earlier than usual. At 3 o'clock, the closing hour, there were still about 100 persons in the line before the paying teller's window. The amount paid out was about four times the usual Friday withdrawal. President Schlesinger, Vice President Stiebel, and some of the Directors answered inquiries by depositors by asserting that the private dealings of Mr. Baltes had not in the slightest degree involved the bank, and that none of its money had been used in his transactions. According to the officers, the depositors to a great extent are small dealers and manufacturers who have small accounts and are easily frightened. The larger depositors, it was stated, had not withdrawn their accounts. Said Vice President Stiebel:

"The best evidence that the bank is sound is in the fact that we have met all demands on us, and State Examiner Judson has been here all day noting affairs as they are progressing. He would not have countenanced the receipt or withdrawal of any moneys were he not perfectly satisfied as to the solidity of the bank. Of course, if we were suddenly called upon to pay out all our deposits we would be unable to do so. No bank on earth could do that. Not a dollar of the bank's money has been used by Mr. Baltes."

Notwithstanding assurances, the run kept on, and there were many anxious ones in line who breathed a sigh of relief when the packages of bank notes and the roulades of gold were put in their hands. One white-haired depositor rushed up to the paying teller's window about noon. "Give me my money!" he cried, waving his check in front of the teller.

"Get in line," said the imperturbable official.

"But I want my money right away!" he cried, not heeding the evident amusement of the other depositors in line. He was finally persuaded to wait his turn. When he was reached in the line he handed in a check for $70—his entire account. He grasped the bills feverishly, stowed them carefully away in a well-worn wallet, and when he reached the street ran as fast as his legs would carry him, evidently fearing that some one would pursue him and take his hoard away. Another depositor presented a check and received $600 in shining twenty-dollar gold pieces. When he got outside he appeared to be thinking the matter over, and five minutes later was back again handing the gold pieces in to the receiving teller. Many women in the line seemed on the verge of hysteria until they were paid. The men gallantly gave them the right of way. When the women got their bills they stowed them away in many queer pockets and receptacles, and seemed happy.

There have been rumors current about the bank for some time. These arose from the fact that notes made by officers of the Tacoma and Columbia River Railroad Company and indorsed by President Baltes have been offered in the Street at large discounts. The notes were made by George N. Morton, who claims that he and a friend purchased the road at a foreclosure sale, and by others. In one instance, it is stated, a note of this kind for $5,000 was offered at a discount of $700. A block of the railroad company's bonds put up at forced sale and having a face value of $15,000 brought only $41.

George Leventritt, counsel for Mr. Baltes, came into the bank during the afternoon and had a consultation with the officers. He stated afterward that his client could not be seen, but that he was in the city. "The whole thing," he said, "can be summed up in the statement that Mr. Baltes allowed himself to be used by these railroad people, and the way it came about was this: He was assured that $500,000 of the bonds of the company had been contracted for and would be floated. The money thus accruing was to have been deposited in the bank, and Mr. Baltes would have gained for the institution a large depositor. This sale did not go through, and meanwhile the railroad scheme was held out to him in glowing colors, and he indorsed its notes and the notes of its officers. They wanted money and discounted the paper at ruinous rates. Mr. Baltes is, I understand, amply secured, and will in time be able to meet all of his personal obligations. He is the present owner of 5,000 shares of the bank stock which has been recently sold in the market for $93.50, par value $25, but for which Mr. Baltes paid $125. On much of this he has borrowed at the rate of $80 a share, so that he still has a large equity. I do not know the amount of his indorsements. I don't think he knows himself. As a matter of fact, I think with his friends that since the death of his daughter in Rome last Spring Mr. Baltes has not been the same man. If he is given a chance he will come out whole and pay everybody."

Mr. Morton of the Tacoma and Columbia River Railroad, who has an office at 40 Wall Street, said yesterday that the securities of the road had been deposited with the Washington National Bank, which failed. The Controller of the Currency put in a receiver, and the road was sold. He and a friend bought it in. It was reorganized, and under the terms of the contract, bonds were issued for that part of the road in operation. In accordance also with the terms of the mortgage, he said, bonds for $250,000 were to be issued upon some important terminals that the road had secured. The contract for disposing of these bonds was made, but the war intervened and the deal failed to go through. It was then that Mr. Baltes came to the rescue. Mr. Morton admitted the existence of an agreement by which the money to be obtained from bonds was to be deposited in the Mechanics and Traders' Bank.

"It is very unfortunate," he said, "that this thing should have happened at this time. Arrangements had been perfected to take up all of Mr. Baltes's obligations in fifteen days, and he has been amply secured."

"Is it true that one of these notes for $5,000 was offered at a discount of $700?" was asked.

"No," said Mr. Morton, "that is a mistake. That note was stolen from this office. I will not exactly say stolen, but a broker to whom it was given to negotiate for nearly its full value borrowed $500 on it and kept the money, intending to make it good in a day or so. He did not make good, and the note was put on the market, the person who loaned the $500 claiming it as his property. A warrant is now out for the arrest of the broker who hypothecated the note. I understand that he has skipped."

Mr. Morton would not state the exact amount of the notes indorsed by Mr. Baltes. When pressed he said that $20,000, he thought, would cover the matter. The railroad was to be 145 miles long. Only 13½ miles have been constructed.

The Mechanics and Traders' Bank, which is a State institution, was incorporated in 1830. The last quarterly statement made at the close of business on Sept. 29, was as follows:

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | | $1,953,931.13 |
| Overdrafts | | 696.58 |
| Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers | | 194,427.94 |
| Other real estate | | 48 884.60 |
| Mortgages owned | | 4,500.00 |
| Stocks and bonds | | 5,000.00 |
| Specie | | 308,357.92 |
| U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks | | 172,982.00 |
| Cash items, viz.: | | |
| Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges | $97,981.81 | |
| Other items carried as cash | 7,593.89 | |
| | | 105,575.70 |
| Furniture and fixtures | | 13,000.00 |
| | | $2,807,355.87 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock paid in, in cash | $400,000.00 |
| Surplus fund | 150,000.00 |
| Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid | 24,203.04 |
| Due depositors | 2,003,775.27 |
| Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks | 204,109.80 |
| Due Treasurer of the State of New York | 25,000.00 |
| Unpaid dividends | 267.76 |
| | $2,807,355.87 |

The present Directors are Robert J. Hoguet, C. C. Dickinson, E. A. Quintard, John P. O'Brien, Max Danziger, Max Jagerhuber, Henry Corn, F. Sulzberger, H. W. Poor, G. B. M. Harvey, and Charles Strauss.

Mr. Baltes was made President two years ago, succeeding Ignatz A. Boskowitz. He had been cashier of the bank, and connected with it for twenty-five years. His salary was $7,500 a year.

# FORGER IDENTIFIED IN PULPIT.

**The Rev. Mr. Parrish Had Been Reporter, Lawyer, and Clergyman by Turns.**

After a three years' search set afoot by the American Bankers' Association, the Rev. George R. Parrish, pastor of the First Congregational Church at Marshalltown, Ia., has been arrested by Pinkerton detectives, charged with forgery.

On July 17, 1895, as told by the Pinkertons in this city yesterday, the Sandwich Bank of Sandwich, Ill., received a letter purporting to come from the Cashier of the Lucas County Savings Bank of Toledo, Ohio, inclosing a draft purporting to have been issued by the Illinois Home Missionary Society of Chicago in favor of the Rev. Mark Thompson. Accompanying the draft was a letter from the cashier of the Lucas County Savings Bank explaining that Mr. Thompson was the pastor of the Central Church, in Toledo, and was on his vacation. The letter further said that Mr. Thompson was undoubtedly staying with the Rev. J. M. Lewis, the Congregational minister at Sandwich, and that the writer wanted the remittance to be paid to Mr. Thompson through the Sandwich bank.

A clerical-looking gentleman called on the Rev. Mr. Lewis and introduced himself as the Rev. Mark Thompson, pastor of the Central Church of Toledo. Mr. Lewis had never seen his visitor before, but the latter was such a plausible talker and seemed to be so well informed on current religious topics that Mr. Lewis invited him to stay over night. The invitation was accepted, and the guest managed to win his host's warm confidence. The following morning the guest invited Mr. Lewis to accompany him to the Sandwich Bank and introduce him there. The alleged Mr. Thompson at once received $300 as requested by the Lucas County Savings Bank and went on his way rejoicing. In the course of time the Sandwich Bank learned that the Lucas County Bank was a myth, and that the missionary society in Chicago did not know Thompson.

The Sandwich Bank is a member of the American Bankers' Association, and the latter placed the matter in the Pinkertons' hands. The forger's identity was first discovered through a forged letter purporting to be written by James Lee Barton, Treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, recommending the Rev. Mr. Parrish to the Deacon of a Congregational church at Wanwatosa, Wis. The letter was dated at Chicago, and Mr. Barton, who lived in Boston, had not been there for a year. The handwriting of this letter was identical with that on the check used to defraud the Sandwich Bank. Further investigation showed that Mr. Parrish had obtained his position as pastor of the Congregational Church at Marshalltown through a forged letter of recommendation.

When this web of evidence was woven, the Rev. Mr. Lewis of the Sandwich Congregational Church was taken to Marshalltown, where he easily identified Mr. Parrish in his pulpit as the Rev. Mr. Thompson whom he had introduced to the bank. Parrish was arrested last Monday and consented to go to Illinois without requisition papers.

Parrish has had a varied career. At one time he was a reporter on a Chicago newspaper. Then he studied law and was admitted to the bar, and during 1881 he was Prosecuting Attorney at Wichita, Kan. He has been a clergyman for about ten years.

# TROUBLE FOR LADIES' TAILORS.

**Church Association for Advancement of Labor Advocates a Boycott.**

The Church Association for the Advancement of Labor met yesterday at the home of the Chairman, the Rev. J. Clay Moran, 118 East Forty-fifth Street, and the following resolution, submitted by the Sweatshop Committee, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the committee does feel that the action taken by many of the Fifth Avenue tailors of ladies' garments, in requiring their employes not to be a member of any trades union or such organization, is not fair.

The association will notify all the fashionable women of the city the names of the Fifth Avenue tailors who employ non-union labor. The Chairman of the committee, when seen yesterday after the meeting said: "The committee considers that such an enormous disproportionment between the wages paid employes by the owners of the tailors' shops and the prices charged customers should be called to the attention of the public."

# JAMES D. SMILLIE RESIGNS.

**Treasurer of Academy of Design Takes Step Owing to Ill-Health.**

Much regret was expressed in art circles yesterday at the news that James D. Smillie, for the past five years Treasurer of the National Academy of Design, had, owing to ill-health, sent in his resignation. While the Academy Council promptly laid Mr. Smillie's resignation on the table, it is generally understood that he will be unable to perform longer the duties of the place, as he has been ill all Summer and needs a rest and a change of scene.

Mr. Smillie is one of the best-known of modern American artists. He was born in New York in 1833, the son of James Smillie, an Academician, and was educated as a steel engraver. In 1864 he turned his attention to drawing and painting. He has spent his professional life in New York. In 1868 he was elected an associate of the National Academy and an Academician in 1876. He was one of the founders of the American Water Color Society and was its first Treasurer, and its President from 1873 to 1878. He also founded the New York Etching Club, of which he was both Secretary and Treasurer.

That whistling noise which often precedes membranous croup is a terror to anxious mothers. Immediate treatment with Jayne's Expectorant will bring the breathing right.—Adv.


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Vests, collarless or double-breasted. They're here.

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If you haven't underwear that fits, just because you're short and stout, it's your own fault.

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# THE NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW

## Petitioners Awaiting Promulgation of Supreme Court Rules.

## NUMEROUS PETITIONS READY

**All Provisions of the Federal Law Effective on Nov. 1—Old Bankrupts Seek Freedom.**

Seventy-six petitions in voluntary bankruptcy have been filed with the Clerk of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York under the new Federal bankruptcy law. Most of these petitions have been filed by lawyers whose practice is largely devoted to insolvency litigation. These lawyers say that they have filed but a small proportion of the petitions placed in their hands, and they are eagerly awaiting the promulgation by the United States Supreme Court of the rules of procedure in order that they may file their remaining petitions.

The law relating to voluntary bankruptcy became operative on Aug. 1, but Judge Addison Brown declined to act on any proceedings brought under it until after the necessary rules and forms had been handed down by the Supreme Court, as required by the new law. Inasmuch as all of the provisions of the new law become effective on Nov. 1, persons interested in bankruptcy proceedings are beginning to manifest some anxiety with regard to these rules. Numerous inquiries have been made at the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court in this city, but up to last evening no information on the subject had been received from Washington.

It is expected that such petitions in voluntary bankruptcy as have already been filed will have to be amended so as to conform to the requirements of the new rules. They will also have to be extensively duplicated, as the new law requires that three copies of each petition shall be filed—one for the use of the court, one for the referee, and one for the trustee. The latest proceeding taken under the new law is a formal demand by the United States Attorney General upon the clerks of all bankruptcy courts in the comprehensive statements of all petitions in bankruptcy be forwarded to him for the information of his department and for submission to Congress.

Some lawyers in this city express the fear that unless the United States Supreme Court promulgates the rules of procedure by Nov. 1 the Federal bankruptcy law was designed to facilitate will be seriously obstructed, especially with regard to suits in involuntary bankruptcy. Such suits previously brought in the State courts have been stayed by order of the United States District Court upon presentation of sufficient proof that the petition filed in the Federal court includes the plaintiff's claim; that the said debt was not contracted through fraud, and that it is one that a discharge in bankruptcy would properly discharge a bankrupt from.

"Nearly all of the cases of voluntary bankruptcy brought up under the provisions of this new Federal bankruptcy law are to clear away the stigma of old business failures," said Mr. Abraham Hershfield of the law firm of Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield yesterday. "Of all the petitions in voluntary bankruptcy that we have prepared under the new law to date, only one relates to a recent failure. Men who have been handicapped for years by a burden of debt which they could not pay will now come forward, submit a plain statement of their case to the United States court, obtain their discharge from bankruptcy, and be able to again start in business for themselves free-handed. One of the chief purposes of this Federal bankruptcy law was to give the hopeless bankrupt a chance to clear himself, and get back into business under his own name. Business men who, in consequence of past failures are now operating under the names of their wives or their children, will now have an opportunity of reasserting their individuality.

"It is not likely that there will be many petitions in voluntary bankruptcy from firms or individuals who may fail hereafter. The new law prohibits the making of preferences by a bankrupt, and a business man that gets into financial difficulties will find it much more to his advantage to effect a private settlement with his creditors than to incur the expenses of the bankruptcy court. It will only in exceptional cases that a business concern will hereafter go into voluntary bankruptcy."

Judge Brown of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York has appointed the following referees, each for a term of two years: Theodore Aub, Royal S. Crane, Stanley W. Dexter, Ernest Hall, George C. Holt, John W. Houston, Seaman Miller, Peter B. Olney, Francis K. Pendleton, Nathaniel A. Prentiss, John J. Townsend, and Morris S. Wise, all in the County of New York; Stephen H. Thayer, in Westchester County; Charles W. Arnold, in Dutchess County, and Walter C. Anthony, in Orange County. These referees have authority, subject to review by the appointing Judge, to consider all petitions referred to them by the clerks and to make the adjudications or dismiss the petitions. They can also exercise the powers of the Judge in taking possession of and releasing the property of the bankrupt in the event of the issuance by the clerk of the court of a certificate showing the absence of a Judge from that particular judicial district. Referees are furthermore empowered to declare dividends and prepare and deliver to trustees dividend sheets showing the dividends declared and to whom payable.

Referees are not permitted to act in cases in which they are directly or indirectly interested, or to practice as attorneys and counselors in bankruptcy, or to purchase, directly or indirectly, any property of an estate in bankruptcy.

The new Federal bankruptcy law provides that no petition for involuntary bankruptcy shall be filed within four months of the date of the passage of the act. The act was passed by Congress on July 1, consequently the four months will have expired on Nov. 1.

United States Commissioner Alexander said yesterday that the demand of the United States Attorney General for detailed statements regarding bankruptcy proceedings was in accordance with Section 53 of the Federal bankruptcy law, which says that the Attorney General shall annually lay before Congress statistical tables showing for the whole country and by States the number of cases during the year of voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy, the amount of the property of the estates, the dividends paid, and the expenses of administering such estates.


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Furniture of faultless joinery at factory prices, as you

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BLACK DRESS GOODS.

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# TWO MEN INJURED BY BLAST.

**Explosion in Harlem Shatters Glass and Arouses the Residents.**

A blast of rock yesterday afternoon at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, injured two men, aroused the neighborhood, and shattered glass in houses hundreds of feet away. The injured men are Patrick Crowley, forty years old, a laborer, of 416 East Sixty-second Street, and William Tennes, forty-nine years old, an engineer, of 238 East Eighty-first Street, both of whom were struck by pieces of rock. Crowley was taken to the Harlem Hospital, and Tennes to his home.

A man known only as "Mike" was in charge of the work, and he placed logs chained together on top of the rock to be blasted. The police say there was no tin on top of the rocks, and that the logs were improperly chained. All the Italian laborers stood at a distance when the blast was set off. Instead of blowing straight up, a great mass of rock was carried out toward Madison Avenue.

Crowley and Tennes were right in the way of the flying rock, about 500 feet from the blasting spot, and were mowed down. A large piece of the rock struck a scuttle on the apartment house at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Madison Avenue, and crashed through into the attic. Another big piece of stone shot through a window at One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Madison Avenue, and broke the wall it fell against in the room, which happened to be vacant. The foreman and the contractor of the work could not be found, the police said.

# STUBBORN EAST SIDE FIRE.

**Tenement Houses Threatened by a Blaze in Allen Street.**

Fire started last evening in the rag shop of Max Bernstein, on the ground floor of the five-story brick building 58 Allen Street. The place is occupied wholly for business purposes, tne other occupants being Max Cohen, furniture trimmings and store fixtures, on the second and third floors, and Rappoport, paper-box maker, on the fourth and fifth floors. The flames spread with great rapidity through the buildings by means of air shafts, and when the first alarm was turned in the whole place was ablaze. Second, third, and fourth alarms were sent in in rapid succession, for the locality is considered a dangerous one by the Fire Department.

The blaze was a stubborn one, and taxed the energies of the firemen for upward of an hour. At one time it appeared that the big double-decker tenement house 60 and 62 Allen Street would be destroyed, but the flames succeeded only in damaging the three upper floors of No. 60, into which they leaped across the air shaft separating the two buildings. Considerable damage was done, however, to the lower stories by water. The damage is estimated at about $20,000, $15,000 of which is to the building and $5,000 to the contents.

Traffic on the Second Avenue elevated railroad was suspended for an hour, as was that on the Grand Street surface line. Two alleged pickpockets were arrested in the crowd and locked up in the Eldridge Street Station House.

**Missing Woman in a Pauper's Grave.**

Two weeks ago Mrs. Mary Hogan, fifty-nine years old, disappeared from her home on Willow Avenue, near Eighteenth Street, Weehawken Yesterday it was learned that she died at the Snake Hill Almshouse on Oct. 12, and had been buried in Potter's Field. Her clothing was identified by Thomas Roach, her son-in-law. The records show that Mrs. Hogan was found in Jersey City on Oct. 10. She was then demented, and unable to tell who she was or where she lived. The police notified Postmaster Hewitt, who sent her to the Almshouse. A general alarm was sent out, and the police of neighboring towns and cities were notified, but no one appeared to identify the woman. The exposure she had undergone brought on an attack of pneumonia, which ended fatally. The body will be removed to the Hudson County Catholic Cemetery.

The Illustrated Sunday Magazine, which will accompany THE NEW YORK TIMES tomorrow, will have a number of attractive features, including a full-page picture of President Thomas Hunter of the Normal College, reproductions of oil paintings of James C. Carter, President of the Bar Association, and Edward Lauterbach, and portraits of the judiciary and Congressional nominees of both parties. Insure securing a copy by leaving an order with your newsdealer to-day.—Adv.


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Suits, $10 to $28.

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Double breasted Frocks & Vests, $14 to $35, in all the best black coatings.

Fancy Vests, $5 to $7.50.

The Paraqua Street Glove, $1, fits the hand exactly.

Fall Derbys, Fall Alpines, $2.50 & $3.

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# FOUGHT HARD FOR HIS WIFE

## Young Husband Resorts to Force and Then to the Law.

## WAS VICTORIOUS IN THE END

**Mr. and Mrs. Seeley of Ocean Grove Must Now Answer to a Charge of Assault and Battery.**

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 21.—Herbert B. Rogers, now in his third year in the medical course of Jefferson College, about three years ago met Irene Seeley, whose parents live in Ocean Grove. Her father, Charles S. Seeley, is one of the best-known residents of the place. His daughter was married once, but the marriage was not a happy one, and a divorce allowed her to regain her maiden name. Mr. and Mrs. Seeley are said to have been opposed to the second marriage, so the young couple took things in their own hands. After that everything went along well enough until recently.

In the early part of the Summer Mrs. Rogers came to Ocean Grove to visit her parents. She had been living with her husband in Philadelphia. It is claimed Mr. and Mrs. Seeley took steps to prevent their daughter rejoining her husband, and even went so far, according to Rogers, as to restrain the young woman under lock and key. Rogers also claims he was kept from seeing his wife. A few days ago Mrs. Seeley went away for a few days and Mrs. Rogers telegraphed her husband. He came on at once and they began preparations to live together. They delayed too long, and it was not until yesterday afternoon that Rogers secured a furnished house in Asbury Park, where he and his wife were to set up housekeeping. Wednesday night Mrs. Seeley arrived.

When Rogers had completed his arrangements he went to the Seeley house last night to get his wife. He was allowed to enter, but could not find her in the house, and her mother would not tell him where she was. He went away again, and after consulting with friends returned. He thinks his return was unexpected, for when he entered the house he was not opposed, and as he ascended the stairs he met his wife, who had on nothing but a nightdress. She threw her arms about him and begged to be taken from the house. Then, he says, Mr. and Mrs. Seeley attacked him. Mrs. Seeley devoted mosts of her efforts to force her daughter to release her hold on Rogers, while, according to Rogers, Mr. Seeley beat him. He determined upon heroic measures, and, picking up his wife, started from the house.

Burdened as he was with his wife's weight he succeeded, despite the efforts of Mrs. Seeley and her husband, to get out of the house and to the sidewalk, but the labor of carrying the young woman was exhaustive, and Rogers had finally to give up. Mrs. Seeley and her husband started to drag the young woman back into the house, and finally succeeded, but not until Mrs. Rogers's only garment had been torn to ribbons. Mrs. Rogers then ran to a window, and threw it open and begged her husband to obtain assistance. Rogers tried to force an entrance to the house, but the door was barred. He was urged by the crowd which gathered and which was in open sympathy with the young folks, to break in the door and use force to take his wife away. All the crowd needed was a leader, and Mrs. Rogers would have been taken out and carried anywhere she wished.

Some of the cooler heads got hold of Rogers and induced him to go to Justice Cross. The Justice took a complaint of assault and battery against Mr. and Mrs. Seeley, and sent Constable Bennett to arrest them. The constable found the house tightly closed, but Mr. Seeley and he had a confab through a window. The constable advised Mr. Seeley to surrender, but the advice was not taken. Instead, the lights in the house were extinguished. Mr. Seeley refused to come out and be arrested, so Constable Bennett announced his intention of going inside to make the arrest.

Mrs. Rogers and her husband then had a talk. Mr. Rogers was on the ground and his wife was at an up-stairs window. The result of it was that a truce was declared, by which the husband was to desist for the night, but was to return this morning. Justice Cross, who had arrived, advised this course. Constable Bennett was inflexible. He had a warrant to serve, and the disappointed crowd gathered hope. Mr. Seeley finally opened a cellar window and gave his promise to report for arraignment this morning. Justice Cross assented to this.

Rogers was on hand this morning early. He was admitted to the house, but was not allowed to see his wife except in the presence of her parents. Mr. Seeley, according to Rogers, advised the young man to get out of town, as a warrant was out for him. Rogers finally left the house and went to consult a lawyer. Meanwhile Mr. Seeley, good to his promise, went to report to Justice Cross. His wife did not accompany him and Justice Cross said she must appear, and Constable Bennett was about to go after her when Mr. Seeley volunteered to get her. He went away and returned in a little while to say that during his absence his wife had left the house and he did not know where she was.

Mr. Seeley then proceeded to give bail in the sum of $100 for his appearance for examination. Constable Bennett started out to locate Mrs. Seeley. The giving of a bond took time, and then Mr. Seeley went to consult a lawyer. Meanwhile Rogers learned of the absence of his father-in-law and the abdication of Mrs. Seeley and hurried to the Seeley house. He was admitted to the house by his wife and then they made hurried preparations for departure, and by the time Mr. Seeley returned his daughter was gone. They are now living at 72½ Abbott Avenue and hope their troubles are over.

# FUNERAL OF CAPT. WETHERELL.

**Services Over the Officer's Body Held at Trinity Church.**

Funeral services were held yesterday at Trinity Church over the body of Capt. Alexander M. Wetherell of the Sixth United States Infantry, who fell in the charge up San Juan Hill. The body arrived here Wednesday on the Michigan. Capt. Wetherell was a member of Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and is said to have been the only member of the Grand Army who gave his life in battle in the late war.

The body was brought from Governors Island to Pier 3 East River, where it was met by 100 men of Lafayette Post at 3 P. M. The pall bearers were Lieuts. Fuger and Gose of the Thirteenth Infantry, Col. Downs of the Seventy-first New York, Capt. Taylor of the Ninth Cavalry, and Capts. Lasiter and Steadman of the Sixteenth Infantry The church was filled long before the arrival of the cortége. Among those in the audience were Col. John Jacob Astor, Admiral Bunce and staff, Commodore Philip and staff, and many Grand Army veterans. The mourners were Mrs. Wetherell, her daughter, and two sons, one of them being Second Lieut. Alexander M. Wetherell of his father's old regiment.

The service was conducted by the Rev. J. Nevitt Steele, assistant rector of Trinity Church. The body will be taken to-day to Arlington Cemetery, near Washington, for burial.

**The Berlin in Collision Again.**

It transpired yesterday, when the Hamburg-American Line steamship Helen Rickmers docked in Hoboken, that she had been in collision with the transport Berlin early Thursday morning The Berlin was bound out, and met the Rickmers below Liberty Island. Through a misunderstanding of signals, the vessels came together, just scraping enough to bend in some plates on the port bow of the Rickmers and to smash two of the Berlin's boats. The last time the Berlin left port on Sept. 21, she had a similar experience with the White Star Line steamship Teutonic, just below the Narrows, but neither ship was damaged.


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Everything new in Black and Colored Spangle, Beaded and Plain Passementeries, Waist Sets, Ornaments, Braids, Buttons, etc.

Corded and Embroidered all-over Taffetas in all colors.

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Five Matinees. Five Concerts.
Wednes. afternoons at 2. Nov. 9, Dec. 14, Jan. 18, Feb. 22, March 22.
Thurs. evg's at 8:15. Nov. 10, Dec. 15, Jan 19, Feb. 23, March 23.
The programmes for the afternoon and evening series will be entirely different.
Season tickets, with reserved seats, for the series of five matinées or five concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; boxes, $50 and $40, according to location. Subscription now open and tickets ready for delivery at Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Wed., Oct. 26, at 8:15. Sat., Oct. 29, at 2:30. Tues., Nov. 1, at 2:30.
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MADISON SQUARE GARDEN OPEN 10:30 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.
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A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Merriest Musical Comedy ever produced at this theatre.
"The Sly Cigarette," 2 encores nightly.
"The Nation's Duet," 3 encores nightly.
"The Man From Cook's," 3 encores.
"Soldiers in the Park," 5 encores.
"The Boy Guessed Right," 3 encores.
"THE GOBLINS," Darky duet and dance. Surprise of the Evening.
"High Society," 4 encores nightly.
Every Evg., 8:10. Matinées To-day & Wed. at 2.

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# The New York Times.

## SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.


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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1898. SIXTEEN PAGES.

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### WOMEN CLUBS—THE RETURN OF THEIR SEASON.

With the return of frost comes back the day of the club, when women run together of a morning to obtain a little stimulus for sober reading. Sometimes eager and earnest, sometimes desultory and languid, according to the calibre of its members, the so-called literary society (which deals with history and biography as often as with literature) is not only fashionable, but is so closely connected with the spirit of our times that it is undoubtedly destined to remain with us and adapt itself to changing needs and views. Barring out the meetings which very busy people hold in their spare evenings, the woman's club may be said to represent society's effort to put itself in touch with the world which really works. It springs from the widespread movement for scattering knowledge broadcast, and is forever trying to connect itself with the more serious phases of intellectual life, to reach out to and understand minds which not only receive but create ideas.

As our age occupies itself much in criticism, questions the why and the how of everything from sun to amoeba, and is not contented without at least a plausible guess at world embracing relationships, a vital hold upon the main current of thought to-day is not to be attained lightly, and even a dim sort of appreciation of the motive power which is driving great minds forward is out of the reach of too many of us. The clubwoman chooses the bright points of a subject allotted to her, clothes them in smooth language, and passes judgment, but her opinions often are borrowed, and if they happen to be her own she knows too little of what has been said in similar fields to make them worth remembering. In general, she lacks an intellectual point of view, and merely forms disconnected ideas of this or that subject as she is called upon to treat of it. Fact after fact is learned, lives and literatures are reviewed, the club keeps in touch with the rage for general and particular information, but is still removed from the serious business of thought.

It is not possible to lead people by squads and divisions from one intellectual plane to another, and a whole club may vaguely feel its lack without knowing what it is or how to fill it, but there are many individuals who ought to be clever enough to see that the culture our clubs are seeking lies not so much in accumulated knowledge as in increased power of appreciation and thought. It is perfectly possible to remember the aims and criterions of this year's war when we study the crusades, and to keep modern liberal political views in mind even in going back to early steps of religious and personal liberty.

The club member who has come in real contact with the spirit of thought in our time will be able to touch the vital points of whatever matter is dealt with, the points, that is, which are vital for us to-day, and will bring them forward in graceful or at least convincing form, so that he who runs may read and be at once enlightened and enriched. This is no plea for more attention to the ponderous and the dry, but for a better recognition of the forces which impel men forward, guide great tendencies, and result in great achievements.

### CLUB LIONS WHO STAY AWAY.

A New England writer, running over a partial list of the prominent members of a new club in New York, a club with notable artistic aspirations, observes that an association which embraces such varied and distinguished elements cannot want for good company and good talk. One feels that the writer displays provincialism, though the extremes include Bishop Potter and John Kendrick Bangs Judge Howland and Frederic Remington. Certainly there is material for good company and good talk—but how often will one find men of this sort at the club?

It is no rare thing to learn in the papers of a new and worthy movement with such a list of backers as makes the average lion hunter long to enroll himself a member. But the papers give scant record of the meetings. If he attends them they prove very tame, for the lions, having called the hunters out, feel that their part of the show is over. It may be that the new club will be more fortunate than some of its contemporaries, and we all must wish it well; but considered as a general proposition, this theory of the New England writer is provincial. Indeed, one is tempted to wonder sometimes whether the intellectually titled persons of our American cities do not lend their names to schemes philanthropic and educational with something of the careless ease and lack of personal regard that English Dukes and Lords have lately been revealed as showing in regard to affairs commercial and financial. It cannot be said that our "great men" sell the use of their names. On the contrary, there are indications that they not only lend their names for nothing but often make payments in addition, though, of course, the cynic will say that interest returns are sometimes as acceptable in other things as in legal tenders. This, however, is not fair.

Perhaps in the circumstances, with the multiplicity of good movements that are under way in our modern cities, the plan is the best that can be devised. But it is not ideal. When a man puts his name to a movement and knows that the public is invited to embark in it because his name is there, should he not put his soul into it too; should he be content to be only a figurehead? The new art club, which starts with so splendid a membership, may give a remarkable impetus to American art if three-fourths of its members take seriously the obligation that their public connection with it ought to impose; that is to say, if they work with a hearty earnestness for its success. Should their sympathy with it prove to be measured, however, merely by the use of their names, its high purpose will come to naught, as have those of many a predecessor. There must come a crash in spite of intellectually titled subscribers and a brilliant directorate.

## LECKY'S AMERICAN REVOLUTION

### His Fair and Interesting Views Now Issued as a Separate Work.*

Reviewed for The New York Times by
**Amos K. Fiske.**

Prof. Woodburn has performed a distinct service, not so much to American scholars and students of history as to the ordinary American reader, in separating out from Lecky's voluminous history of England in the eighteenth century the parts relating to the American Revolution and presenting them in a compact volume by themselves. To the student the material may be familiar, but to the ordinary reader it is "as good as new." In these times of readjusting the National sentiment in regard to international relations in general and relations with Great Britain in particular, it is of especial interest to have laid before us in new and convenient form the view taken by a broad-minded English historian of the causes, the conduct, and the consequences of the Revolution which made an independent nation of the United States.

This English account of events in America in the latter half of the last century serves the very useful purpose of correcting the point of view from which we are apt so to look at them as to see only one side. Mr. Lecky is by no means an apologist for Great Britain or for her treatment of the colonies. Still less does he seem disposed to be a detractor of America or things American. He evidently strives to present the truth of history as it is, in a clear and philosophical light, and we are now so far removed from the events, and old prejudices are so far mollified, that we can derive satisfaction as well as benefit from the calm perusal of his chapters, though some disillusion may come from it.

Mr. Lecky shows how the zealous loyalty of the American colonists was first impaired by trade restrictions, which were unwise though universal in those days, how respect for authority was weakened by the smuggling and evasion which these restrictions begot, and how the spirit of independence throve on the ignorance and neglect of the colonies which prevailed in England; and then he proceeds logically to the effect produced when the Government suddenly determined upon a stringent enforcement of the trade regulations, the maintenance of an army in the colonies partly for that purpose, and the taxation of the colonists for the support of the new policy. He often points out that the measures adopted were not unreasonable in themselves, but injudicious in the circumstances, though he takes pains to show that the resistance to the Stamp act was based on the fundamental English principle that taxation without representation is tyranny, whether it is burdensome or not, and also to show that the resentment against the tea duty was largely a matter of natural, if not justifiable, retaliation for harsh coercive measures. Not the least interesting part of Mr. Lecky's treatment of his subject is his clear and candid estimate of the leaders of the Revolution, like Samuel Adams, Franklin, Washington, and others. His characterizations sometimes have a taking terseness, as when he says of Paine's "Common Sense," that it was "written in clear, racy, vivid English, and with much power of popular reasoning; and, like most of his works, it was shallow, violent, and scurrilous."

The author is as free in his criticism of the shortsightedness of British statesmen and the incapacity of English officers, like Gen. Gage and Lord Howe, as in his portrayal of the half-hearted support of the patriot cause by Americans, and the great difficulties which the leaders of the Revolution encountered from the apathy of the people and the selfish scheming of their politicians. He does not spare the wrong-headed obstinacy of George III., for which Lord North unjustly got much of the credit, and which prevented or defeated all proposals for conciliation and made persistence in the fight for independence inevitable, at a time when much more than half the colonists had no desire for independence, and it was hard to hold them together even for a redress of grievances. During the first part of the war the ill-informed sentiment of England strongly supported it, and insisted upon its vigorous prosecution, but during the latter part of the struggle it wearied and turned about and clamored for peace. The King held out against the sentiment of England after the reaction as firmly as he had gone with it in the beginning, and nothing but inexorable events could bring him to consent to peace, and then it was no longer a question of redress or conciliation, for independence was won and had to be conceded.

Mr. Lecky does not refrain from showing how little the result was due to the patriotic fervor and devotion

*THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1763-1783: Being the Chapters and Passages Relating to America from the Author's History of England in the Eighteenth Century. By William Edward Hartpole Lecky, M. P., author of the "History of European Morals," &c. Arranged and edited with Historical and Bibliographical Notes by James Albert Woodburn, Professor of American History and Politics in the Indiana University. New York, Boston, and Chicago: D. Appleton & Co.

of a united people, and how much it owed to the French alliance and the mismanagement of the English. But if we were disposed to be sensitive to the apparent disparagement of the fathers, we might find complacent satisfaction in the tribute to their descendants—our worthy selves. To those who are disposed to magnify the virtues of the past and disparage the merits of the present time, it will do no harm to meditate upon the words of the philosophic historian, when he says:

"In truth the American people, though in general unbounded believers in progress, are accustomed, through a kind of curious modesty, to do themselves a great injustice by the extravagant manner in which they idealize their past. It has almost become a commonplace that the great Nation which in our day has shown such an admirable combination of courage, devotion, and humanity in its gigantic civil war, and which since that time has so signally falsified the predictions of its enemies, and put to shame all the nations of Europe by its unparalleled efforts in paying off its National debt, is of a far lower moral type than its ancestors at the time of the War of Independence. This belief appears to me essentially false. The nobility and beauty of the character of Washington can indeed hardly be surpassed; several of the other leaders of the Revolution were men of ability and public spirit, and few armies have ever shown a nobler self-devotion than that which remained with Washington through the dreary Winter at Valley Forge. But the army that bore those sufferings was a small one, and the general aspect of the American people during the contest was far from heroic or sublime. The future destinies and greatness of the English race must necessarily rest mainly with the mighty Nation which has arisen beyond the Atlantic, and that Nation may well afford to admit that its attitude during the brief period of its enmity to England has been very unduly extolled."

But the English writer constantly shows a sort of partiality for the loyalists, whose hearts were true to the mother country through all the struggle, and he says that it would be an injustice to judge the Americans of that time only by the "revolutionary party," and to fail to recognize "how large a proportion of their best men had no sympathy with the movement." He admits that the loyalists were considerately treated by the patriots, or the revolutionists as he would doubtless prefer to call them, and that the latter showed far more humanity and magnanimity than the English in dealing with their enemies. In treating of the conduct of Arnold and the execution of André, he justifies the American estimate of the acts of the two men and the punishment of the one who was captured, rather than that of the apologists for the traitor and the spy and of the critics of the stern judgment meted out to the latter. He does not withhold admiration for the courage and ability displayed in the peace negotiations. "It is impossible," he says, "not to be struck with the skill, hardihood, and good fortune that marked the American negotiation. Everything the United States could with any shadow of plausibility demand from England they obtained, and much of what they obtained was granted them in opposition to the two great powers by whose assistance they triumphed."

## Lecky's Views of Washington.

To the appointment of Washington, far more than to any other single circumstance, is due the ultimate success of the American Revolution, though in purely intellectual powers Washington was certainly inferior to Franklin, and perhaps to two or three other of his colleagues. There is a theory which once received the countenance of some considerable physiologists, though it is now, I believe, completely discarded, that one of the great lines of division among men may be traced to the comparative development of the cerebrum and the cerebellum. To the first organ it was supposed belong those special gifts or powers which make men poets, orators, thinkers, artists, conquerors, or wits. To the second belong the superintending, restraining, discerning, and directing faculties which enable men to employ their several talents with sanity and wisdom, which maintain the balance and the proportion of intellect and character, and make sound judgments and well-regulated lives. The theory, however untrue in its physiological aspect, corresponds to a real distinction in human minds and characters, and it was especially in the second order of faculties that Washington excelled. His mind was not quick or remarkably original. His conversation had no brilliancy or wit. He was entirely without the gift of eloquence, and he had very few accomplishments. He knew no language but his own, and except for a rather strong turn for mathematics, he had no taste which can be called purely intellectual. There was nothing in him of the meteor or the cataract, nothing that either dazzled or overpowered. A courteous and hospitable country gentleman, a skillful farmer, a very keen sportsman, he probably differed little in tastes and habits from the better members of the class to which he belonged; and it was in a great degree in the administration of a large estate and in assiduous attention to county and provincial business that he acquired his rare skill in reading and managing men.

As a soldier the circumstances of his career brought him into the blaze not only of domestic but of foreign criticism, and it was only very gradually that his superiority was fully recognized. Lee, who of all American soldiers had seen most service in the English Army, and Conway, who had risen to great repute in the French Army, were both accustomed to speak of his military talents with extreme disparagement; but personal jealousy and animosity undoubtedly colored their judgments. Kalb, who had been trained in the best military schools of the Continent, at first pronounced him to be very deficient in the strength, decision, and promptitude of a General; and, although he soon learned to form the highest estimate of his military capacity, he continued to lament that an excessive modesty led him too frequently to act upon the opinion of inferior men, rather than upon his own most excellent judgment. In the army and the Congress more than one rival was opposed to him. He had his full share of disaster; the operations which he conducted, if compared with great European wars, were on a very small scale; and he had the immense advantage of encountering in most cases Generals of singular incapacity. It may, however, be truly said of him that his military reputation steadily rose through many successive campaigns, and before the end of the struggle he had outlived all rivalry, and almost all envy. He had a thorough knowledge of the technical part of his profession, a good eye for military combinations, an extraordinary gift of military administration. Punctual, methodical, and exact in the highest degree, he excelled in managing those minute details which are so essential to the efficiency of an army, and he possessed to an eminent degree not only the common courage of a soldier, but also that much rarer form of courage which can endure long-continued suspense, bear the weight of great responsibility, and encounter the risks of misrepresentation and unpopularity. For several years, and usually in the neighborhood of superior forces, he commanded a perpetually fluctuating army, almost wholly destitute of discipline and respect for authority, torn by the most violent personal and provincial jealousies, wretchedly armed, wretchedly clothed, and sometimes in imminent danger of starvation. Unsupported for the most part by the population among whom he was quartered, and incessantly thwarted by the jealousy of Congress, he kept his army together by a combination of skill, firmness, patience, and judgment which has rarely been surpassed, and he led it at last to a signal triumph.

In civil life as in military life he was pre-eminent among his contemporaries for the clearness and soundness of his judgment, for his perfect moderation and self-control, for the quiet dignity and the indomitable firmness with which he pursued every path which he had deliberately chosen. Of all the great men in history he was the most invariably judicious, and there is scarcely a rash word or action or judgment recorded of him. Those who knew him well noticed that he had keen sensibilities and strong passions; but his power of self-command never failed him, and no act of his public life can be traced to personal caprice, ambition, or resentment. In the despondency of long-continued failure, in the elation of sudden success, at times when his soldiers were deserting by hundreds and when malignant plots were formed against his reputation, amid the constant quarrels, rivalries, and jealousies of his subordinates, in the dark hour of National ingratitude, and in the midst of the most universal and intoxicating flattery, he was always the same calm, wise, just, and single-minded man, pursuing the course which he believed to be right, without fear or favor or fanaticism; equally free from the passions that spring from interest, and from the passions that spring from imagination. He never acted on the impulse of an absorbing or uncalculating enthusiasm, and he valued very highly fortune, position, and reputation; but at the command of duty he was ready to risk and sacrifice them all. He was in the highest sense of the words a gentleman and a man of honor, and he carried into public life the severest standard of private morals. It was at first the constant dread of large sections of the American people that if the old Government were overthrown they would fall into the hands of military adventurers and undergo the yoke of military despotism. It was mainly the transparent integrity of the character of Washington that dispelled the fear. It was always known by his friends, and it was soon acknowledged by the whole Nation and by the English themselves, that in Washington America had found a leader who could be induced by no earthly motive to tell a falsehood, or to break an engagement, or to commit any dishonorable act. Men of this moral type are happily not rare, and we have all met them in our experience; but there is scarcely another instance in history of such a man having reached and maintained the highest position in the convulsions of civil war and of a great popular agitation.

It is one of the great advantages of the long practice of free institutions that it diffuses through the community a knowledge of character and a soundness of judgment which save it from the enormous mistakes that are almost always made by enslaved nations when suddenly called upon to choose their rulers. No fact shows so eminently the high intelligence of the men who managed the American Revolution as their selection of a leader whose qualities were so much more solid than brilliant, and who was so entirely free from all the characteristics of a demagogue. It was only slowly and very deliberately that Washington identified himself with the revolutionary cause. No man had a deeper admiration for the British Constitution, or a more sincere wish to preserve the connection and to put an end to the disputes between the two countries. In Virginia the revolutionary movement was preceded and prepared by a democratic movement of the yeomanry of the province, led by Patrick Henry, against the planter aristocracy, and Washington was a conspicuous member of the latter. In tastes, manners, instincts, and sympathies he might have been taken as an admirable specimen of the better type of English country gentleman, and he had a great deal of the strong conservative feeling which is natural to the class. From the first promulgation of the Stamp act, however, he adopted the conviction that a recognition of the sole right of the colonies to tax themselves was essential to their freedom, and as soon as it became evident that Parliament was resolved at all hazards to assert and exercise its authority of taxing America, he no longer hesitated. An interesting letter to his wife, however, shows clearly that he accepted the proffered command of the American forces with extreme diffidence and reluctance and solely because he believed that it was impossible for him honorably to refuse it. He declined to accept from Congress any emoluments for his service beyond the simple payment of his expenses, of which he was accustomed to draw up most exact and methodical accounts.

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An exhibition of some of the more recent work of Phil May of Punch will be held by Arthur Tooth & Son next month. The same firm will display Dagnan-Bouveret's "Christ at Emmaus," recently purchased by Mr. H. C. Frick for the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg, in January, and is arranging an exhibition of works by American painters for a later day.

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The first large exhibition of the season will be held in the American Art Galleries in November and will be one of 000 pictures by the French artist, James Tissot, who is now in this country. The remarkable collection of pictures and art objects formed by the late D. W. Powers of Rochester will be exhibited and sold by the association in January.

# BISMARCK'S MEMOIRS.

## When and How They Were Written—Injury Busch's Book Has Done Their Sale—Publication in New York.

FROM THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—It is not often that a secret is so well kept as has been that of Prince Bismarck's memoirs. Up to two weeks ago even such Bismarck authorities as Maximilian Harden, editor of the Zukunft, were not aware in just what the recollections consited, and only knew that the Prince had from time to time dictated parts of the work to Lothar Bucher and others, and that certain pages had been set up for his benefit. Yesterday I was at Stuttgart and heard the whole story from the lips of Privy Councilor Kroener, the senior partner of the great publishing house of Cotta.

In 1890, soon after the dismissal of Prince Bismarck from office, he made a contract for the publishing of his memoirs with Herr Kroener. In 1893 Prince Bismarck fell seriously ill at Kissingen, and Herr Kroener was sent for hurriedly in order to confer about the arrangements for publication. In order that the Prince might correct the proofs the memoirs were set up entirely, and several copies of them, unbound and only hastily sewn, were allowed to leave the Cotta printing house, two going to Friedrichsruh, where they now are, one to Prof. Horst Kohl, who was chosen as the editor of the work, &c. The memoirs as they are to-day will possibly fill four volumes, certainly three, but the two volumes which are to appear in German, English, and French on the 22d of November are the only ones the publication of which is now intended, and they have been in type for six years. Only a few pages have had to be added and numerous corrections to be made. These two volumes, which contain together about 700 pages, bring the Prince's recollections up to the death of the Emperor Frederick in 1888. Herr Kroener told me frankly that the rest of the material, which relates to the reign of the present Emperor, is of such a character that its publication would be more than likely to call down wrath from above, and that no decision has yet been arrived at as to the date of its appearance.

What I saw of the two volumes soon to appear gives me no reason to believe that the public will be justified in expecting anything of a sensational character. The Prince has merely put down in his own terse and powerful language a mass of satirical witticisms, recollections, opinions, and sentiments which, from a historical standpoint, must form a work of the greatest importance.

It would, of course, have been a great financial advantage for the Cottas to bring out the work immediately after Prince Bismarck's death, and as their contract was with the Prince himself, they were under no obligations to take into consideration the wishes of the Bismarck family. Nevertheless, they did so, as Prince Herbert was afraid of press scandals should the memoirs appear at once, and the result was that six months have been allowed to elapse, although publication within two or three weeks of the Iron Chancellor's death would have been possible.

The Cottas began very late to entertain bids for the English and American rights, although most of the prominent English and American publishers were known to be in the field. Up to only a few days ago most of the publishers were still unaware what the memoirs consisted of, but many of them were nevertheless ready, as the Germans say, to buy the cat in the bag, trusting to the Cottas' word as to the importance of the manuscript. The contest finally was narrowed down to two New York houses. One of them was favored by the Cottas and also by Prof. Horst Kohl, to both of whom the German representative of the New York house was well known. The Harpers had the advantage of the presence in London of the son-in-law, Herr Beck, and the nephew, Herr Kroener, of the senior partner of the Cottas, and within the last few days, as Herr Kroener told me, raised their bid more than once. On the afternoon of Oct. 6 the Harpers sent an ultimatum to the Cottas, and in the absence of anything definite from another quarter the Stuttgart firm saw itself obliged to close with the offer, which was for many, many thousand dollars.

The price paid was indeed so large that a vast number of copies of the book must be sold before this royalty will have been covered. As the book ought to appear simultaneously in the three languages, it has not seemed wise to bring it out, as the Harpers naturally would have preferred, in magazine form at first; the complete book must be published at once.

The title finally chosen by the Prince and with which the work will appear is "Gedanken und Erinnerungen," ("Thoughts and Recollections,") and was only selected after long consideration, the other available titles being "Memoirs" and "Denkwürdigkeiten," ("Memorabilia.") A letter from Lothar Bucher in the early nineties, addressed to Herr Kroener, says that he had taken down the Prince's dictation for about two hours every day from September to March, and that the Prince had not yet made up his mind whether to publish the work or a part of it before his death. It is well known that his bitterness toward the present Emperor, so keenly felt for a few years after his dismissal, became less acute later, and to this fact may be ascribed the resolution to have the book appear as a posthumous work. As to the doubtful character of the last volume, that is not to see the light for some time yet, the Prince remarked in 1893, as he lay sick in Kissingen: "These two volumes I can give you, even if I should not live to correct them, but with the third, which lies there on my desk, it is different. That is not yet quite ready, and in any case could not be printed yet a while." The highest English bid for the "Memoirs" was about £15,000.

EDWARD BRECK.

# REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

## Travel in the East.*

Travel in these days is not quite so formidable as was the case when Marco Polo, the famous Venetian, undertook his journeyings in the Orient, and even M. Niebuhr, who followed him as late as 1761, was confronted by difficulties far greater than those which prevail to-day. Travel has to a great extent lost the glamour that it formerly had. Time was when it was the few and not the many who wandered in other than their own lands, but now it has come to be that the few and not the many remain at home. Navigators who set out on a cruise like that which forms the subject of the present book do not, like Columbus, journey upon unknown seas, nor do they leave hope behind. Gayly we now sail the blue sea waters, for the most part by lane routes, thus reducing collision dangers.

The American cruiser in which were made the travels we have to do with in Mr. Ford's book, and which covered a period of some two and a half years, was the United States steamer Alert. The first point of destination was the Aleutian group of islands which belongs to the United States and forms part of Alaska. There are about 150 of these islands. The total number of inhabitants does not exceed 1,500. A month was quickly spent in cruising about Bering Sea, guarding the passes, hunting for illegal sealers, coaling, and studying the natives, the last of which occupations was perhaps the most entertaining, as contact with unfamiliar peoples and strange customs is always novel and interesting. The seal and other fisheries are the important features of these far-away islands. The first mermaid was a seal. Leaving the rookeries, the little vessel laid her course for Petropaulski, Kamtchatka, which point was duly reached. Peter the Great took a great interest in this place, which was a flourishing port 200 years ago, but at present it contains less than 1,000 inhabitants. Bering started from here on his voyages of discovery that immortalized his name and added so much to the Russian Empire. Leaving the cheerless shores of Eastern Siberia, Japan was the next point of destination. At Yokohama the visitor from the United States has the first glimpse of beautiful Japan and of its wonderful people. Here you encounter a crowd of jolly, laughing jinrikisha men, each offering his vehicle and soliciting your patronage. If you except the customs officials, the jinrikisha men are about the first acquaintances one makes in Japan. Yokohama is a cosmopolis. The shops have had the fronts removed so that the whole interior is exposed to view and the goods are displayed in the altogether open. Japan pays homage to Buddha.

It is a land of tea and sweetened rice cakes, but the Japanese are a progressive people, and they are fast discarding old things and reaching out after the new ones in the line of progress. The late war in which Japan was arrayed against China demonstrated that Japan had improved her opportunities, while China had not. In Japan there are now to be found many men who are fully competent as constructing engineers and mechanics. Shipbuilding flourishes, and battleships, cruisers, and torpedo boats worthy the ensign of any first-class nation are constructed by them. Japan and her various cities are nothing if not picturesque, and the love of the beautiful, especially in nature, seems particularly strong and well developed among all the people. Leaving with reluctance the arts, industries, and customs of Japan that contrast so mightily with our own, we are in the development of the present book brought next into contact with China, whose present threatened disintegration lends to it more than ordinary interest. China might be one of the great powers of the earth. Her immense population entitles her to rank high in the scale, but the Chinese junks are built to-day as they were in the time of Columbus, and as they have been built for 1,000 years. China is a hermit among nations, and hates strangers and foreigners. Progress lags in consequence, and with great possibilities and resources she sits helpless.

Next to the Japanese the Chinese are the finest agriculturists in the world; they are patient and hard workers, who do not tire of their labor. We have from China our gunpowder, as we also have the first invention and use of water-tight compartments in ships that form now a part of the constructive detail of all modern vessels. They have ingenuity and invention, but they are nevertheless helpless. The feet of the women are distorted so that walking is difficult, if not impossible; they use large quantities of opium; birds' nests and shark fins go to make a part of their menus, and there has long been something more than a mere suspicion that rats cunningly prepared, but rats notwithstanding, are served on Chinese bills of fare. They do not think it possible to be wiser than their fathers were. Only small benefit has been derived by them from a very early acquaintance with printing, the mariner's compass, the circulation of the blood, and many of the arts, whose use among them has been very restricted. They are a nation of born traders, and they are remarkable for their fidelity to their engagements. The cultured classes in China are largely adherents of the school of Confucius. The magnitude of China is manifest when we remember that, according to the official reports, the population of the empire is 405,000,000, or one-third of the human race. Mr. Ford has given us much interesting information as to detail in history, in art, and in other departments that will go far to hold the unflagging interest of his readers. The chapter on the Philippine Islands will be read by many who are now especially interested in that country and our probable control of it. A brief account of the Japan-China war is given in an appendix. Those who may not travel should read the book of Mr. Ford as one of the best available substitutes.

*AN AMERICAN CRUISER IN THE EAST. Travels and Studies in the Far East. The Aleutian Islands, Bering Sea, Eastern Siberia, Japan, Korea, China, Formosa, Hongkong, and the Philippine Islands. By John D. Ford, Fleet Engineer of the Pacific Station, United States Navy. With numerous illustrations and three maps. Cloth. Decorated cover. 8vo. Pages 468. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. Price, $3.50.

## As to The Tides.*

One need not be profoundly interested in the actual subject of Prof. George Howard Darwin's "The Tides" to find the book very suggestive and awakening. Geology, the widest and highest questions of astronomy, and earthquakes, are a few of the topics upon which the author touches, using the researches of others or describing his own by way of illustrating or verifying his theories. Then, too, many of the observations recorded tend to show that man, although his native planet holds him her vassal by gravitation, nevertheless wields no small power over her, not only in intentional acts, like stripping our hills of forests, but in raising waves by steamboats, and even by every step that he takes.

Observations on the Lake of Geneva have shown that vibrations of the water precede a steamer's arrival by twenty-five minutes, and do not cease until more than two hours after her departure. While attempting to estimate the intensity of the tide-generating force, Mr. Darwin arranged an elaborate apparatus, set upon a block of stone weighing a ton and resting upon the bare ground. One day, while kneeling on the ground, watching it, he discovered that shifting part of his weight to one hand sensibly affected the apparatus. Statements like these make the phrase, "unresting sea" seem more truthful, and "the solid earth" a mockery, and yet the earth, as far as experiments can decide, is as rigid as steel, and the lakes and the sea, man's influence apart, move rhythmically.

To trace the curves of their rhythm, curves representing the action of lunar and solar forces, of orbital and rotary motion, of an infinite number of other and less effective forces, is the self-imposed task of the observer of tides. Mr. Darwin describes some of his apparatus, beginning with the fairly well-known tide gauge; then considering the "seiches," or variations, of height observed in Lake Geneva, and giving an interesting chapter to tides in rivers. A historical sketch, recounting the theories of the Chinese, the Arabs, the Norsemen, Seleucus, to Babylonians, Galileo, Kepler, and Newton, comes next, and is followed by an elaborate explanation of tide-generating force, with descriptions of apparatus for its mensuration and also for measuring various disturbing agencies.

The attractive force of tides upon the land and the effect of atmospheric pressure upon the earth; explanations of the equilibrium and dynamic theories, and a chapter on the harmonic analysis of the tides, and others on tables, accuracy, and reduction of observations, complete the consideration of the subject in its narrow aspects, but Mr. Darwin does not pause here. The tides upon a solidified planet, known to be superficially divided into land and water, furnish him with data for hypotheses as to the changes in a cosmic body in a plastic state, the genesis of the moon, the constitution of the nebulae, and the interaction of their various parts, elements, and movements, and thence he comes to the problems offered by Saturn's rings and the proof of their meteoric constitution.

The preface modestly explains that the author thinks that many persons would like to understand the tides, and that so far as he knows the subject is not explained in "popular" works on astronomy. He would have been justified in saying that nearly all such works darken it. His own gives a simple general explanation, and adds so much concerning particular variations and their causes that the reader finds himself taken to the outermost bounds of the solar system, and to the remotest past in the endeavor to understand them. He may not become a scientific observer in consequence; in truth, he will very probably forget the whole subject in half a year, but the broadening effect of even a single reading will remain with him for life.

*THE TIDES. By George Howard Darwin. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

## Human Immortality.*

The philosophers who attack Christianity are so noisy that both Christians and those neither Christian nor philosophical need not hesitate to own mild surprise at finding that "Human Immortality: Two Supposed Objections to the Doctrine," by Prof. William James, who occupies the Chair of Philosophy at Harvard, contests the objections. His little book is an Ingersoll lecture, delivered on the Harvard foundation of Miss Caroline Haskell Ingersoll, and Prof. James began by quietly saying that his own personal feeling about immortality had never been of the keenest order, and that among the problems that gave his mind solicitude, this one did not take the very foremost place. He spoke as a physiological psychologist, and as such he exposed the fallacy of the theory that if thought be a function of the gray matter of the brain, immortality is impossible.

Such a belief has its foundation in an incorrect definition of the word function, limiting it to production, whereas function may be permissive or transmissive. If the function of the brain be transmissive, if it be simply the channel through which the genuine matter of reality, the life of souls as it is in its fullness, comes into this world, the destruction of the brain implies nothing but the closure of that channel. The finite individual and the world of reality will remain. The Christian will be instantly reminded of St. Paul, with his figure of the glass through which we see darkly, but Prof. James was not thinking of the Apostle, but of philosophy, and he continued his argument by showing that the transmission theory made it possible to explain many cases of conversion, providential leadings, and sudden mental healings, not otherwise explicable, and was therefore preferable to the production theory.

His second point was the stumbling block of the intolerable and incredible number of beings whose immortality must be acceded, if immortality be true, and upon this he lavished no little scorn, frankly confessing, however, that he himself, as a recipient of modern scientific culture, had gone through a stage in which he stood aghast at the notion of universal immortality, embracing the half-brutish prehistoric man and all existing types. Such an attitude, he said, is due to the veriest lack and dearth of imagination. The tiresomeness of an overpeopled heaven "is a purely subjective and illusory notion, a sign of human incapacity, a remnant of the old, narrow-hearted aristocratic creed. * * * Was your taste consulted in the peopling of this globe? How, then, should it be consulted as to the peopling of the vast City of God? Let us put our hand over our mouth, like Job, and be thankful that in our personal littleness we ourselves are here at all. The Deity that suffers us, we may be sure, can suffer many another queer and wondrous and only half-delightful thing." "One scale of dimensions and numbers for the universe is no more wondrous or inconceivable than another, the moment you grant to a universe a right to be at all. * * * If we feel a significance in our own life which would lead us spontaneously to claim its perpetuity, let us at least be tolerant of like claims made by other lives, however numerous, however unideal they may seem to us to be. Let us, at any rate, not decide adversely on our own claim, whose grounds we feel directly, because we cannot decide favorably on the alien claims whose grounds we cannot feel at all. That would be letting blindness lay down the law to sight."

*HUMAN IMMORTALITY: TWO SUPPOSED OBJECTIONS TO THE DOCTRINE. By William James. 16mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

## Dunbar's "The Uncalled."*

This story with a decidedly religious vein opens in the strictly orthodox fashion:

"It was about 6 o'clock of a Winter's morning. In the eastern sky faint streaks of gray had come and were succeeded by flashes of red, crimson-cloaked heralds of the coming day. It had snowed the day before, but a warm wind had sprung up during the night, and the snow had partially melted, leaving the earth showing through in ugly patches of yellow clay and sooty mud. Half despoiled of their white mantle, though with enough of it left to stand out in bold contrast to the bare places, the houses loomed up, black, dripping, and hideous," and so on, which serves to lead up to the picture contained in the opening, where a death chamber is sketched in a few bold strokes that show the horror of it and the squalor that was one of its features. The funeral at public charge was quickly over and the dead mother went to her long rest leaving all the tragedy of her life behind. Walpole was right when he wrote to Sir Horace Mann: "The world is a comedy to those that think, a tragedy to those who feel." All was finished, so far as the dead woman was concerned, but not so with the living child she left behind. A council was called in regard to the proper disposition to be made of this little unfortunate, whose father was worthless, and the child passed into the hands of Miss Hester Prime, a maiden lady of some forty Summers, whose knowledge of children, as may well be suspected, was not what might be termed full and complete. Eliphalet Hodges volunteered to assist in the care, and he it was that in a measure counteracted the hard lines laid down by Miss Hester. The story told is anything but a dead one. Mr. Dunbar has caught the spirit of humanity and of human interest, and what he writes is not a dry essay, but a living, breathing life. The boy grows. He realizes that he is bound down with a rod of iron, and while he submits outwardly, there is inward rebellion and a resolution that when he becomes his own master the church, which has been made repellent to him, shall know him no more. Fred Brent smiles in church at a mirth-provoking incident and receives from the Rev. Mr. Simpson a rebuke therefor, and when taunted next day by one of the schoolboy tyrants because of it, he promptly thrashes him, in spite of Miss Hester's rules against fighting. Miss Hester compels him to beg Willie Tompkins, the thrashed boy's, pardon; but the next day he administers a second thrashing and boldly threatens a continuation if any more pardons are asked under compulsion. Miss Haster does not learn of the second fight, and he is vindicated. Time passes quickly in the world, and even more quickly in a romance. The days of boyhood passed and Fred Brent became a man. His guardian married Mr. Hodges and set her heart on making Freddie a preacher. The wish was to her the father of the deed, and the time came when the son of old Brent, the drunkard, preached as a supply for the Rev. Mr. Simpson, the presentation of which incident reveals no little dramatic power on the part of the author. The art is there undeniably, no matter what prejudice may say. "The Uncalled" is not a great novel, but is a good one. It is a long way in advance of the Russian school and of much of the work of the modern English and American schools. Mrs. Hodges makes a minister out of the "uncalled," but there comes a time when he resigns his commission and goes away. He meets his father and forgives him. He finds a new and happier place in the world where the horizon is wider and knowledge is larger. Mr. Dunbar has entered upon the writing of romance with as much success as that which characterized his verse and emphasizes the fact that a good story does not depend upon race or color or any such thing. The plot, while not involved, is skillfully and adroitly handled. The situations while at times appearing overdrawn, are yet not unnatural or unlikely.

*THE UNCALLED. A novel. By Paul Laurence Dunbar, author of "Lyrics of Lowly Life." Cloth. Decorated cover. Rubricated title page. 12mo. Pp. 255. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Price, $1.25.

## Uzanne's "Fashions in Paris."*

The laws of fashion are inflexible. They exercise a very great influence upon the nation's literature, painting, and statuary, and even its language, and political economy is not exempt from invasion on the part of the fickle goddess who presides over it and its destiny.

The costume of any people at a particular time is an indication of character and progress. The dress of the barbarian and the product of the highest civilization are sym-

*FASHIONS IN PARIS. The Various Phases of Feminine Taste and Aesthetics from 1797 to 1897. By Octave Uzanne. From the French. By Lady Mary Loyd. With one hundred hand-colored plates and two hundred and fifty illustrations. By François Courboin. Cloth. Decorated cover. Large 8vo. Pages 180. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $15.


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# REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

(Continued.)

bolic of the two extremes represented. Medical science is especially concerned with problems that grow out of dress, and what might perhaps appear as trivial and unimportant cannot be treated with indifference and tossed lightly aside. Books on fashion, especially when as gorgeously illustrated as in the present case, with the added charm of color and tint, will always find a ready welcome. Women find therein the history of their own versatility and caprice; men, for whom the women dress, cannot regard its pages without interest, recalling as it must romantic memories of sweethearts, wives, and mothers. France has long been regarded as the originator and creator of fashion and her visible forms. French fashions have been eagerly sought after by other nations, and the history of French fashions is, to a large extent, the history of the fashions of the civilized world. The French Revolution brought into existence, among many other things, a new conception of the aesthetics of dress, of which the fashions of to-day are but the logical outcome. Evolution has been at work as powerfully in dress and dress styles as in the scientific world. There is much realistic truth in the words of the author which are quoted below:

"In the beginning (just subsequent to the French Revolution) these garments of a newly liberated people left the body free, followed its outlines, and were well-nigh transparent in texture. Their inventors drew their inspiration from nature and the pagan mythology; they aimed at concealing nothing, and followed the harmonious lines of Grecian beauty. Then, under the Empire, we see them, less frivolous already, growing more Roman and leaning toward the cramped lines of military uniform. Under the Restoration, the fashions, like the neo-mediaeval literature of the time, grew formal, affecting the stiff lines and starched manners of a sham troubadourism. The year 1830 brought more of the Renaissance; dress was more lissome, more voluptuous; never were fashions more feminine, more subtle, more original, more exquisitely artistic. Later, exaggeration began, increased, and grew worse and worse, till it reached the monstrous caricature of the crinoline and the monkeylike trappings of the Second Empire. Later than 1870 we can come to no clear judgment concerning our taste in dress, because a space of more than fifteen years must elapse before any definite opinion can be formed of shapes and colors as a whole. An ancient fashion is always a curiosity. A fashion slightly out of date is an absurdity; the reigning fashion alone, in which life stirs, commands us by its grace and charm, and stands beyond discussion."

Mr. J. R. Planché has given us in his "History of British Costume" an interesting and valuable record of dress in Great Britain from a very early period of antiquity, and wherein the influence of France is reflected, but his work lacks the colorings that are so essential a part of costume delineation. Joseph Strutt has given us colorings reproduced from original sources, but his costumes are all prior to the time of Henry VIII. A Robida has done some good work in French toilet, but it would seem that Octave Uzanne has now produced the most complete and exhaustive work on the subject of French fashions that has yet appeared. It will appeal to many in that it has been brought down to a very recent period. The later costumes represented are those we, who read, have ourselves seen in social intercourse, here, there, and everywhere. The book deals not alone with the dead past, but with the living present, and we see in the drawings of François Courboin not only the types of various styles and fashions, but also corners of Paris that no one who has once seen can ever forget. We see the gardens of the Tuileries as they were in 1799, with appropriate and faithful costume settings. We see the Louvre Museum, with genre figures of the year 1806 appropriately gowned. A figure wearing the dress that prevailed in 1832 moves across the Champs Elysées. We have a portrayal of high life in the Bois de Boulogne in 1842, the Boulevard des Italiens in 1855, the Place de la Concorde in 1877, the Luxembourg Gardens in 1893, the Grand Prix day, 1895; Bicycling, 1896, and in the Cabinet des Estampes, (Bibliothèque Nationale,) searching for bygone fashions, (1897,) and to it all the air realistic has been given, quite in contrast with the stiffness and the dead quality of the ordinary fashion plate. Professionals will appreciate its value, but no one to whom the quaint, the curious, or the artistic in dress appeals in any way can take up this book of costume, this record of fashion and its mutability, without being amply repaid before laying it down.

## Songs from the Ghetto.*

"Not of Spring's balmy weather, not of angels, not of gods, the honest poet sings; not of fields, not of rivers which now belong to the rich, but of graves which he sees.

"He sees misery, oppression, and pain; he carries wounds deep in his heart, which are not soothed, not stanched. Upon the great cemetery of the world he groans sad psalms, attunes his harp and plays upon it."

This is the mode in which Mr. Morris Rosenfeld has written his "Songs from the Ghetto," the minor of sombre misery, with now and then a sharp, angry discord of mocking contempt for the submissiveness which endures trials instead of bursting into rebellion. Prof. Wiener's prose translation preserves the spirit of the original Yiddish, and possibly heightens its impression upon a mind alien to the author's by giving it a form so colorless. The original, printed on alternate pages with the translation, is very strongly rhythmical, and the translator asserts that Mr. Rosenfeld has carried the Yiddish versification to heights hitherto unknown, a statement which very few Gentiles could dispute even if so minded. That such a feat should be accomplished by one whose life has been toilsome; who has been a tiller of the soil; who has strained his eyes and cramped his fingers at the diamond cutter's wheel, and has lived for years in the agonizing slavery of the sweat shop, surprises nobody who takes account of his Hebrew blood. The son of Japhet conquers fate, is self-made, to use his own phrase; the son of Shem accepts his fate, does not attempt to change his Creator's handiwork, and, staying in his own place, sings his song, produces his philosophy, or accumulates a vast treasure of learning. The sages whom his fathers reverenced were shepherds, tillers of the soil, craftsmen living by their craft; why waste the years in accumulating wealth to be weighed down by its cares? He writes, sings, studies, and, dying, leaves his memory a sweet savor in the nostrils of his own people, a fair blossom in the walled garden of his race. For every Heine, Spinoza, Mendelssohn of whom Gentile ears have heard, the men of their blood cherish the memory of scores. It has been willed that Mr. Rosenfeld should become audible beyond the limits of his race, but not for that will Israel exalt him, but for his merits judged by purely Hebrew standards. Meanwhile the Gentile may be thankful for one who flings wide such a window for Gentile apprehension of the modern Jew as no one has opened since Disraeli. Here is the sad voice of the Ghetto:

"Meseems I should like to ask my muse to laugh a little, but it is all in vain, for to begin with, we now have Sephirah, and besides, tell me how can a Jew laugh at all?

"Oh, God, you laugh? What a pitiful laughter! Is there anything real in the pleasures of the Jew? Is the laughter of a Jew real? No; it is but a mixture of sighing and groaning." * * *

"Jewish life has no flavor, Jewish happiness has no grace! In the heavens float the silvery clouds, the woods are full of life, but you sit down and weep."

Yet elsewhere he declares that there is still "a spark of fire in the brand by the ruined wall."

"Again our line will be fragrant and your orange will gleam again. God will awaken and bring you thither. You will sing the shepherd songs as you will herd your sheep; you will live again, live eternally, without end. After your terrible wanderings, you will again breathe freely; there will again beat a hero's heart under the silent Mountain Moriah."

As the worker, not as the Jew, he cries:

"If our world is but a garden where all kinds of roses grow, then I wish to pleasure myself where I please, and not where the rich permit me to walk.

"Then I want to wear a wreath of flowers and do not wish to adorn myself with thorns; then I want to walk with my beloved in the splendor of myrtles and laurels.

"And if our world is now a battlefield where the strong struggle with the weak, then in spite of storm and wife and child I shall not stand coldly aside.

"Then I thrust myself into the fire, become a hero, and battle like a lion for the weak, and if the bullet strike me, and I fall dead on the field—then I, too, can die laughing."

In quite another manner he writes the story of the creation of man, saying that when the Lord created the world He asked nobody's advice, but did as He pleased, but when He was about to create man He summoned His winged Senate to help Him, saying that man must be without faults and without blemish:

"For I shall crown him as a ruler, and give him of my flame; he shall freely rule over air and earth and ocean.

"The Senate became frightened. 'If man who is nothing but foam and smoke, were to rule the air, he would soon enter heaven.'

"And they answered God: 'Make him in our likeness; give him reason; give him power, but give him no wings.' * * *

"'You are right,' God answered. 'Your decision is good; but one exception I shall make—one exception. Listen to me!'

"'Let the poet be winged. He shall get my highest rank; I will open the heavens to the master of songs.

"'And I shall choose an angel among you who shall be ready day and night to attach his wings whenever his holy song will rise.'"

Such are the strains that come from the Ghetto. Self-conscious and self-pitying as a race, but with unbroken faith in the promises; appreciative of injustice, but submissively waiting the day of action, comforting themselves with dreams of the lost beautiful city, with nothing less than God and His angels in lieu of the fairies of the heathen and the djinns of the Muslim, the modern Hebrew sings.

## Stories By Octave Thanet.*

Octave Thanet treats of the steel foundries and the plow mills in her stories about work and the "workingman" with the zeal and "realism" of a Balzac. She has all the technique of the rolling mills, so to speak, at her finger ends. One must read some of her pages carefully to get their full effect, and even then his wonder at her knowledge may be so great as to imperil the illusion of her fiction. When he is asked to believe that the "heater" flings his tools noisily into the "bosh," and the "drag-down" and "charger" look askance while the "helper" walks over to the "roller," by way of prelude to a tale of love, heroism, and labor, one may recall the walrus and the carpenter and their interview of joyous memory, and pause to think of Lewis Carroll's fun while Octave Thanet's great seriousness goes for next to nothing.

Yet it must be admitted that the presses have not turned out lately a batch of tales of more vital interest than these. The author not only understands the technical side of labor. She knows, too, the laborer in all his moods, in prosperity and adversity, when times are good and he can buy melodeons and subscription books, when the strike is on and the flour runs low in the barrel, when he is in love, in politics, in his cups. It is not too much to say that there are people fond of expressing opinions on the everlasting "labor question," who might learn something from this book that would change or modify those opinions.

There are six stories—"The Non-Combatant," "The Way of an Election," "The Moment of Clear Vision," "Johnny's Job," "The 'Scab,'", and "The Conscience of a Business Man," and each pictures graphically some phase of the life of the majority in an American manufacturing town. The characterization is admirable, and the comedy of human life is reflected as well as its tragedy.

## That Revered "Barefooted Boy."

The traditional barefooted boy of American light literature, it seems likely, will hold over until the twentieth century is well under way. He seemed to be getting out of print a few years back, progress having so greatly decreased the price of shoe leather and the multiplication of good common schools having supposedly made the picturesque vernacular of the barefooted boy a dead language even in remote rural districts.

The hoodlum, the street urchin of the great cities, to be sure, has been growing in numbers and varieties all the while, and getting further and further from decent manners and decent speech, if not, indeed, further from all the influences of civilization. But the street urchin rarely comes to good even in fiction. That newsboy or bootblack who becomes a millionaire always turns out, on investigation, to be a rural youngster who sold country weeklies at the railroad station or blacked boots very poorly indeed. Nevertheless the gamin in all varieties produced in our cosmopolitan society has figured so largely in recent fiction that it is a positive relief to have Mr. Hamblen trot out his barefooted New England bad boy, whose badness is only a wholesome love of mischief, who is strong and healthy and abnormally right-minded, (for a boy,) and withal the terror of a plain, peace-loving community in which the best people say "you was" instead of "you were."

Mr. Hamblen's barefooted boy puts skunks into the domiciles of vinegary old maids and snakes' nests under setting hens, and he grows up to be a shapely, prosperous fellow. After he has finished his pranks on the farm and in the village, he has a taste of railroading, (for that is one of Mr. Hamblen's fields,) and is then shanghaied on a fast-sailing clipper ship bound from New York to San Francisco. He improves his opportunities so well that he becomes an expert navigator. He goes on a whaling voyage, and returns home rich enough to raise the mortgage on the old farm.

This is good stuff, told so as to give the reader a sense of reality even when the author is drawing a rather long bow. The descriptions of farm life and the railroad yards, of life on shipboard, and of whaling experiences are fresh and vivid. There is no subtlety in the book, and it contains no really obscure passages, although Mr. Hamblen's own English is frequently not much better than his hero's.

## Mr. Ingersoll's "Book of the Ocean."*

When we regard Mr. Ingersoll's latest book from a pedagogic standpoint, we realize that it is one which should fill a place long vacant in the educational library. For years past earnest teachers have sought in vain for a geographical reader which should be neither "as dry as dust" nor couched in the language of the nursery, and, without being too difficult for children, should combine scientific accuracy in the exposition of phenomena with that most salient of pedagogical necessities, interest. The book has now appeared. Its pages are teeming with interest. Tides and waves, winds and ocean currents are described with a degree of literary style as rare in such accounts as it is desirable, and withal the work is so cast that it is not beyond the comprehension of the ordinarily intelligent young reader. The submarine fauna and flora claim chapters equally lucid and entertaining, and the history of ships and shipbuilding, of war vessels, great naval battles, and famous sea robbers will hold the attention of boys as surely as the chapter on yachting, while that portion which deals with fishing and maritime commerce is full of valuable information for both teacher and pupil.

This volume will commend itself to progressive teachers because of its wealth of material—many a single paragraph may be amplified and correlated with other studies to excellent advantage, and the author's use of quotations from and references to works of eminent specialists will be invaluable to those who desire more detailed information in various departments.

Besides all this, there appear throughout the work excellent illustrations, to which is furnished an index which is of an unusual order. For instance, we find indexed under the phrase "Hove to," the following: "'Hove to,' attitude of sails, Pp. 37, 241," indicating both pictures in which the illustration shows this particular attitude. As many as seven or eight references are sometimes furnished with a single item. Concerning the general tone of the volume, a single quotation may not be out of place here, illustrative of the characteristically quiet and forceful manner in which Mr. Ingersoll inculcates his desired lesson:

"The intrepid and skillful voyages of our whalers and fishermen * * * have been schools for the best seamen in the world, * * * and it is they who make the bravest yet most cautious captains of our merchant marine, showing to their comrades and to landsmen splendid examples of heroism and fortitude. This is the schooling I meant when I said that in its industries we get not only food, but formation of character, from old ocean—and this is the highest result attainable from either land or sea."

The strong binding of gray linen, with its appropriate cover design, adds to the attractiveness of the volume, from which young students may derive much pleasure and profit, and which will be equally appreciated by their elders.

## Northern Europe.*

Young folks will be fascinated with the sprightly story of travel related by Charles F. King under the title of "Roundabout Rambles in Northern Europe." It is the sixth book in the series of picturesque geographical readers. This series is used in connection with geographies for instruction in the latter branch in the schools of several of the leading cities in the United States. The present volume depicts the journeyings of the imaginary Cartmell family, consisting of father, mother, four children, and a nurse, through Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Russia. The book is in narrative form, and the curious, bright-eyed little Cartmells find things which require explanation at every turn. The answers they receive are not only interesting to children, but also comprehensive and evidently up to date. The ocean steamer and its machinery, the wonders of ocean life and currents, the causes of seasickness, the science of navigation, natural phenomena, and the submarine cables are some of the topics discussed and explained in the two opening chapters, and will give an idea of the field covered by this book. Of course, everything is related in the simplest style, so that children can easily comprehend the descriptions. In Ireland the ordinary tourist route is followed. Queenstown, Cork, Blarney, Killarney, Dublin, Belfast, and the Giant's Causeway are visited, and the things which about all tourists see are described in a plain but attractive manner. In the chapter devoted to London sight-seeing will be found about all the information contained in many London guide books. The Cartmells evidently did go through their trip like the conducted party which visited the Salon Carré at the Louvre, with its superb paintings by Murillo, Raphael, Dow, Da Vinci, Rubens, Titian, and many other celebrated artists. The guide in charge said, with a comprehensive sweep of his hand, "this is the Salon Carré," and then, without permitting his party to spend even five minutes examining the marvelous works of art, hastened into the Apollo Gallery, where undoubtedly that splendidly decorated chamber and its magnificent jewels, antiques, and enamels received as scant attention. Our travelers displayed no such unseemly haste, took time to eat their meals, and did their sight-seeing in a leisurely and orderly way. Such a trip through Europe would be not only gratifying, but also profitable and enjoyable. The book is illustrated with over two hundred well-selected halftone views of the principal places and buildings visited during this imaginary journey. The work is provided with good maps and a list of poems associated with the countries mentioned in the volume.

## The Story of Gosta Berling.*

Seventy-five years ago the excellent Worcester, making a tour of Europe to collect information in regard to the "pleasing and useful science of geography," reported that the inhabitants of Sweden were "very hospitable, but inclined to excess in the use of spirituous liquors," and the two characteristics are those which chiefly force themselves upon the reader of Miss Selma Lagerlof's "The Story of Gösta Berling,"

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* SONGS FROM THE GHETTO. By Morris Rosenfeld. Boston: Messrs. Copeland & Day. $1.25.

*THE HEART OF TOIL. By Octave Thanet. Illustrated by A. B. Frost. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

*THE BOOK OF THE OCEAN. By Ernest Ingersoll. New York: The Century Company.

*THE STORY OF A YANKEE BOY. His Adventures Ashore and Afloat. By Herbert Elliott Hamblen. Illustrated by Harry Edwards. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

*ROUNDABOUT RAMBLES IN NORTHERN EUROPE. By Charles F. King. 12mo. 353 pages. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

*THE STORY OF GOSTA BERLING. By Selma Lagerlof. 8vo. Boston: Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.

a tale of Värmland, "at the beginning of the twenties." The hero is an unfrocked minister who, having lost his parish because of his devotion to corn brandy, becomes one of the pensioners of Ekeby, a wild company, "poor men, without a care, gentlemen the whole day long," living in free quarters on the estate of a great mine owner. The action of the story covers little more than a year, but into the twelvemonth are crowded as many banquets, suppers, and wild carousals as might suffice for a lifetime. "Nature is evil, full of invisible powers who hate man," says the author, rehearsing the peasant's thought, and snow and ice, Spring floods, bitter cold, and long darkness, the bear leaving nothing when he ravages, the wolf pursuing his prey across the drifts, give occasion for strange episodes, each adding to the general strength of the impression received, so that when one closes the book one feels as if one had been in another world and among unearthly beings. But the truth is that the pensioners, the mine owner and his wife, the brandy-drinking, swearing creature, who was a beautiful, innocent girl before her parents sold her in marriage; the evil Countess, who had danced over thrones, played écarté on the fate of Princes, and caused devastating wars by her jests; the wicked master of the iron works, who delights to change old friendship to new hate and to poison the heart with lies; willful old Melchior Sinclair, who gambles away his daughter and the same night bars his door against her, leaving her to freeze; the Broby clergyman, a shameless miser; the three women who loved Gösta and at last made a man of him, and Gösta himself, were real personages. In the lonely forest and lake country of Värmland changes came very slowly, and the author's childhood was passed among those with whom these legends were common knowledge. She has added some exquisite pieces of poetic description, pastoral and sylvan tales, and from the whole mass she has drawn the moral of the omnipotence of love, the supreme virtue of labor, and has shown all things working together for good.

Fifty years ago American readers forgot everything else for some simple Swedish stories of home life and modest domestic joys. This Winter should see Frederika Bremer's triumphs repeated by Miss Lagerlof, for the book has extraordinary charm. Wild as are the pranks recorded, rough and rugged as are the types of character, still over and above all broods a spell only to be compared to that long Summer twilight of the Far North in which asperities and ugliness are softened into beauty by a rosy glow, and the heavens seem not far away from earth.

## Modern Political Institutions.*

That the average American is a sea-lawyer is a truth of which every juror has sorrowful knowledge, but because of this unamiable weakness the American jurist is enabled to publish many a volume of good essays which among a people less litigious would remain in manuscript. The sea-lawyer's patronage means a large edition at a moderate price, and in the end benefits other jurists and serious layman, as in the case of "Modern Political Institutions," by Dr. Simeon E. Baldwin. This is a book valuable to every member of a trades union, every stockholder in a corporation, because it explains the genesis and present status of both organizations, distinguishing between them and the statutes designed for their governance, and partly similar bodies and enactments in other countries, thus lessening the probability of popular vagueness in historic reference, and diminishing the popular tendency to vicious comparison. Its chapter on "Absolute Power as an American Institution," joined with that on "The First Century's Changes in Our State Constitution," throws a brilliant light upon the actual powers and position of the Executive, and his capacity to defend the Republic against the tyranny of the mob or the rapacious, bad citizen. Under the heads "Exemption of the Accused from Examination in Criminal Proceedings," "American Jurisprudence," "Decadence of the Legal Fiction," "Recognition of Habitual Criminals as a Class to be Treated by Itself," and "The Defense of the State of Suits Attacking Testamentary Charities" is much to interest the most thoughtless reader of criminal trials and notorious suits, and also a mass of historical information and accurate definition of present conditions, together with urgent pleas for progress in the direction indicated both by logic and by prudence. "Salaries for Members of the Legislature" shows that the practice of making a lawmaker's salary an indemnity rather than a compensation is founded upon the best of traditions, and the closing chapters on "Permanent Courts of International Arbitration" and "The Monroe Doctrine of 1898" enter the domain of high politics, the former making many suggestions as to the constitution of the projected courts.

Many of these chapters are founded upon essays delivered before bar associations or bodies of serious inquirers, and have retained much of the earnestness which the true lawyer must always bring to the consideration of matters of law, and which kindles a certain glow in the coldest of lay readers. The American who does not find himself not only wiser but more patriotic for reading the book must be a poor creature. Even the most arrant sea-lawyer will be the better for being made to see that he is the heir of the patriotism which lay dormant and forgotten for centuries, while loyalty ruled the civilized world and serfs and subjects forgot the legacy of antiquity.

*MODERN POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS. By Simeon E. Baldwin. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.


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# BOOKS I BEST REMEMBER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
**By Mrs. Sherwood,**

Author of "An Epistle to Posterity."

Ever since I left off my fairy stories and got beyond "The Yellow Dwarf" and "The Goose Girl," I have had a bad habit of reading novels and memoirs. Fortunately I fell upon Miss Austen early, and my passion for her quiet and assured elegance saved me from being swamped by Bulwer's sentimentality, Disraeli's excess, and Capt. Marryat's rather coarse fun—not to speak of Mrs. Gore, whose stories of London society had a great fascination for the little girl in many a New Hampshire Winter, who was apt to be shut up in a library with a good fire and a very miscellaneous crop of the latest products of the London press, no matter what they were.

During that time of literary license I read "Ernest Maltravers," by Bulwer, which I still think a most fascinating novel, although I have heard that it is immoral. I read also with great pleasure Disraeli's "Vivian Grey" and Bulwer's "Pelham," and I wish some one would write anything as good as these seemed then. I read "Henrietta Temple," the most romantic and absurd love story ever written, and later on I read "Coningsby" and "Lothair." Mr. Howells and everybody else may say they are in "poor style." I do not agree with these views. I think those were beautiful stories. As for "Zanoni," to a young and romantic girl that was what Rossini's music was to the lover of melodies before Wagner came. Bulwer (a most unequal writer) need only have given "The Last Days of Pompeii" to the world to prove that he was a man of genius, and his "Kenelm Chillingly" is a novel which I am willing to be shut up with in a country inn, of a rainy day, any time.

Walter Scott was the basis of my education, and I had the further instruction of dear Miss Austen, whose "Pride and Prejudice," "Emma," "Persuasion,' and "Sense and Sensibility" might well console a life prisoner. Also I read the witty Miss Ferrier, whose novels of "Marriage" and "The Inheritance" Walter Scott said he would gladly have written. How I turn back to them now—those witty and wise character sketches—when my few moments of leisure leave me time to reread a novel! I turn to them when the slip-shop of the present day (with a few glorious exceptions) comes in my way, and I begin to feel that the art of the portrait painter and the novelist belonged to those past celebrities, and that they hold a sceptre which has not descended to modern hands.

I read in those days Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus" with great delight, and I dare say I did not understand a word of it; but it was a book, and something told me that it was great. I was like the rustic who was brought in to the dinner of the great lord who had a famous French cook, and who devoured "filet de boeuf" and "pate de foie gras" with the same zest with which he had eaten plain boiled beef, to the disgust of the educated gourmet, who said, "Pearls before swine." Perhaps the poor fellow did not enjoy the boiled beef as well afterward.

Every week then in my youth brought us a little green-covered book, by one Charles Dickens, and a little yellow-covered book by one Thackeray. Presently Thackeray began to make fun of Bulwer, and I perceived that there was a possibility that my favorite author, my "Ernest Maltravers," was a little too fond of "The Beautiful," with a large B, and when "Vanity Fair" came out I dropped my Bulwer for awhile, and I have never since been able to read with as much pleasure the sentimentalities of either Bulwer or Disraeli while that powerful satirist lies on the table.

"Vanity Fair" is reading for all time and all conditions of men. It is an epigram from cover to cover. It is the embodied wisdom of the worldly life, while the books of Dickens contrasted with it are the poems of humanity, the protest of poverty, the cry of the heart.

How I wish I could read "'Master Humphrey's Clock" once more with the heart of fourteen, the eager, uneducated, spasmodic vision of that day when, no longer a child and not yet a woman, I stood with "reluctant feet, where the brook and river meet." Perhaps for the reason that I did read it then I love it better than all the greater works of the great novelist. I see myself the little shivering girl, sitting in the window which looked west, to catch the last rays of the wintry sun which feebly struggled through the snowflakes, as Quilp pursued the hapless pair who were to be rescued by Kit, God bless him!

But there was coming along the more intense delight of a plunge into love's mysteries, and "Jane Eyre" rose like a comet above the serene heaven. This great book, one of the greatest ever written in any language, was to me the introduction into a new world. For a time it swept away everything else. I trembled over it. I do still. I read it once a year for its clear, pellucid English, its tranquil English landscape, its tragic and eloquent secret, its surprises, and its Eastern wealth of passion. How I should like to go even now and help Rochester with his horse! Surely no horse ever slipped so exactly in the right place.

And here let me make a protest against the writers of romance who leave all romance out of their books. All men love a lover; some of us also love a gentleman. All young hearts have a right to their romantic dream. Better a thousand volumes of Bulwer and Disraeli and Mrs. Gore and other sentimentalists than the starvation oatmeal, boiled mutton school which some writers prepare for us now.

Charlotte Brontë's three novels, "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," and "Villette," are all masterpieces. They never tire; they give one a healthy excitement, a generous glow. Nothing prettier in its way than Caroline Helstone's love for Robert or his for her ever illuminated the dreary wastes of an English manufacturing district. Nothing more breezy than Shirley, a sort of Lady Gay Spanker, ever caressed her dogs and horses. The novel of "Villette" in the French pension is even more artistic, and it would be invaluable for its portrait of Rachel, under the name of Vashti, even if it had not the more noble portrait of its own author. I am sure "Jane Eyre" (as I love to call Charlotte Brontë) had read Miss Austen. Of course she had! What intelligent English girl had not? Otherwise she could never have given us these pictures of English life, which are the aquarelles in the midst of a great city on fire, which occur in her novels. She was the more passionate and stormy genius of the two, but not so consummate an artist—who was?

George Sand came into my life early. "Consuelo" was the first novel of hers which I read, and I bowed to its power and beauty. "Indiana" came next—dangerous, like playing with fire. After that I went on reading every French novel I could get. Thanks to Jane Austen, they did not hurt me. I remember especially "Gerfaut," a most interesting novel, and "La Lys dans la Vallée" is beautiful—most beautiful.

Then I took to translating Balzac to learn French, and one might as well attempt to describe the plays of Shakespeare and the works of Milton as to talk of this great writer of whom other men have written volumes. I think Henry James's paper on Balzac, written twenty years ago, the best description of this great, profoundly sad, and most delicate analyst which I remember.

I should like to mention many works of Cherbuliez, especially "Jean Teterol's Idea," a wonderful book, a picture of what has led to the making of modern France. It is one of the books which I especially remember and recommend.

There was a great deal of fun in Capt. Marryat, and I remember "Charles O'Malley" with gratitude. It took me over a dull stage ride during three days on the Alleghany Mountains. The cheerful Irishman who jumped his horse over his intimate friend was a pleasant companion. There is also a girlish gratitude for the memory of G. P. R. James, the precursor of Stanley J. Weyman. His two horsemen got to be somewhat commonplace, but they were always "going" somewhere and took us with them—healthy, hearty English novels.

The stories of Poe, transcendently terrible, and the novels of Eugene Sue came along together. There is no more interesting novel than "The Mysteries of Paris." It would not hurt anybody to read it to-day, and had not Victor Hugo (gigantic story teller) come in so soon after, Eugene Sue would not have been forgotten. But "Notre Dame de Paris" is so much more powerful with little dwarf Quasimodo swinging from the bells, that it swept everything out of the way. In my list of novels which "must be read" I should place "Notre Dame de Paris" among the first six.

There were some boys in our family, and they brought in Alexandre Dumas, and Athos, Porthos, and Aramis became my glittering heroes. The later novels of Dumas which placed the house of Valois so conspicuously before me have been an invaluable help to French history. Dumas and Victor Hugo! We should place them within reach of the prisoners of poverty, of illness, of injustice, for they surround the reader with an atmosphere of radiant interest and delight. Hugo's "The Man Who Laughs" and the "Toilers of the Sea" remain in my memory brilliantly stamped in letters of—not exactly diamonds, but rhinestones, at the very least.

Then came the highly metaphysical day of George Eliot. "Adam Bede" was an event. I disliked Dinah instinctively. There seemed a false note somewhere, but the wit and wisdom, its Mrs. Poyser, would have redeemed a worse book, and I grew up to Maggie Tolliver. "Middlemarch" is delicious. The way its author hates Rosamond is stunning. I can no more help reading George Eliot than water can help running down hill; but I do not feel very comfortable while reading her. Perhaps she is too great; perhaps, as a witty critic says: "I prefer to take my metaphysic straight." At any rate, the world's favorite is not mine. Yet I could not give up her little by-play of humor; that at least is sincere; that is Shakespearean.

What a day that was when the first great Hawthorne book was laid on the table! I had been an infantile reader of his short stories of the juvenile miscellany order, and owe my first knowledge of the high empyrean to his "Tanglewood Tales." His sketch of Proserpine as she comes back from "gloomy Dis," always occurs to me as I see the first dandelion. "Ceres was so delighted to recover her first daughter that she made the grass green and the flowers start wherever she put her blessed foot." Oh! great master of the English tongue! Who has ever said anything half so sweet as that about Spring? Who has from behind the veil of an impenetrable melancholy peeped with such appreciative eyes on the glee of childhood, the joyous greeting of the flowers? Who has ever sketched young girlhood as he has done in "The House of the Seven Gables"? Take it for all and all that is my favorite of his novels, although it is asking too much of a Hawthorne worshipper to say which is the favorite.

At a country house lately we all attempted to make lists of our favorite novels, and declared bravely that we would not go to bed until the list was completed. Sunrise and cock crow found us at it, and there they all lie now unfinished. Tolstoï, Tourgenieff, Alphonse Daudet, William Black, Mrs. Oliphant, all have their patrons. Tolstoï tears you all to pieces. He is not a novelist, he is an earthquake.

I should leave "Robinson Crusoe," "The Arabian Nights," "Don Quixote," Scott's novels, Miss Austen, and Harper's Family Library of 1848 in the track of every child, and let him or her pick up what he wanted. I should also put a bound volume of the Penny Magazine of that date on the same table. This delightful old thing (I have examined one lately) is a perfect mine of information. It was edited by Charles Mackay, profusely illustrated, and it had everything in it from the Houses of Westminster to the Ruins of Baelbeck. It was the first of the illustrated magazines to reach my infantile mind, and if I have ever been worth anything I owe it to these instructive pages. To be sure, Darwin wrote for it, and Sir John Bowring, and other budding geniuses of that day. It was my privilege to see its aged editor in London in 1869 and to thank him for it.

Mrs. Norton wrote some very pretty stories and some beautiful poems. I talked with Robert Browning about her, and he told me that he owed much to her poetry. The "Bingen on the Rhine" is almost all that survives of that beauty and genius. Browning helped to stamp her out, he and Tennyson, with their colossal feet, the feet of Hercules. No novelist or poet could stand that tramp, tramp of the oncoming iconoclasts of the early Victorian era—Thackeray and Dickens, Tennyson and Browning. Mrs. Norton, however, has helped to make one of the most delightful of memoirs, that of the Sheridans, her illustrious race. Memoirs have, next to novels, been my favorite amusement in reading. I fear that I prefer them to all the novels excepting the old ones. James Lowell said that when he had a disagreeable duty to perform he always sneaked up stairs and locked the door and read "The Vicar of Wakefield," which he considered the best novel ever written—read it by stealth and with all the joy with which as a boy he had played hookey at school. One of his brothers, by the way, the Rev. Robert Lowell, wrote a delightful book called "The New Priest of Conception Bay," as salt as the sea, as refreshing as the breezes at Bar Harbor. Miss Howard's novel of "Guenn" somehow reminded me of it. I was one of the first readers of "Margaret"—Mr. Judd's curiously disinterred novel. It owed much to Darby's drawings, Chilion being especially beautiful. Charles Reade's "Christie Johnstone" is one of the salt sea wave novels, and a herring fishery in it is described in a most masterly way. All his novels, "Griffith Gaunt" especially, remain to me as live books. Then there came Thomas Hardy's "Bathsheba" and "Far from the Madding Crowd." Would that they had no such successors as "Tess" or the terrible "Jude."

As for the Trollopes, Anthony may be put on the shelf except for "Barchester Towers" and "Mrs. Proudie"; but his brother, T. Adolphus Trollope, should be read if one wishes to know Italian cities. His novel of "Marietta" is a most delightful picture of Florence (not the fine old triptich of "Romola," which is three novels and a life of Savanarola to to boot,) but the Florence which you and I know a little, and wish we knew better. His novel "A Siren" is a perfect picture of Ravenna, with its Pineta and old mosaics. His "Gemma" gives us that Italian life which forms the groundwork of the tragedies of Alfieri, and all that he touched became a photograph. Why these admirable and most interesting books have been lost to the reading world I do not comprehend. The publishers who have saved to us Miss Ferrier's "Marriage" should resuscitate T. Adolphus Trollope, who also wrote some delightful memoirs. Following him was Miss Tincker, whose "Signor Monaldini's Niece" is a most perfect picture of modern Rome.

I had the pleasure of reading Ouida's "Ariadne" in Rome. That and her "Friendship," a picture of Florence, give us the American and the English colony somewhat, seen through the eyes of an angry woman of genius, a writer of immense force. All her scoldings cannot blot out Ouida's power of making a book interesting. I pay them the compliment of remembering them, every word of them, although I have since had the greater pleasure of reading Marion Crawford's much more perfect work.

Some anonymous novels which have interested the world (as impenetrable as the secret of the author of Junius) come back to me. There was "The Bread Winners" and "Democracy," attributed to John Hay, and although he has persistently denied the authorship, no one has ever believed him. Although our present Secretary of State is a truthful man, is a diplomatist and "called indifferent honest," we may all have our little private corner for our favorite impressions. They are both interesting, especially "Democracy." I shall never forget the almost disingenuous disgust of the late Senator Anthony at the revelation of some drawing room secrets in that powerful sketch of our fugitive Washington civilization.

Modern American novel writing is becoming almost as fearful in its increase as that which threatens England, and we have some powerful hands at work. None as yet quite as commanding as that of Mrs. Ward. No "Marcella" has sprung from the presses of New York or Boston or Chicago, but in the novels of Mrs. V. R. Cruger and Mrs. Spencer Trask I see the lambent power which can one day give us a "Marcella." That, it strikes me, is the great need of this day and generation—a novel which boldly shows forth the evils of our society without being either didactic or immoral; a novel which does not forget that its first business is to amuse and to elevate, while it instructs and improves.

There have been terrible disappointments on the road of the novel reader. "Helbeck of Bannisdale" is one of these, but the great "Quo Vadis" is a recompense if one must have the religious novel. We have leaped from "Henry Esmond" to Rudyard Kipling since I began to read novels, and between them what a "sea of change"! What a variety! As for memoirs, Greville and Henry Crabbe Robertson have had so many followers that they are now relegated to the back shelf with Guizot's "History of Civilization." "The Two Noble Lives," by Augustus Hare, and "The Memoirs of Lady Eastlake" (delightful) are all I remember of the fifty books which crowded my table last Winter. Who in going through a forest remembers every wildflower? Who in walking through the splendid parterre of a modern luxurious place can enumerate the cannas from Japan, the orchids from Borneo, the Victoria regia from Australia, the roses from England, the lilies from the isles of the sea after he has left them?

And yet, plucking one little violet from the ground, he gratefully bears it away in his hand and blesses it for its fragrance. And so with our favorite book. It may not be great, but it is precious.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

# THE BLIND SCULPTOR.

## Johnston M. Mundy and His Statue of Irving in Tarrytown.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I was very much interested in the account of the blind sculptor Johnston M. Mundy in your SATURDAY REVIEW of last week, and I would like to learn more about him and his works.

It seems marvelous that a man who loses his eyesight—the all important and most necessary faculty in that art—should be able to continue his work and even produce something so elever. It arouses the same pity we hold for Beethoven in his deafness, and the same admiration for the genius in the man that will not down even when overcome by the greatest affliction.

Will you kindly tell me where I may find a history of Mundy's life?

GEORGE DERBY.

New York, Oct. 4, 1898.

The blind sculptor, whose statue of Washington Irving was the subject of a recent sketch in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, was born in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1833. Five years later his parents removed to Geneva, Ontario County, N. Y. Nearly sixty years afterward, blind and feeble, at the conclusion of a lifetime of brave struggle under a tremendous handicap, a lifetime of broken hopes and incomplete achievements but of invincible courage, he returned to that beautiful city to die.

Inquiry has been made about the intervening years of Mr. Mundy's life, and it is to answer them that I shall set down some of their more important details.

The blindness that hampered his whole life began to trouble him with its premonitions when he was only eight years old. Speaking of the early failure of his eyesight he once said that his inability to recognize people or to distinguish objects clearly had annoyed him for some time before he or his friends realized that the light had gone out. It was with something of relief that the small schoolboy had his blunders and omissions for which he had formerly been taken to task finally attributed to their true cause.

When it was understood that his eyesight was impaired everything was done that parental love could suggest, but the defect was not one which could be remedied.

After a few years spent in school in Geneva, the boy was taken to the Lima Academy, but his parents were obliged finally to remove him from school, and the lifelong battle with his merciless enemy had fairly commenced. Yet when an elderly man, Mr. Mundy seemed well informed on many subjects that require reading; his knowledge of history was extensive, and his conversation instructive. To acquire what he had must have taxed his feeble sight to the utmost.

In his early manhood he studied modeling under Mr. Brown of Brooklyn, and discovered in this work the fascination that it never lost for him. As long as he could he kept up a desultory acquaintance with pencil and color box, but these were mere flirtations. He once said that when the darkness of his after years came he learned to understand the philosophy of colors more perfectly than he had ever done, but could never put his new knowledge into practice.

In Columbia, S. C., Mr. Mundy was engaged in working upon the statuary for the new Custom House then being built, when the civil war commenced. In 1861 he came back to New York, and in the following year went to Watertown, where, however, he staid only a short time, finally moving to Rochester, in which place he established himself and made his home for twenty years. There he opened a studio, and not a few of the works that were completed by him during this period are of exceptional merit. Among them may be noticed the marble portrait of Dean Hale of Hobart College, the well-known bust of Frederick Douglass, which is in the National Capitol, and the one of Bishop De Lancey, which adorns one of the Episcopal churches in Geneva. Besides these and numerous other marbles, several bronzes are witness to the sculptor's skill. The latest of his works in this material is the figure which surmounts the Soldiers' Monument in the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, at Tarrytown.

About ten years ago the long-threatened disaster occurred. The curtain fell. Mr. Mundy came to Tarrytown, to the home of his elder sister, Mrs. George Rockwell, to all intents a blind man. If there were a few chinks—glimmers—that came through his curtain of gloom, they were at the most faint rays, that only made a lingering twilight. Those who became acquainted with him in Tarrytown, knew only the gentle, courteous, sightless man, led usually by one of the attentive great-nieces upon whose care he depended whenever he ventured abroad.

It was during this last decade of his life, under such forbidding conditions, that the Irving statue was commenced and completed.

Mr. Mundy was not, at least during the last years of his life, a man of many acquaintances, but to the few he was genial and companionable. Delighted to talk about the work of a world from which his affliction shut him out, he grasped quickly and intelligently whatever information or description he heard. As an instance of the isolation to which he was condemned, I recall an occasion upon which a friend undertook the somewhat difficult task of describing the pictorial illustrations of a modern magazine and the perfection to which the all-pervading half-tone has been brought. He had last examined an illustrated magazine when process work was comparatively crude, and hardly anything was used for important work except wood cuts.

To speak of the more intimate relations of the blind sculptor's life among the relatives who comforted his last years would be an impertinence.

In 1897 an illness which lasted for a number of months and reduced him to a shadow induced Mr. Mundy to go to a sanitarium in Geneva, where it was vainly hoped that he might be benefited. The futility of this step was soon apparent. In a few weeks his worn-out body was brought back to Tarrytown to be placed, at his own request, in the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

The relatives with whom Mr. Mundy passed his last years are most desirous of having his known wish, that the Irving statue be erected in some central spot in the town, carried out; and it is hoped that whatever slight obstacle stands in the way of this purpose may be removed. The site suggested for the statue is on the east side of Broadway, in front of the Irving High School, which stands in the place where the supposed home of Katrina Van Tassel used to be.

EDGAR MAYHEW BACON.

# SIR FRANK LOCKWOOD.

## Lawyer and Public Man, but Best Known for His Humor.

It is not often the case that rich humor is so blended with great intellectual force that each faculty may be developed without injury to the other. Too frequent indulgences in the natural inclination and capacity to amuse their auditors has detracted from the influence of many profound minds. This is especially true of men at the bar and in legislative assemblies. "Sunset" Cox, for an example, lessened his influence in Congress by his wit and talent for ridicule. Proctor Knott, who prided himself upon his knowledge of Constitutional law, saw with regret his hope for winning fame in this line swallowed up by the reputation of his "Duluth speech"; the knowledge that by that one speech he created an important commercial centre, nearly all the inhabitants of which have that speech and his picture framed and hanging in their homes, does not compensate Mr. Knott for the destruction of his power to become known by reason of the genuine legal ability he possesses.

The late Sir Frank Lockwood, a member of the English Parliament, and Solicitor General in Lord Rosebery's administration, though a successful politician and lawyer, will be best known to posterity by reason of his overflowing, good-natured humor. A biographical sketch of Lockwood by Augustine Birrell has just been published in London. Lord Rosebery, when asked to write something about Lockwood, is quoted as saying that "it is a labor of love, but a labor of despair." His brilliance, his magnetic influence, and personal charm were such that his biographer finds his character hard to portray.

Lockwood, from his early youth, was a caricaturist and joke teller. For a while he played in a troupe of amateurs on a tour in the West of England. He quit the stage because he was too tall, and studied law. After leaving Cambridge he taught school for a while. Mr. Birrell says:

"This engagement over, Lockwood went home to discuss the future with his father, ever the friendliest of counselors. The elder Lockwood suggested that his son should go to London and look about him, a surprisingly agreeable proposal that was at once accepted. On reaching London, Lockwood looked up old friends, most of whom it happened were reading for the bar. First of all he called upon S. Foster, who was reading in the Temple, but Foster had momentarily suspended his studies and was out, and Lockwood crossed Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn, where he found the friend he went in search of. Here Lockwood seems, on the spot, to have determined to be a barrister. He telegraphed to his father to send him a hundred pounds by return. His father was a little taken aback, but with a confidence as complete as it was deserved sent him the money, and with it Lockwood paid the necessary fees and entered himself as a student of Lincoln's Inh on the 14th of April, 1869."

The charm of Lockwood's society during these early years is said by his biographer to have bewildered and amazed his friends. This story is told of his first brief:

"It was on a petition to the Master of the Rolls for payment out of court of a sum of money; and Lockwood appeared for an official liquidator or a company whose consent had to be obtained before the court would part with the fund. Lockwood was instructed to consent, and his reward was to be three guineas on the brief and one guinea for consultation. The petition came on in due course before Lord Romilly, and was made plain to him by counsel for the petitioner, and still a little plainer by counsel for the principal respondent.

"Then up rose Lockwood, an imposing figure, and indicated his appearance in the case.

"'What brings you here?' said Lord Romilly, meaning, I presume, 'why need I listen to you?'

"Lockwood, looking puzzled, Lord Romilly added a little testily, 'What do you come here for?'

"The answer was immediate, unexpected, and, accompanied as it was by a dramatic glance at the outside of his brief, as if to refresh his memory, triumphant, 'Three and one, my Lord.'

"There was Homeric laughter in the old Court of Chancery, and it was fitting there should be, for this was not only Lockwood's first brief and first forensic joke, but it was, I verily believe, the last joke ever made in the High Court of Chancery. That old court had indeed but a few months to live, ere it was to be swallowed up in a brand-new High Court of Justice."

His jokes, his biographer tells us, "had business in them, and never either diverted or delayed the course of what is called justice." While loafing around the courtroom, doubtless after the manner of young lawyers in this country, in the hope of picking up a stray client, Mr. Lockwood amused himself by drawing humorous sketches, which were often passed up to the court at their request, as if the sketches were documents in the case on trial. Mr. Birrell says:

"The great Tichborne case, which began in the Common Pleas in June, 1871, and lasted in one shape or another till February, 1874, afforded Lockwood, in its earlier stages, when he had leisure, a fine subject for his humorous character sketches. Nor were his labors altogether unprofitable. He would carry his sketches to a dealer in the Burlington Arcade, who, on behalf of some unknown collector, was always ready to give him a guinea or half a guinea per sketch. Could anything be more agreeable for a young barrister than this? To sit in court all day picking up hints as to the conduct of cases, rules of evidence, modes of cross-examination and so on, making two or three sketches of witnesses with marked features or odd manners, and then exchanging them the next morning for gold pieces! Certainly the pencil is pleasanter than the pen. Years afterward, when on a visit to Sandringham, the Prince of Wales, knowing Lockwood's interest in such things, caused him to be shown some volumes of sketches and caricatures, and there safely lodged in this royal collection Lockwood discovered some of those old Tichborne drawings."

In 1876, two years after Lockwood's marriage, Mr. Birrell says:

"This life of a barrister who goes on circuit, defends prisoners, and gets damages out of juries, though crowded with incidents and full of excitement and even emotion, hardly admits of being told by a biographer. Lockwood greatly enjoyed these years of his life. His business grew both in London and on circuit, where his fame extended from Leeds even unto Durham. He had if not every kind of work a great deal of many kinds. The bar is a big as well as an open profession, and finds room within its ample boundaries for all sorts of men, and for very diverse talents. It is very often an accident that determines what a man's line of business is to be, but in Lockwood's case as I have already observed, this was hardly so."

In 1896 Mr. Lockwood visited America with the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Charles Russell, and Montague Crackenthorpe as guests of the American Bar Association. Before this body he told the following story:

"I remember on one occasion defending an innocent man—it has not often fallen to my lot to defend so innocent a man. When I asked the solicitor who instructed me about the case to tell me what the defense was, he said: 'It is an alibi.' Said I: 'No better defense can be proffered to any Judge; tell it to me.' He said: 'It was on the 15th of March, as you are aware, that this innocent man is charged with this offense at York.' York is my own constituency, and I defend my constituents on reasonable terms. He said: 'On the 15th of March our client, so far from being in York, was in Manchester attending a race meeting.' I said: 'I don't like it. It may offend the Nonconformist conscience.' 'Well,' says he, 'let that pass. He was at Blackpool.' 'Where?' I said. 'Drinking at the bar of a public house, and I have got the barmaid to prove it.' This I rejected on the ground that the public house might be a stumbling block to some. 'Well, what do you think of this?' says he. 'Wolverhampton, in a second-hand furniture dealer's shop, buying a coffin for his mother-in-law, and I have got the book to prove it.' I said: 'That is the alibi for our innocent man.' Well, we tried that man and he was convicted, and on the conclusion of the trial I had the opportunity of conversing with the learned Judge who tried the case. Said he: 'That was a goodish alibi.' Said I: 'It ought to be, my Lord, it was the best of three.'

Mr. Lockwood died Dec. 1, 1897, in the fifty-second year of his age.


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# TWO LOYAL AMERICANS.

## Eliot Gregory and Mrs. Burton Harrison Write Books That Are Good for Us.*

A happy coincidence brings together to the reviewer's table two books written by loyal and clear-eyed Americans, each, after its own fashion, pointing out "some of the more obvious foibles and inconsistencies of our American ways." Mr. Gregory's essays may be regarded as sermons of which Mrs. Harrison's clever story is the illustration. We are whimsically reminded of a dimly remembered work in many volumes, wherein a certain "lady of the manor" was wont to instruct a class in the catechism of the Church of England and to say at the close of each lesson: "Now I will read you a story to illustrate what you have learned." In like manner Mr. Gregory teaches many home truths, while Mrs. Harrison reads us the story.

It must not be supposed, however, that the sermonic quality of the essays is unpleasantly obtrusive; it is a quality which they possess in common with the stones and running brooks of the forest of Arden; and, as in these, the charm is perceived before the sermon; a glint of sunlight, a play of shadow, rippling laughter pervading all.

In truth, the volume is the despair of the critic, for there is nothing to be said but "How true this is!" "How admirably that is put!" "How we wish the Smith-Joneses would read just this paper!" Our particular copy chanced to open at the essay entitled "Slouch," which was straightway hurled at a group of "male persons." It was good to see the stiffening of vertebral columns and the descent of heels. If some stentor of missionary spirit will stand upon the corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and with an "Oyez! Oyez!" will read aloud "The Outer and the Inner Woman," and "A Rock Ahead," it is possible that more real good will be done than is accomplished in a decade of Chinese missions. If other members of this new Salvation Army will take passage, book in hand, upon outward-bound steamers, and will, similarly equipped, invade "society," insisting upon a hearing for "The Moth and the Star," "Contentment," "A Nation on the Wing," "Social Suggestion," "The Climbers," and the like, they, too, cannot fail to reap a harvest of converts. Yet another missionary should gain the ear of the "new woman" for "Charm" and "An Ideal Hostess." And, lastly, if some zealot more intrepid than the rest will seek the despots who rule us in the shops, in public conveyances, in hotel offices, and who talk us over in "that awful kitchen inquisition which sits in judgment in every house and knows everything," and will read to these, our paid tyrants the chapter called "A Race of Slaves," he—will probably become a martyr for his pains.

In truth, there is scarce an essay in this brilliant little volume that does not with keen edge decapitate some National fault or folly; and so deftly and swiftly is it done that, as in the old story, the poor folly may go on unconscious of its plight, until temptation presents its pinch of snuff; when, presto! we see what Mr. Gregory's Damascus blade has achieved.

There is one problem, a more perplexing one than to get together the superfluous shirts and the shirtless backs; and that is to get together the sermons and those who need them. The Americans who would be most benefited by Mr. Gregory's book are not likely to seek any literature save fiction. And here comes Mrs. Harrison with her "Good Americans" to reach those who cannot be persuaded to stray even into "Worldly Ways and Byways" unless led by a seductive romance. Of course a novel cannot be so comprehensive as a series of essays, but Mrs. Harrison's story is an earnest protest against the de-Americanizing of Americans, with an especial emphasis upon the unfortunate result to the American girl, of an aimless life in society at home and abroad.

Her "Willoughbys," with the burden of their palace driving them to their yacht, are admirable illustrations of Mr. Gregory's "A Nation on the Wing," while the wedding journey in the Orient is a most fascinating picture of what travel was meant to be, and must always be to cultured minds.

There is an odd bit of identity of characterization in the essays and the story which shows how the writers have alike been impressed by certain National follies. Mr. Gregory says:

"The janitor in our building is truly a toiler. He rarely leaves his dismal quarters under the sidewalk, but 'Madam' walks the streets clad in sealskin and silk, a 'Gainsborough' crowning her false 'bang'! I think of Max O'Rell's clever saying when I see her: 'The sweat of the American husband crystallizes into diamond earrings for the American woman.' My janitress sports a diminutive pair of those jewels, and has hopes of larger ones."

Mrs. Harrison says:

"The janitor's wife—a very fine person when you met her shopping in Twenty-third Street with her fashionable ruffled cape, large Gainsborough hat, and diamond earrings, but now less imposing in the simple dishabille of a calico wrapper, over which she wore a beaded bolero jacket—came in."

A critic has aptly called "Good Americans," "a study in sociology." It must needs give even the careless reader food for serious thought, for grave apprehension. Quite apart, however, from the reflections it suggests, it is a story to be noted for its life and incident, its brilliant qualities of style and of portraiture. We confess the perfect Davenant has too much of the "icily regular" about him, and was given to making star-chamber matters of what seem to have been, after all, small faults on the part of his sweet bride, who certainly sacrificed a great deal to marry him. Mrs. Harrison thinks well of him, and probably he had a noble soul, but, like a good many noble souls from Carlyle down, he was "say ill to live with." There seems to have been but little in Willy Lang, nor in the rickety old roué, [illegible] about both of whom Davenant made such a [illegible] this "high-minded renunciation" that dr[illegible] for little wife after the triumphal car has two sides to it.

However, all ends happily for everybody, and Mrs. Harrison has added another to her many laurels. She has written a bright, interesting, wholesome novel, with a wealth of suggestion below the surface.

There would be very many more good Americans if this story and Mr. Gregory's essays were read and heeded by the great, and, alas! the growing public that needs their teaching.

*WORLDLY WAYS AND BYWAYS. By Eliot Gregory, ("An Idler.") New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

*GOOD AMERICANS. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. New York: The Century Company. $1.25

## Mitchell's "Adventures of François" in Book Form—"Far in the Forest"*

When Hugh Wynne appeared against a Revolutionary background there was a singular and quaint attraction in the detached style of the narrative. It was reminiscent in its tone, and in spite of much true love and passion there was a cool, gray atmosphere of distance and twilight surrounding the brilliant, engaging figures. In the present novel, also, the scene is cast in a historic and a Revolutionary time, but the place is France, and the mood of the book is bright as a theatre; the movement is rapid, the portraits are striking and pictorial, a witty philosophy animates the style.

François, the central figure of what may be called a gay tragedy, is drawn with so genial a sympathy and a comprehension so acute that, even to the alien English reader, he is real as the sunshine. His temperament is one with which many a heavy-handed writer has dallied in vain. He "found food for mirth, silent, gentle, or boisterous, where no other saw cause for amusement." His affections were not of the kind to spend themselves upon the ungentle folk with whom he was thrown. Our glimpses of his capacity for strong emotion are extremely infrequent. When his bird was foully murdered, when Toxo, his clever and devoted little dog, is shot in the carnage of Robespierre's reign; when he stands at the deathbed of Mme. Renée, to whom his inmost heart—the heart of a gentleman—is pledged; these are the revealing moments of a nature that takes refuge from vulgarity in merriment of mind. "There were many times in his life," Dr. Mitchell reflects, "when to have been honestly loved by a woman capable of comprehending both his strength and his weakness would, I think, have given him the chance to live a better life. But how was this possible to one who lived as he lived—who was what he was?"

So far as circumstances went, it was a career so ignoble that to read of it might easily have been made a horror. His art, the trade that is, in which he was supremely proficient, was theft. His fingers were as light as his heart, and no scar was made upon his conscience by his adventurous occupation. His home was among the villainous associations of the cité before and during the Terror. He had his hours of gross profligacy, but upon this phase Dr. Mitchell has chosen not to dwell. The adventures selected for the narrative are those which may be read by the most fastidious, and the development of character is shown from the outside. It is perhaps the more surprising that the portrayal should be so convincing, and that, in spite of his buffets from fortune François should dwell in our remembrance as a happy man. "A happy man or woman," says Mr. Stevenson, "is a better thing to find than a five-pound note," and Dr. Mitchell has added perceptibly to the good cheer of the public by this study drawn from some of the darkest scenes of history.

Although François stands out in bold relief, the one absorbing interest of the volume, his environment is not pressed into a flat background. The shifting phases of those cyclonic years are sharply sketched in terse and vivid language. The crooked figure of Quatre Pattes, the political mania of Despard, the Marquis continually crossing François's path, the distorted face of Jean Pierre Amar, the cowardice of Citizen Grégoire, are all as vivid as the crowding characters of Rostand's play, and serve better than memoirs to sharpen one's impression of a confused period.

Of love in the conventional sense there is merely the suspicion, for François himself is hardly aware of what troubles his heart in the presence of Mme. Renée. It is a story without a heroine, and the lack is not felt. It is the story of a character, a time, and a place, and if its author had not so thoroughly investigated human nature it might easily have fallen to the ground for want of fibre and sinew, as so many stories plucked from history have fallen. It takes its place in the front rank of to-day's fiction because Dr. Mitchell has so much profited by his study of mankind that he can fulfill the ultimate test of a writer and create a personality that breathes with the breath of life, irrespective of the accidents of circumstance and environment.

Dr. Mitchell's astonishing versatility is again brought to our attention in this new edition of a story, which takes the reader into the woods of Pennsylvania at a period "very many years before the great war," when the vast forest lands were little disturbed by the presence of man. The story deals much with nature, and with the rough scenes and characters of the logging camps. There are spirited descriptions of the breaking of a great jam of floating logs, of a forest fire, and of an attempted lynching. All these things are, however, but the settings to an original and fascinating romance, wherein appear diverse characters drawn with much delicacy and power. The German hero has the fine qualities of the fatherland and of the gentlemen of all lands; the heroine is remarkable for both strength and simplicity. The boy of the tale is much in evidence and is a manly little fellow. "Ance Vickers," the brutal and drunken woodsman, with his one flash of noble feeling, is well depicted. In another of the characters the gradual passing of religious fanaticism into religious mania is accurately and powerfully portrayed. The least satisfactory figures are those of the ex-actress and her little girl. There is something of the unreality of the footlights about both of them.

We believe the book is unique in that the introduction is an integral part of the story, and cannot be skipped with impunity. There seems no reason why it should not have been frankly the first chapter.

Altogether, "Far in the Forest" is a thoroughly satisfying story; fresh, stirring, and wholesome as the atmosphere of its own pines. Since our civilization is far removed from the primitive conditions here described it is well sometimes to read of them and to learn that men and women may develop nobly, even when deprived of almost all we have come to regard as essentials of life.

*THE ADVENTURES OF FRANCOIS: Foundling, Thief, Juggler, and Fencing Master During the French Revolution. By S. Weir Mitchell, M. D. New York: The Century Company. 1898.

*FAR IN THE FOREST. By S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., LL. D. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

### HOW THE "H" WAS DROPPED.

Mr. K. A. A. Biggs in The Gentleman's Magazine shows how naturally the letter "h" has been dropped in English, and he seems to intimate that in the time to come the eighth letter of the alphabet may become entirely eliminated. It must have been troublesome for lazy people in King Alfred's time to have pronounced Hlaford and Hloefidge and give the tongue the proper curl. How much easier it is to say Laford or Lafidge! That "H" requires much breath and some exertion. "'Ome" is simplicity itself alongside of home. 'Eads, 'orses, 'ands are decidedly vulgar—cockney—but then, as Mr. Biggs shows, if you stuck to the old h's, in "loaf," "roof," "land," you have shorn them of the "h," which once on a time stood at the beginning of the words. "It" was once "hit," and you will find it so in the Saxon Chronicle. Englishmen have often laughed at the American's story that Ophelia would have turned up her nose had her melancholic lover's name been Amlet, but in the original Danish legend both Hamlet and Amlet appear. Are we to despise the English girl who calls herself 'Arriett? Why, Miss Louisa, you have gone back on your own name, for once you called yourself Hludwig. Sometimes what we designate as slang has a venerable antiquity. As far as Americans are concerned, the letter "u" has been tabooed for many a long year, and before twenty-five years are over our good English friends will learn how unnecessary it often is. Take that word meaning your father's or your mother's sister, "your aunt"; you keep in the "u" simply because your aunt is not an insect. The derivation of it is queer, showing how we slide letters together. In French, old French, it was "ma ante," or "ta ante," or "sa ante," that is "my" or "thy," or "his aunt," but then you had the two vowels "a" in "ma" and "ante," interlocking and requiring you to open your lips twice, and the Anglo-Saxon race never had time for such a labial performance, and so even the French called the relative "tante," and so from "amita" came our simple "aunt." There can be no hard and fast laws which govern a live language. You may put a dead one in a coffin. It is the talk which finally overrules the spelling. Conservatism is a good thing, and we may have to fight for old ways, but, as Mr. Biggs expresses it neatly, "Language may have a code of etiquette, but not a code of ethics."

Don't let us hear any more about literature being a bad job, "no money in it." We give for what it is worth what The British Weekly says about Mr. Rudyard Kipling's emoluments. He is to write a dozen stories, for each of which he is to be paid $1,200. This sum only represents English royalty. If used in America or the English colonies, additional money is to be paid, and altogether the calculation The British Weekly makes is that the twelve stories would net the author $60,000. The writer of the article in The British Weekly says that some years ago Kipling wrote a story for a magazine, and the editor reported that the sales of the particular number of that magazine had not been increased by a single extra copy.

Mr. W. M. Hollinger has shown during the week at the rooms of the Camera Club a number of photographs, chiefly portraits of children and public men, which, in color, tone, and treatment, have an artistic value not often found in photographs. The likenesses of Bishop Potter, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, and Mr. F. W. Vanderbilt are especially good, and all the work is worthy of commendation and will be found interesting by others than professional and amateur photographers.

# AUTHORS AT HOME.

XXXIX.

## Robert Barr, in Woldingham, Surrey.

In entering on a description of Mr. Robert Barr, the well-known novelist, at his home in England, it may not be amiss to record the following characteristic letter received from him in answer to a request for an interview:

"Hillhead, Woldingham, Surrey.

"Dear Sir: I live away out in the country, two miles from a station, and, as this is the haying season, the man who does our wagon work can't spare a horse. I brought a pair of horses over with me from America two months ago, but they are not broken, so if you come on Thursday there is a walk ahead of you from Woldingham station, up hill all the way. However, the landscape is so arranged that the road is down hill when you leave the house. Thus there are compensations. Come in time for lunch on Thursday. There is also something to drink in the cellar when a thirsty man reaches the top of the hill. It is only right to warn you that I'm not worth a darn to interview, as I don't know anything, have no theories nor any ideas that would tend to enlighten a discriminating public. But if it is a clear day you will have the prettiest view from my veranda you have seen for many a day. Yours very truly,

"ROBERT BARR."

Concerning the view from Mr. Barr's veranda, there can be no doubt of the pleasure it offers the visitor, yet his hospitality, the sturdy cheerfulness of his conversation, outrival it in compensation for the uphill walk, while the vigor and outspoken manliness of his theories (in which theories, as has been seen, he claims a great deficiency) are even more refreshing than the best drinks from the above-mentioned cellar, which is saying a good deal, for Mr. Barr in his travels has been among the monasteries, wherein the best chartreuse and other liqueurs are made, and has known the makers.

But we return to the view from the veranda. Off to the south one looks down over a great, broad stretch of typical English country, with the villages of Westerham, where Wolfe was born, and Oxtend visible in the distance, the red and thatched apices of their roofs showing plainly at intervals among the trees.

Mr. Barr's house at Woldingham is comparatively new, having been built about two years ago. It has for its site the highest ground in the vicinity. The library on the first floor is not yet completely furnished. Over the fireplace, after an original idea, bookshelves are to rise almost to the ceiling. In this room there is what the author calls his "Whistler corner," in which hang many drawings by Mr. Whistler, of whom Mr. Barr is an ardent admirer.

Mr. Barr's study is on the top story, where he spends most of his time, amid a quantity of manuscripts and American and English proof sheets. He is indefatigable in the care and precision with which he writes, corrects, and revises. In this and in his manner of conversation, he shows much of that energy and quickness of temperament with which he imbues so many of the natures and actions of the characters in his novels.

He is also a true patriot, speaking with unstinted praise of his fellow-countrymen in America, especially of their bravery in the recent war, and of their wonderful inventive genius. In the mechanical sciences he is much interested and points with pride to the discoveries and inventions of Americans now in use the world over.

"After all," said Mr. Barr, "I understand the Americans better than any other people. Therefore I expect to confine most of my writing in future to them and their scenes. My last book, 'The Mutable Many,' however, was a story of the English. I wanted to attempt one and am pretty well satisfied with the result. But there is a vast difference between the Americans and the English, you know, and, as Kipling says: 'A man must write what's in his bones.'"

Mr. Barr was one of Mr. Kipling's earliest friends, and from the first predicted the latter's success, having always admired the rugged force in Kipling's power of narrative.

Although Mr. Barr speaks thus of the wide difference between English and American habits and temperaments, and, though he looks upon the much-discussed Anglo-American alliance with some doubts as to its execution, he has none whatever as to its results, which he believes would be of inestimable benefit to both nations.

"For," said he, "to whom does the English-speaking traveler turn in all emergencies? Who is the friend of Anglo-Saxon naval officers in the remotest corners of the world? With whom do we all, from the lowliest tar to the most powerful Ambassador, lock arms? It is with the people who speak our language, those who have our feelings, our interests. Of all this sympathy an alliance should be the natural outcome."

Mr. Barr is an inveterate smoker, having a partiality for American cigarettes, which he imports for his own use. Enveloped in smoke, he talks on so pleasantly that hours seem little more than minutes, telling of his literary life, both as journalist and author. He recounts his experiences as editor of that well-known English magazine, The Idler, which Mr. Jerome K. Jerome published in co-operation with him, and which met with immediate success after its introduction several years ago.

With the leading writers in England and America Mr. Barr is, of course, acquainted, and holds decided opinions concerning their respective merits. Unlike many other authors, he seems to harbor little bitterness toward publishers, some of whom are indebted to him for much of their success, thanks to the ideas he has given them, not only in the form of good fiction, but regarding periodicals and other matters of their interest. He is a man who sees opportunities, and is generous with suggestions. In that part of the rising generation which is gifted with talent and ambition in journalistic and other literary lines, he has especial faith. He is rugged, genial, quick, kind—a cordial host, an entertaining talker. Of his literary ability it is unnecessary to speak here. But in speaking of Mr. Barr at home one must not omit mention of Mrs. Barr, who has a hospitality no smaller than his own, or his son and daughter, who form such close interests in his daily life.

He loves to be abreast of the times, cognizant of happenings in politics, affairs of government, and doings of prominent individuals. He loves progress and action, being as little given personally as he is in narrative to abstraction or theoretical analysis. He lacks, too, in the subjects or manner of his conversation all of that affectation suggesting charlatanry in many authors of the day.

Mr. Barr has been recently correcting the proofs of his new novel, "Tekla," which appears in America and England this Autumn. He is a great admirer of American printing methods, and this book has been set up in New York for both English and American editions, the plates made in New York being used to print from in London. Heretofore all his books had the composition done on both sides of the Atlantic, but the American page invariably meeting his preference, he induced his English publishers to adopt it in the coming volume.

Aside from the question of Mr. Barr's art, which is left to the critic's province, it is certain that as a strong figure among his fellow-men, as a stanch, energetic disciple of progress, he will outlive the memory of "The Mutable Many."

## LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

**William L. Alden,**

Author of "Shooting Stars as Observed from the Sixth Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES."

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Now that the war in the Soudan is over, and Kitchener has been made a peer in recognition of the magnificent way in which he conducted the campaign, the war correspondents are attacking him on the ground of his cruel treatment of them. It is hardly probable that Lord Kitchener will condescend to reply to his accusers, and it would be hardly fair to accept their evidence in the matter as absolutely true. Not that the correspondents, who, as a rule were men of unblemished character, would intentionally assert what is not true, but it is quite possible that their reports may be colored by their anger at having been forbidden to accompany Kitchener to Fashoda.

There is no doubt that Kitchener, like every commander who is not trying to win promotion by buying the favor of the press, cordially disliked the presence of correspondents in his camp. He did not care a straw for their praises, and his sole aim was to do thoroughly the business which he was sent into the Soudan to do. The correspondents could therefore be of no possible use to him, while it was always possible that they could do him infinite harm by unintentionally supplying information to the enemy. It is true that the Khalifa did not read the English newspapers, but they were read in Paris and in Cairo, and there were hundreds of Frenchmen who would have been only too glad to furnish the Khalifa with any information that would help him in his struggle with the Anglo-Egyptian forces. No one can blame Kitchener for disliking the correspondents, and the only charge against him in connection with the matter which is worth noticing is that he harassed the correspondents and made their daily lives uncomfortable. As to this, we have only heard the evidence of the correspondents themselves. Were Kitchener to condescend to answer his accusers, it is quite possible that what the correspondents mistook for the commanding General's active hostility to them would be shown to be merely a part of the unavoidable complications and difficulties of the campaign.

Every war in which British correspondents are concerned seems to make the reputation of at least one correspondent at the expense of all the others. The Crimean war made the reputation of Russell; the Franco-German war made Forbes, the great war correspondent of his day, and now the Soudan war has brought fame and fortune to Mr. G. W. Steevens. Doubtless each one of these gentlemen deserved the praises which he received, but that was no sufficient reason why all the other correspondents should have been forgotten. Mr. Steevens, who represented The Daily Mail in the Soudan, wrote admirable letters, but it is fairly doubtful if they were any better than those of the correspondents of The Standard and The Telegraph, not to mention half a dozen others. Personally I am glad of Mr. Steevens's success as a correspondent, and there is not the slightest doubt that he deserves all the praise that he has received, but it does seem rather hard that there can be no more than one great war correspondent in any one generation.

What is the use of buying books if every edition is to be superseded a few years after its issue by a new and revised edition? Take George Meredith's works. I felt quite proud and satisfied with my edition until the appearance of a new edition revised by the author. This revised edition is, as every one knows, now in course of publication, and each novel composing it differs so widely from the same novel in earlier editions that no Meredithian can possibly avoid purchasing it. Then there is Thackeray. My complete edition of Thackeray was the pearl of my library, and now comes the new biographical edition, to each volume of which is prefixed certain biographical details, which make the edition the only one that a true lover of Thackeray would think of owning. If this sort of thing is to go on, no one will have the courage to buy complete editions, lest they should sooner or later be superseded by new and revised editions. I complained last week that Mr. George Moore invariably alters every book of his that reaches a second edition. Mr. Moore, however, is not a necessity, and I am not altogether sure that he is a luxury. But Thackeray and Meredith are necessities, and unless a man can afford to keep on buying new editions every few years he might as well banish all contemporary literature from his bookshelves, and fill them only with authors who have been dead for at least a century.

Mr. Frank Harris, the editor of The Saturday Review, is just bringing out a volume of criticisms of Shakespeare. In his modest preface he remarks that he is trying to do for Shakespeare "what Strauss and Renan have done for Jesus." Does Mr. Harris wish to prove that Shakespeare was an ignorant enthusiast, who has been made to masquerade as a great poet by the zeal of his admirers? If this is not his intention, what possible resemblance can his book on Shakespeare bear to Strauss's and Renan's lives of Jesus? It rather looks as if Mr. Harris dragged in Strauss and Renan merely in order to notify the public that he regarded Shakespeare and Jesus as being very much on a level. Mr. Harris is not remarkable for good taste, and this coupling of the names of Shakespeare and Jesus reminds one of an episode in Mr. John Morley's literary career, which he no longer cares to have remembered, now that he is a political leader high in the confidence of the Non-conformists. Mr. Morley wrote a life of Rousseau, in which, from the first to the last page, he spelled the name of God with a little "g." Like the Yankee farmer, who, when he was plowing tied the reins around his waist, and when the horse bolted, was dragged helplessly over the ground, Mr. Morley now sees his mistake. The farmer in question was accustomed to say: "I hadn't been dragged mor'n ten rod before I see my mistake." Mr. Harris may not perceive his mistake quite as soon as the farmer perceived his, but he will undoubtedly perceive it when he reads his booksellers' returns.

The Academy announces that Mr. Kipling has made a contract to write eight short stories for a magazine for the price of £240 each, exclusive, of course, of the American and colonial rights and also of subsequent book rights. I am not much interested in knowing the exact price paid to Mr. Kipling, but it is pleasant to know that we are soon to have eight more short stories from his pen. For the last two years he has published few stories, and his admirers have felt the deprivation.

The Academy mentions that an editor of a magazine in which a Kipling story had just been published remarked that the story had not sold a single additional copy. Granting that this is true, the conclusion to which the editor arrived, namely, that it is not worth while for a magazine to publish stories of the highest merit, by no means follows. A story by the best story writer of the day may not appreciably increase the sale of the magazine in which it appears. It however does enable it to maintain whatever popularity it has already secured. Whereas, if a magazine fills its pages with cheap rubbish from unknown authors, its doom is speedily sealed. I could mention more than one magazine which adopted this policy and paid for it by bankruptcy. If the publication of a story by Kipling does not bring the magazine in which it appears an immediate increase of popularity, it nevertheless enables it to hold its own against its rivals.

Speaking of The Academy, I ought to say that, according to a circular issued with the last number, it is soon to be materially improved and changed in character. It is already the most readable of all the literary weeklies that are mainly devoted to criticism, and if the plans of its proprietor are fully carried out it will become still more attractive. I am sorry, however, to see that it is yielding to the craze for illustrations, and is henceforth to contain portraits and other pictorial attractions. In ninety-nine cases in a hundred, illustrations of any sort are an impertinence. If I am reading Stevenson's "Catriona" I don't want to have my conception of the heroine disturbed by being brought face to face with some artist's conception of her. And when I read a criticism of a novel that is worth criticising, I don't want to have the portrait of the author brought in to disturb my judgment of his work. Illustration has been fearfully overdone of late years. It has converted what might have been admirable magazines into mere picture books, and it has spoiled novel after novel by falsifying the intention of the creator of heroes and heroines.

Among new novels Mrs. Atherton's "Californians," with all its faults, is one of the best and most readable. It is a very decided advance upon her previous work. Not much can be said in favor of the plot, and there is a good deal of extraneous and useless matter in the book, but there is also life and strength in it, and it shows that Mrs. Atherton, if she would only consent to work like an artist, rather than a woman, might write a novel that would rank with the very best.

Mr. Baring-Gould has just published a novel called "Domitia," the scene of which is laid in Rome in the time of the Emperor Domitian. In spite of the commercial success of "Quo Vadis"—a book which I cordially detest—I have never been able to take any interest in novels dealing with the ancient Greeks or Romans. If you were to turn Smith's Dictionary of Antiquities into hexameter verse, it would bear about the same relation to poetry which novels of the "Quo Vadis" sort bear to real novels. Mr. Baring-Gould is an exceedingly clever man, and he can, as he has several times demonstrated, write a very readable novel, but the taint of the classical dictionary hangs over "Domitia," and I think his warmest admirer must admit that this time he has made a mistake.

W. L. ALDEN.

# SOUTHEY.

## His Worth as a Man and the Dignity of His Life as an Author.

The reading public, particularly those interested in the literature at the close of the last century and the beginning of the present, are under great obligations to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for the several delightful articles refreshing our memory as to the part taken by the poets and philosophers of that period, who did so much to enrich not only the literature of the English-speaking race, but to elevate the thought and shape the taste of the generations succeeding.

We allude more particularly to the Lake school of poets, represented chiefly by Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey. Among these articles we recall none specially treating of Robert Southey, a poet of no ordinary ability, and as a writer of prose one of the most polished and voluminous of his time, and as a man pure as he was irreproachable. No notice of the eminent men of that period is complete without the mention of his honored name and the part he played in the reawakening era of English letters. We do not, however, overlook the fact that in the issue of Aug. 20 last there was a very appreciative notice of the poet, but it referred more particularly to some hitherto unpublished letters of Southey's which appeared in the August number of Blackwood's.

Southey was not only endeared to Coleridge by the warmest ties of friendship, but by relationship, as he married Coleridge's wife's sister, Edith Fricken of Bristol. Being thus doubly allied, and both to the "muse inclined," they were easily drawn together in a bond of sympathy and interest of no usual character, and which continued throughout their lives.

Swayed by the eloquence of Coleridge, Southey early became a convert to pantisocracy, that utopian scheme whereby twelve gentlemen of good education and liberal principles were to embark with an equal number of ladies to America and found a colony, where the labor of each man for two or three hours a day would suffice for maintenance. The fruits of their labor were to be common property, a good library was to be provided, and ample leisure afforded for study, discussion, and general education. To start the enterprise each gentleman was to subscribe £125. The banks of the Susquehanna were chosen for the settlement of the colony, not because they possessed any special advantages, but because its euphonious name had touched the hearts of these poetic enthusiasts; the scheme, however, fell through, partly from the want of funds as well as from the marriage of several of these dreamy philosophers.

On the failure of the project, Southey, having married, sedulously applied himself to writing verse and occasionally articles for the columns of The Morning Post and other periodicals of the day.

There was another sophism which for a time captured Southey as well as Coleridge and other Cambridge and Oxford graduates. It was contained in "Godwin's Political Justice," wherein appeared about this time those wild principles which found their logical expression in the French Revolution of 1798. He warmly espoused the cause of the revolutionists, nor did he ever abandon the hope that liberty would be established in that fair land and society regenerated until the atrocities, extravagances, and blasphemies of the Reign of Terror, which sent a thrill of horror through the civilized world, dispelled the illusion.

His holding these radical views, however, had no enduring effect whatsoever on the mind of these associate poets; on the contrary, suggested themes for the outlet of their own poetic enthusiasm, and the world can well afford to forgive their apostasy in view of the recantation finally made.

In an ode written by Southey he says:

"O France! Beneath this fierce barbarian's sway
Disgraced thou art to all succeeding times!
Rapine and blood and fire have mark'd thy way,
All loathsome, all unutterable crimes.

* * * * * * * *

"The living and the dead
Cry out against thee! They who bear
Crouching beneath its weight thine iron yoke,
Join in the bitterness of secret prayer
The voice of that innumerable throng,
Whose slaughtered spirits day and night evoke
The everlasting Judge of right and wrong.
How long, O Lord! Holy and just; how long!"

No less contrite, but more impassioned, was Coleridge in his ode on France:

"Forgive me, Freedom! O forgive those dreams!
I hear thy voice, I hear thy loud lament,
From bleak Helvetia's icy cavern sent—
I hear thy groans upon her blood-stained streams!
Heroes, that for your peaceful country perished,
And ye that, fleeing, spot your mountain snows
With bleeding wounds; forgive me, that I cherished
One thought that ever blessed your cruel foes!

* * * * * * * *

"O France, that mockest Heaven, adulterous, blind,
And patriot only in pernicious toils,
Are these thy boasts, champion of human kind?
To insult the shrine of Liberty with spoils
From freemen torn, to tempt and to betray?"

The first poem of any length composed by Southey was his "Joan of Arc," for which Joseph Cottle of Bristol, the life-long friend of these poets, paid him 50 guineas and published it in quarto. This was followed by "Thalaba," "Madoc," "The Curse of Kehama," "Roderick," "A Vision of Judgment," and many minor poems. Prof. Wilson in "An Hour Talk About Poetry," says in regard to these poems: "It is true, and of verity, that Southey among our living poets stands aloof and alone in his glory; for he alone of them all has adventured to illustrate in poems of magnitude the different characters, customs, and manners of nations. 'Joan of Arc' is an English and French story; 'Thalaba,' Arabian; 'Kehama,' Indian; 'Madoc,' Welsh and American, and 'Roderick,' Spanish and Moorish; nor would it be easy to say (setting aside the first, which was a youthful work) in which of these noble poems Mr. Southey has performed an achievement entirely beyond the power of any but the highest genius."

These poems, having established the reputation of Mr. Southey as a poet of no ordinary ability, on the death of Mr. Pye, the Poet Laureate, in 1813, through the kind offices of Lord Hertford, he was appointed his successor.

It was in the preface to his poem of "A Vision of Judgment" that Southey took occasion to animadvert severely on Lord Byron and the "Satanic school" generally, particularly for their licentiousness and scoffs and sneers against religion. He charged them as being of diseased hearts and depraved imaginations, who, forming a system of opinions to suit their own unhappy course of conduct, have rebelled against the holiest ordinances of human society, and hating that revealed religion which, with all efforts and bravados, they are unable entirely to disbelieve, labor to make others as miserable as themselves by infecting them with moral virus that eats into the soul. The school which they have set up may properly be called the Satanic school, for their productions breathe the spirit of Belial and Moloch.

To this Byron replied in a scathing article published in the appendix to the poem of "Two Foscari: a Historical Tragedy."

Some years later Southey met Byron at a dinner at the Holland House, and in a letter to his wife gives the following account of the meeting. He wrote: "I dined on Sunday at Holland House with some eighteen or twenty persons. Late in the evening Lord Byron came in. He had asked Rogers if I was magnanimous, and requested to make for him all sorts of amende honorable for having tried his wit upon me at the expense of his discretion; and in full confidence of the success of the apology had been provided with a letter of introduction to me. We met with all becoming courtesy on both sides, and I saw a man whom in voice and manner and countenance I liked very much more than either his character or his writings had given me to expect."

Lord Byron's account of this meeting is given in Moore's life of him, and is as follows: "Yesterday, at Holland House, I was introduced to Southey—the best-looking man I have seen for some time. To have that poet's head and shoulders I would almost have written his sapphics. He certainly is a prepossessing-looking person and a man of talent, and—that is his eulogy."

Mr. Southey, having found that the compensation paid for poems, however meritorious, was insufficient to provide for the wants of a wife and children, and having chosen literature as a profession, practically ceased writing verse. He returned, therefore, to prose, and at once became a liberal contributor to the morning papers, as well as the English reviews. He directed his talent and learning also to other authorship, and so faithfully that nearly fifty volumes attest his wonderful industry, with upward of two hundred articles in The Quarterly Review and Annual Register. The subjects chosen were chiefly historical and biographical, many of which are now considered as among the classics of that period.

Mr. Southey's prose style can scarcely be too much praised. It is clear, pointed, and elegant, and his histories abound in information and exhibit processes of the most indefatigable patience and industry. In writing to a friend he says: "I am passionately fond of history, even when I have been delighted with the act of poetical composition. I am better pleased in rendering justice to the mighty dead, with the holdings of the world of Kings, conquerors, heroes, and saints, not as they have been usually held up, but as they really are, good or evil, according to the opinion of them by one who has neither passion, prejudice, nor interest of any kind to mislead his mind. Whatever merit my historical works may have others may find out for themselves, but this I will vouch for, that never was the heart of any historian fuller of purer opinions, and that never any one went about his work with more thorough industry or more thorough goodwill."

Sir Robert Peel, when Prime Minister, in recognition of his distinguished services to the cause of literature, in 1835 offered him a baronetcy, making the offer in the following flattering language: "I have advised the King to adorn the distinction of baronetcy with a name the most eminent in literature, and which has claims to respect and honor which literature can never confer." This distinction, however, he declined, on the ground that his income was scarcely adequate to maintain the manner of living expected of a peer, and his taste sought retirement rather than publicity. Peel, however, not discouraged in the effort to reward his friend for the eminent services rendered his country, increased his pension to £500 a year, which for the remainder of his life placed him beyond pecuniary want.

It was also this love of retirement and distaste for the hurry and fever of public life which induced Mr. Southey to refuse the unsolicited offer of a seat in the House of Commons, to which he had been elected while abroad for the Borough of Downton. Literary honors, however, he had less aversion to, and at the commemoration, June, 1820, accepted from Oxford the honorary degree of LL. D.

In politics in early life Mr. Southey was a Liberal, but in maturer years affiliated with the Tories. He loved his country and its institutions, believing that her influence as a civilizing and Christianizing power would dominate the nations of the earth, and that this power would be hastened by holding fast to the ancient traditions under which the greatness of the kingdom had been achieved. He did not, however, escape criticism for this change in his political views; it was the judgment of riper years, and he believed for the best interest of the country, and to that interest he was loyalty itself. Living as he did in an acrimonious age, when party spirit ran high and corruption in office was rampant to a degree seldom paralleled, it may be truthfully said that the breath of calumny never tarnished his fair name.

In his home and social life he was happy beyond what comes to the lot of most literary men. His neighbors at Keswick were Coleridge, Wordsworth, Lamb, Prof. Wilson, and others. Kindred spirits, whose friendship and companionship he enjoyed throughout his long life.

No man in his day (at least no man of genius) led with greater uniformity and entirely the life of a scholar from boyhood to his death. It is stated that his library contained about 14,000 volumes, all of which he had read; while this may be questioned, there is no question, however, of his having made himself familiar with their contents, and that he devoted himself to learning with the enthusiasm of any early love—with the consistency of a religious vow—but forty years of such incessant application proved too much for a constitution never vigorous, and the closing years of his life found him—

"A noble mind in sad decay,
When baffled hope had died away
And life becomes one long distress
In pitiable helplessness."

He died March 21, 1843, aged sixty-eight years. His remains were interred in the beautiful churchyard, Crosthwaite, Keswick, alongside of his three children, among whom was Edith, his helpmate of forty years.

The estimation in which Mr. Southey was held and the distinction awarded his memory have had few parallels in literary history. His friends at Keswick, among whom he resided for more than thirty years, erected to his memory in their church a permanent memorial of their respect and affection. His friends in London placed his bust in Westminster Abbey, while another group of his friends in Bristol, (his native city,) out of respect for his genius and admiration of his character, placed his bust in the cathedral.

Such, in brief, is an epitome of the life and services of this friend of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Lamb. He left the impress of his richly stored mind and pure heart upon his generation, and, while one of the most prolific writers of his day, neither line nor word appears which, dying, he would recall. Such a record falls to the lot of few men in public or private life, and in this day of latitudinarianism will bear, in concluding, passing mention.

J. W. H.

Oct. 17, 1898.

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Familiar as we and so many others are with Chinese, Japanese, and the language of the Philippine Islands, if we do make an occasional slip it arises solely from the difficulty of seizing on the accentuation. A Chinese word meaning "dearest love" is convertible into "spoiled fish" if by mistake you dwell too long on the final syllable. Even a Jap to the manner born may blunder at times. This story is told by a learned Japanese gentleman who went to the British Museum, asking for the Japanese translation of a well-known English novel. All the Japanese could tell was that the opening of the story began with "Wapping." Dickens was looked up, and so were many tellers of sea stories, but the search for Wapping gave no inkling of the book wanted. Finally, by chance, the volume the Japanese wanted was handed him, whereupon he quickly remarked: "I knew I was right. It began with 'Wapping' only in this sense—it means in Japanese 'to resume the thread of my discourse.'" If England has a professor of Hottentot thoroughly up in the clicks and chuckles, we may soon want a teacher at Columbia College learned in the language of the Philippines.

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We would call particular attention to The International Journal of Ethics for October. The journal has for editorial committee the best men in Europe and America. In the number just at hand may be found: "The Parting of the Ways in the Foreign Policy of the United States," Felix Adler, New York; "A Moral from Athenian History," Bernard Bosanquet, London; "Belligerent Discussion and Truth Seeking," Richard C. Cabot, Boston; "Luxury and Extravagance," John Davidson, University of New Brunswick, Canada; "Sex in Crime," Frances Alice Kellor, University of Chicago, together with a review on the most important works published during the last six months. Sometimes a title such as serves this publication engenders a dread lest its contents be difficult of comprehension. Quite the contrary. The topics are all of human interest, and in the treatment of them the ability of the writers is conspicuous, and the assimilation of this particular journal presents no difficulty.

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Mr. A. Augustus Healy has recently presented a lunette in majolica by Lucca Della Robbia to the Brooklyn Institute. This is the second piece by Della Robbia in America, the other being in the Metropolitan Museum. Mr. Healy purchased this piece, which was made about 1520, from the Marquis Antinore, in the chapel of whose villa it had remained for nearly four centuries.

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The first of the club art exhibitions of this season will probably be given by the Democratic Club, which has recently completed the alterations to its house. This exhibition will probably be given next month.

# ART IN AMERICA.

## Conclusion of William Sharp's Papers on the Treasures We Have.

Below will be found the conclusion of Mr. William Sharp's excellent article entitled "The Art Treasures of America," published in the October Nineteenth Century. The first part was reprinted in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Saturday, Sept. 17.

Many of the pictures by old masters which are the property of the Nation are collected in the first two rooms of the eastern gallery of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York, beginning with an excellent Venetian picture of the "Outer Reaches of the Grand Canal," by Francesco Guardi, the pupil of Canaletto. The chief treasure on this particular wall is the noble sea painting by Willem Vandervelde. There was probably never any painter of naval subjects who had the practical training and advantages of Vandervelde, who was not only bred to the sea, but was present at many naval engagements, and witnessed in particular the severe battle between the English and Dutch fleets under the command of the Duke of York and Admiral Opdam, in which the ship of the latter, with 500 men, was blown up; as also the still more memorable engagement in the following year between the English under the Duke of Albemarle and the Dutch Admiral de Ruyter which lasted three days. The episode which has been depicted in the fine canvas loaned to the Metropolitan Museum by Mr. George H. Story is that of "The Embarkation of King Charles II. on His Return to England After the Restoration." It is more than probable that Vandervelde witnessed the scene in question, although he did not actually arrive in London, at the King's invitation, until fifteen years later. However, the painting itself was not made at the time of the Restoration, but was executed in London about or soon after 1675; and it is more than likely that some of the work is due to the more delicate touch of Vandervelde the Younger. America has reason to be proud of possessing a picture which certainly ought to be in the national collection in London. Among the other Dutch masters, well known and little known, there is nothing more interesting than the beautiful picture called "The Guitarist," by Bartholomeus Van der Helst. The work of this notable artist is always fine and distinctive, and perhaps more so in his less ambitious efforts. As a portrait painter he certainly takes very high rank among the artists of his nation. Many will recall what Sir Joshua Reynolds said of his picture painted to celebrate the peace of Westphalia, and representing an archery festival: "This is, perhaps, the first picture of portraits in the world, comprehending more of those qualities which make a perfect portrait than any other I have ever seen." Among the several paintings which succeed these there are three of exceptional interest. First and foremost comes the large and superb "Return of the Holy Family from Egypt," by Rubens. This celebrated work was painted on a wooden panel about 7 feet 9 inches high and 5 feet 4 inches broad. It first left Belgium in 1828, when it was brought to London by the famous expert, Mr. Buchanan. This picture was recently transferred from wood to canvas. It was purchased, I may add, by the Museum Trustees in 1871. It is known that Rubens painted it for the Church of the Jesuits at Antwerp soon after his return from Italy, and that it was done immediately after finishing the famous "Crucifixion" in the Cathedral of Antwerp, and before the execution of its companion picture, that other masterpiece, "The Descent from the Cross"—that is, during the period when he produced his finest work. In splendor of color and general power of composition and handling this painting is one of the finest examples of Rubens to be seen out of Belgium. Beside it hangs another fine work, though on a less ambitious scale, a portrait of Hille Bobbe van Haarlem by Frans Hals; though here the connoisseur will not admit that Hals is to be seen at his best. The third of the pictures to which I have alluded is an altogether admirable little portrait of himself by Gerard Terburg, interesting as being distinct in certain details from that at The Hague.

In the next section of the Eastern Gallery there are some very notable works: To begin with, a vividly painted landscape called "The Windmill," by Jan Brueghel, and an exquisitely painted "Judith with the Head of Holofernes," by David Teniers the Younger. Near these hangs a very curious, but I should say very doubtful, example of the art of Quintin Matsys. It is, indeed, probable that in this work, called "The Crown of Thorns," there is nothing of the actual touch of the first of the great Antwerp painters; certainly in its technique there is little to suggest that it is by the same hand which painted the superb "Misers" in Windsor Castle. The panel, however, may pass as an interesting example of the school of Matsys. Lucas Cranach's portrait of "Frederick the Magnanimous" is followed by a fine example of the landscape art—"A View in Holland"—of Hobbema. Near this is a very curious painting by Sir Anthony Vandyck of "St. Martha Interceding with God for a Cessation of the Plague at Tarascon"; beside which, again, is one of the ablest pictures of Isaac van Osted—a Dutch Winter scene, marvelously luminous and lifelike. This fine work comes from the private gallery of Mr. George A. Hearn. There is rich and glowing color in "The Philosophers" of Jacob Jordaens, and more than usual excellence in the portrait of the young Duchess of Mazarin by that relatively rare master, Nicolas Maes. In "Spanish Fruits" we have Velasquez in an unusual genre; but brilliant as it is, the scrupulous critic would like to know a little more as to its authenticity, which, to say the least of it, is open to doubt. This section ends with a spirited picture of "Hawks Attacking Pigeons" by that eminent and poetic painter of bird life, Melchior Hondecoeter. In the intervening southeast stairway there are some interesting canvases, including the beautiful "Head of a Cherub and Angel," by Correggio, from the private collection of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who concurrently presented to the Museum a "Venus and Cupid" of Mannozzi, a (dubious) "Virgin and Child" of Fra Bartolommeo, a "St. Agatha" of that rare painter Cristofano Allori, a noble head of an Apostle by Albrecht Dürer, a thoroughly characteristic and fine St. Anthony by Ghirlandajo, and a highly interesting "St. Christopher and the Infant Christ" by the ingenious Florentine painter Antonio Pollajuolo, on plaster which was cut from the walls of the chapel of the Michelozzi Villa in Florence. There is nothing remarkable in the remainder of this section of the Eastern Gallery, though there are clever paintings by Jan Brueghel, Greuze, Jan Both, David Teniers the Younger, and Bartholomew Van der Helst, as also a fine portrait of a Dutch Admiral by Aart de Gelder. Perhaps the most distinctive thing here is a small but most brilliant study of a Jewess of Tangier by Francesco José de Goya y Lucientes, best known simply by his patronymic Goya.

The Western Galleries, stairways, and Grand Hall of the Metropolitan Museum are given over to the fine Catharine Lorillard-Wolfe collection and other modern paintings, and to the collection of modern sculptures. The Lorillard-Wolfe series is one of the most interesting of its kind in existence, and has already exercised a great influence in the development of the younger painters in America. It is, however, singularly unequal, and along with modern masterpieces of the highest interest and value it contains many canvases of an altogether second-rate nature. Pictures such as "The Twin Stars" of Luis Falero seem hopelessly out of place beside the adjacent and superb "Edge of the Woods," by Rousseau, and much of the same unfortunate contiguity prevails throughout the collection.

I must mention, however, only some of the works of paramount interest to most lovers of art, who, moreover, will be glad to know where these French and other masterpieces have found a home. Here is the beautiful water color, "The Massacre of the Mamelukes," by Alexandre Bida, the masterpiece of the favorite pupil of Eugène Delacroix. There is no more dramatic incident in modern history than that of the extinction of the Mamelukes under the blank walls of the Old Palace of Cairo, and the terrible scene is depicted with extraordinary vividness and beauty by Bida. Next it hangs the lovely "Edge of the Woods," by Rousseau, with its marvelous windy blue and fleecy sky, which was purchased for the Wolfe collection at the William Schaus sale in February, 1896. One of the latest paintings of Lord Leighton, "Lachrymae," comes next—the canvas that was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1895; a woman's figure, sombrely draped, leaning by a column surmounted by an urn. A few yards away the visitor comes upon a very famous painting—"The Whale Ship" of Turner, where a white, phantomlike ship under full sail is seen emerging through the misty atmosphere, while a large whale, which has just been harpooned, rears its huge head from the sea in the foreground and is spouting water stained with blood, while with its tail it has overturned one of the four boats put out for its capture. The picture is, indeed, as has been described by a well-known critic, at once luminous and lovely in color, with a variety of lines in both sky and water which are infinitely beautiful. This is the painting which was originally purchased by Dr. Munro of Novar, one of Turner's earliest patrons, at the Royal Academy Exhibition in 1846. It was resold to Sir Francis Seymour Haden in 1884, from whom it was acquired for the Wolfe Gallery in 1896. It is one of the few large Turners which, it is averred, have never been engraved. A strange contrast is afforded by the three most noble of the pictures which succeed "The Whale Ship"; a canvas called "The Bouquet," by Duez; a vivid and terrible battlepiece by Gustave Doré, representing an episode in the retreat from Moscow, of Cossacks killing the helpless wounded in a wagon; and the reserved, dignified, and charming "Sign Painter" of Meissonier. Several other interesting examples of modern French art follow, till we come to Thomas Couture with an admirable canvas called "The Idle Student," depicting a young boy in a library. One of the most famous paintings of Jules Breton, that of the "Religious Procession in Brittany," occupies a conspicuous place in this room. It is the same fine picture of peasants with tapers going through serried ranks of white-cowled women which was purchased in 1873 from the collection of the late Baron Strasburger in Berlin. The most famous of the Pardons of Brittany are those of St. Anne d'Aurac, or St. Anne des Paludes, and that of Rumegol, near Le Faou; but that represented in Jules Breton's picture is the festival celebrated every Summer at Kergoat, near Douarnenez and Quimper. Of the several paintings which came to the Wolfe collection from that of Baron Strasburger, in Berlin, the most interesting is a rather unusual example of the art of Diaz, a Holy Family, on wood. In the very beautiful "Old Oak," by Jules Dupré, it is interesting to note the difference of manner and method with the similar picture by Old Crome already alluded to. Fine examples of the art of Detaille, Horace Vernet, Antoine Vollon, and Henner follow, with a most lovely "Evening Scene on the Oise," by Daubigny. Cabanel's merits as well as his defects are seen in the somewhat overwrought painting of the "Shulamite Woman," the same as that which was exhibited in the Salon of 1876. Much more beautiful, because much more reserved and delicately wrought, is the sketch of "Arabs Crossing a Ford," by Eugène Fromentin, which was purchased from the artist himself in 1873. That pictorial laureate of Venice, Felix Ziem, is well represented by a brilliant "Inundation of the Piazza of St. Mark."

Crossing into the tenth room of the Western Gallery, the visitor will note first a charming water color of "Camels Reposing in a Square in Tangier," painted by Fortuny, purchased from the collection of M. Gérome, who had it direct from the artist. Conspicuous in this section is Cabanel's very fine portrait of Miss Catherine Lorillard-Wolfe herself. This brilliant and accomplished woman, whose beneficent acts are familiar to all citizens of New York, died in the Spring of 1887, and not only left to the Metropolitan Museum her whole collection of modern art, but also the sum of $200,000. Cabanel's portrait was painted from sittings at Paris in 1876. It is followed by a fine small landscape by Diaz, by a brilliant sketch of Byron's Haidée by Chaplin, and excellent examples of Leloir, Detaille, Jules Dupré, a large and noble landscape called "The Mill," by Van Marcke, painted to commission, and the beautiful little "Night Patrol at Smyrna," by Décamps, at one time in the collection of Mr. John Taylor Johnston. Here, too, are one or two of the studies of Egyptian fellaheen made by M. Bonnat at the time of the opening of the Suez Canal. A brilliant little "Interior," a pawnbroker's shop, painted to order and exhibited in the Salon of 1874, shows us Munkacsy in his less flamboyant mood. It is often his minor work which shows Munkacsy at his best—and, by the way, it may not be generally known that the real name of the painter is Mihaly (or Michael) Lieb. He took the name of Munkacsy from the fact of his birth at Munkacs, in Hungary. A very noble painting by Troyon is that entitled "Holland Cattle," which came to Miss Wolfe at the sale of Mr. Sanford's pictures in 1876. Madrazzo and Francisco Domingo are among the few eminent Spanish painters represented, neither very importantly. Carl Piloty and his pupil, Hans Makart, are both well represented, though the former's "Parable of the Wise and Foolish" has all the faults of the Munich school, and the latter's "Dream After the Ball" has too much uncontrolled vehemence of color. This section ends with three delightful little works by Corot, Rousseau, and Diaz.

In the remaining rooms of the Western Gallery there are several interesting and one or two famous paintings. Among the latter is the celebrated "Friedland, 1807." This, it is hardly necessary to remind my readers, is the largest canvas ever painted by Meissonier. It was painted to the commission of Mr. A. T. Stewart, and every one interested in the art of Meissonier will recall the famous letter about this picture which he wrote to Mr. Stewart. At the sale of the Stewart collection in March, 1887, "Friedland" was purchased for over £13,000 by Judge Henry Hilton, by whom in the same year it was presented to the Metropolitan Museum. In the letter about this picture, already alluded to, "on which I have bestowed all the science and experience I have been able to acquire in my art," M. Meissonier wrote, "I have the conviction—which I do not express without a certain pride—that the value of this work will increase with time"; and certainly "Friedland" struck me as being even more masterly in conception, composition, and technique generally than when I saw it previously, a few years ago, in New York, and before that again in Paris. Another not less famous canvas here is the celebrated "Horse Fair" of Rosa Bonheur

The most notable French pictures after these two which are to be found here are "The Birth of Venus," by Cabanel; "L'Attentat d'Anagni" of Albert Maignan, the beautiful "Joan of Arc" of Bastien Lepage—that which was exhibited in the Salon of 1880, bought from the artist by Mr. Davis, and by him presented to the Museum in 1889, and by the Museum Trustees loaned to the Exposition Universelle of Paris, 1889; two fine canvases, "Spring" and "Autumn," by the great Dutch painter, the late Anton Mauve; a very noble moonrise by Henri Harpignies, illustrative of the lines by Victor Hugo:

La campagne, les bois, les embrages charmants,
Les larges clairs de lune au bord des flots dormants.

This fine example of Harpignies was painted to the commission of Messrs. Arnold & Tripp, the well-known connoisseurs and art dealers of Paris, and by them presented to the Museum in 1886. Since then another noble Harpignies has been added to the National art treasures through the same donors. Here also are the most beautiful portrait study by Fortuny, the "Jeune Dame Espagnole"; the large and impressive "Defense of Champigny," by Detaille, by many considered that master's chef d'oeuvre; a very notable portrait study, called "Boy with a Sword," (the boy in a dark Puritan dress, with blue stockings,) by Edouard Manet, who has also in another room a larger canvas, called "Girl with a Parrot," but hard and mannered, both presented in 1889 from the private collection of Mr. Edwin Davis. "The Vintage" of Lhermitte, exhibited in the Paris Salon of 1884, came from the William Schaus collection in 1887, and Henner's "Mary Magdalene at the Tomb of Our Saviour" in 1891. It is needless to give a mere catalogue of the many excellent French and American and a few modern Dutch and Spanish canvases which follow these, as there is nothing among them of outstanding value, although some are well known, such as "The Balloon," (field laborers looking up at a balloon in the sky,) by Jules Dupré.


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## One of Beecher's Stories.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In reading Mr. Alden's London letter in the last issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, always a most interesting feature in that admirable publication, I was reminded by his comment on the posthumously written poetry of Stevenson in his fraternal efforts to "help out" Mr. Christie Murray of what I once heard Henry Ward Beecher say on the subject of spiritualism. Said he: "I am a spiritualist—theoretically, not practically." Then he went on to say that when he was in England a few years before—that memorable visit of international importance at the time of the civil war—he was staying with a friend who was a "medium." This friend one day informed him that his father would like to communicate with him; Mr. Beecher replied that he should be most happy to have him do so, and accordingly in the conventional spiritualistic manner the senior Beecher rapped out to the junior the message, "Henry, you are working too hard." To this the son replied: "I know that father, but what am I to do about it?" For this possibly alarming state of things the "spirit" had no remedy to propose; and, added Mr. Beecher, "I have always noticed that they never have, and tell you no more than you knew before; never anything which is going to help you in the least." "During my stay with this 'medium' friend," concluded Mr. Beecher, "I had at different times many conversations with my father, and the impression left upon me was that if for ten years after I die I go on improving at the rate the old gentleman has, at the end of that time I shall be a 'natural born fool.'"

N. W. M.

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 12, 1898.

## Is There a Decline in the Sale of Religious Books?

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

An article in a recent number of The Publishers' Circular of London on the "Decline of the Sale of English Religious Books" is regarded by many publishers here as superficial in many respects, and does an injustice, so far as America is concerned, to the real facts as to the sale of pious literature in our time. Mr. Shaylor, the writer of the article, is undoubtedly reminiscent when he compares the great sale of certain authors of religious works a generation ago with the decay into which they have evolved, and we judge he is of the old school that cherishes at heart the spirit and mission of those old-time writers. The fact that Oxenden, Bonar, John Angell James, Hamilton, and William Jay, who wrote very acceptable religious books for our grandfathers, are now almost unknown not only happens to be a truthful statement by this clever paragrapher, but every bookseller who sells religious works knows it to be a positive fact. It does not follow, however, because of the passing of these old favorites that there has been a decline in the sale of all religious books.

The old school has simply given way to the new. As well say there has been a decline in the sale of novels because Jane Austen, Louisa Mühlbach, Mrs. Stowe, and a score of other popular fictionists of the mid-century period are not now in active demand. As well say that the sale of historical works has evolved from popularity to innocuous desuetude because Rollins, Sparks, Alison, and others who were widely read by our grandparents are now relegated to the upper shelf or the bargain counter of the book store. The real fact is that the religious books written for this generation have almost, if not altogether, as great a popularity as the books of those semi-forgotten writers mentioned by Mr. Shaylor had in days gone by. Macduff, Goulburn, Newman Hall, and Winslow have given way to Phillips Brooks, Dean Farrar, F. B. Meyer, Andrew Murray, J. R. Miller, Henry Drummond, and a score of other popular authors. The steady sale of such books as "Daily Strength," "Gold Dust," "Daily Light," "Royal Helps," and other devotional compilations is simply astonishing, and when we consider the enormous sale of the books by modern writers in the various religious "series" published by Revell, Crowell, Altemus, Whittaker, Caldwell, and others the fact is transparent that this class of literature in these days holds a very large percentage rank in the total of general book business.

Indeed, the sale of religious works, instead of suffering a decline in this decade, compares very favorably with any flush period of similar bookselling during the nineteenth century. The writer in The Publishers' Circular evidently had in mind the decline in the sale of the works of certain writers of religious books, and this led him into deductions which are unwarranted by the facts. Neither here or in England has the gross sale of religious books shown any apparent decline, but, so far as a careful study of the records show, a wonderful activity exists at the present moment in the sale of books which bibliography classes as "religious."

JOHN A. HOLDEN.

New York, Oct. 17, 1898.

## Tammany; When and Where Established.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Oct. 8, 1898, contained an interesting article in relation to the "Site of the Battle of Golden Hill," by Mr. Gilbert Ray Hawes. Among other matters of interest in connection with the history of this city at that period he stated as follows:

"At that time the city proper did not extend beyond the City Hall, or what is now known as Chambers Street. There was no Tweed Court House. The Tammany Society or Columbian Order was flourishing, to be sure, but it was a patriotic American institution, wholly different from the Tammany Hall of later days. The New York Directory for 1786, from which I have already quoted, speaking of the Tammany Society, says: 'This National Society was instituted in 1789.'"

In the diary of my great-grandfather, Jacob Hiltzheimer of Philadelphia, published a few years ago, will be found the following entry under date of May 2, 1785:

"Went to the St. Tammany anniversary, at David Beveridge's place, over the Schuylkill, late Reese Meredith's. A large number of gentlemen collected, with tickets in their hats, which cost 8s. 4d., but afforded us ample food and drink. The first thing done was the gentlemen formed a ring and chose James Read, Esq., their chief; Timothy Matlack, his secretary, and the following gentlemen the chief's council: George Bryan, Plunket Fleeson, William Moore, Frederick Phile, Esq., Gen. Daniel Hiester, Cols. Coates, Dean, Will. Boyd, Wade, Eyre, Proctor, and Jonathan Bayard Smith."

Can your readers afford me any information as to the organization of the St. Tammany Society or Columbian Order?

J. C. PARSONS.

New York, Oct. 17, 1898.

## Gastrell and Shakespeare's New Place

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In your interesting notice of the snuff box for Admiral Dewey in your issue of the 15th, you say that Gastrell cut down in 1765 for want of fuel the famous mulberry tree planted by Shakespeare. Permit me to make a correction.

The Rev. Francis Gastrell bought New Place in 1756, and the tree was cut down by him about 1758 because he was weary of the importunities of travelers that called to see the tree planted by Shakespeare. Part of it was burned, but the vandalism was not due to poverty, for the clerical iconoclast was rich. His peevish temper broke out again in 1759, when he razed New Place to the ground because of a dispute concerning the poor rate between the overseers of the parish and himself.

He was not guilty, however, of destroying the house in which Shakespeare had lived, for the original New Place was pulled down by Sir John Clopton in 1702, as appears from his settlement on Hugh Clopton of New Place, describing it as "one new house, * * * having been lately built, not finished, or fitted up, and made convenient. * * * *"

Gastrell escapes the infamy only by accident, for he would doubtless have pulled down the Shakespearean New Place if it had fallen to his evil hand.

SAMUEL A. BOYLE.

Philadelphia, Oct. 18, 1898.

## "Vanity Fair," the "Antiquary," and "David Copperfield."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I am asked to name the American novels, if any, that can be classed with the most-often-mentioned three of Thackeray, Scott, and Dickens. Before tackling this question, it may be best to agree, if possible, upon the qualities necessary to fictions of the highest rank—that is to say, to the rank of those which never lose their interest; and the readiest way to ascertain these qualities is to seek for such as all novels of demonstrated permanent interest have in common. Now, I think it will be found on examination that all such novels in our language agree in the following particulars: (1) they deal largely with the extraordinary, and yet the apparently probable, in incident, together with the intellectual, as well as the otherwise unusual, in character; (2) they are notable for humor or pathos, or both; (3) they are marked by an appropriate style, and (4) they are in the main decent in treatment, and beyond question wholesome in tendency. A well-constructed plot is a powerful advantage, but not an essential in a novel of permanent interest, which may, indeed, be merely a running narrative of adventure. Neither is dialogue absolutely necessary, although it is a favorite with most master novelists, and utterly unmanageable in the hands of third-rate story writers. If, now, there are taken any three English novels that have proved of permanent interest—for example, "Robinson Crusoe," "The Antiquary," and "Tristram Shandy"—it will be seen at once that they agree in containing the essentials named. The first from its nature offers no field for the free play of humor, while in the last this quality is present in such ample measure that it is able to hold in check the feeling of repugnance which would otherwise be strongly excited by the author's frequent and inexcusable coarseness.

As to "David Copperfield," which is generally named as the masterpiece of its author, it can hardly be overpraised from a humanitarian standpoint, yet in the qualities of permanence (if I have correctly defined them) it is decidedly surpassed by "The Pickwick Papers," written before Dickens had begun beating the gold of his ideas into tinsel, and before his chief delight was turned from characters to caricatures of humanity.

In relation to Thackeray, the most obvious fact is that he is a professed satirist, and his novels, therefore, form a class by themselves in late English literature, where they now stand very high. Whether, as satires, they are or are not dependent for permanent interest upon the qualities above enumerated time must decide.

To apply the standard of permanence to the mass of current English, as well as American, fiction, is unnecessary. Most novels of the day, as every one must admit, are trivial in incident, and deal with commonplace characters; they are marked by a kind of smartness which is made to supply the place of humor, and in them false sentiment is too often substituted for true pathos. Why is it, then, you ask, that these stories are read everywhere and by everybody, and are even praised beyond limit? Put the question to the booksellers, and they may give you an answer. Trace also, if you can, the source of the fashions in literature, as in dress, and ascertain how they arise!

One word more. The novelists of our day who, confident in their power over expression, which many of them certainly possess, neglect the other essentials of their art, should consider well the dead fictions of Daniel Defoe, written by that master of style and adept in literary workmanship at the last and brightest stage of his career as a writer, immediately after the success of his "Robinson Crusoe," and when his hand was in! If his genius in its strength was unable to save commonplace incidents and unintellectual characters from oblivion, what must be the fate of the ——s, the ——s, and the ——s of our day? Out of nothing, nothing permanent can come!

J. A. H.

New York, Oct. 15, 1898.

## Captain Marryat's Diary.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Although A. E. G. asks only about the money value of Capt. Marryat's diary, I think he may like a little more. The first part of "Diary in America, with Remarks on its Institutions," was reprinted from the Longman three-volume 1839 London edition in New York in the same year. I have two copies, both exactly the same in every respect, only one has the name of "William H. Colyer, 104 Beekman Street," and the other "D. Appleton & Co." at the foot of the title page. Nothing is said on either title page about edition, so if Carey & Hart of Philadelphia also published it in 1839 there were certainly two issues of it that year. This book I do not think very rare and may be found on book stalls now and then. With regard to the "second series" of the same work, however, I may say that I have never seen or owned but one copy, and this was issued from the press of "T. K. & P. G. Collins, Philadelphia, 1840." I take it that the first series of letters was not popular, nor did it pay well, and that the "second series," which Marryat promised at the end of the first, was simply issued to complete the work, the risk of sale being taken by a third firm.

The work is exceedingly interesting, its statements and criticisms appearing to be just, and it is written in perfect good humor. Especially is its author prophetic in his view of the growth of the West.

M. F. LOBS.

Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1898.

## "When the Bloom Is on the Rye."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In your SATURDAY REVIEW of the 8th inst. Mr. Thomas Wilson seems to make the assertion that the song "When the Bloom is on the Rye" is by Robert Burns. Will Mr. Wilson kindly give me a reference to any respectable edition of Burns's works in which this modern English song is attributed to him?

Almost every one familiar with books knows that it is an easy matter to tell whether any given word is to be found in the Bible or in Shakespeare, because we have elaborate concordances to these works. These concordances tell us how often any word occurs and refer to each passage in which it is to be found. But it is not so generally known that the same is true in regard to the works of Milton, Pope, Tennyson, Burns, and some others. Mr. Reid has given us an elaborate and accurate concordance to the works of the Scottish poet, and from it we learn that the word "rye" does not occur even once in all Burns's writings. For Mr. Wilson must bear in mind that "Coming Thro' the Rye" was not original with Burns. It was old before Burns was born and several of his best editors omit it entirely from his works as not belonging to him.

In regard to the comparative sentimentality of kissing in a rye field or when crossing a stream, we must remember that it is not to be supposed that "a' the lads" were Jenny's accepted lovers. There could be no excuse for them to claim a kiss in a rye field, while there might be every excuse for demanding "toll" in crossing the stepping stones.

Moreover, however delicious a kiss may be, it is always sweeter when taken in secret; we have all heard of "the kiss a'hint the door." Now in "coming through" a rye field both lad and lass would be exposed to view from every side, while in the lonely glen through which "the burnie row'd" they would be entirely screened from observation.

JOHN PHIN.

Paterson, N. J., Oct. 10, 1898.

## Edward Bellamy's Ideals.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In the interests of fair play I trust you will allow me a few words in reference to your reviewer's remarks regarding Edward Bellamy's "Blindman's World." In his notice of this book your reviewer goes out of his way to level some very unjust shafts at Bellamy's opinions and disciples. Bellamy's supporters are described as "unlearned masses" and "the unthinking many." We are told that "political economists have turned the hard light of logic and science upon his vision, and showed its quaking foundations, its actual ugliness." This statement is really amazing, when considered in the light of facts. It is well known that never before did Socialistic ideas have such a hold upon the minds of political economists as to-day. Prof. R. T. Ely of Wisconsin and Prof. Sidney Webb of London are only types of the radical school of economists who are coming into prominence all over the world. Bellamy's doctrines are fundamentally based on the public ownership and administration of land and capital, and in what respect this public ownership has shown "quaking foundations" I am unable to ascertain. Municipal and public control of industry was never so prevalent as at present, and the whole tendency of the times is toward the extension of these common functions.

"The actual ugliness" of Bellamy's dream is also hard to understand. Would Ruskin, Morris, Crané, Watts, Burne-Jones, and a host of other artists have associated themselves with a cause that was destined to make the world ugly? Will your reviewer please tell me how Nationalism or Socialism can make the east side of New York uglier than it is to-day?

The Socialist ideal is "but a spell," we are informed. To the social student it can only be described as a pretty substantial "spell"; and the spell-bound already constitute an international army several millions strong.

LEONARD D. ABBOTT.

New York, Oct. 15, 1898.

## Compendiums of Literature.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In your admirable paper, THE SATURDAY REVIEW, upon which I depend more and more for literary reviews, I have noticed that you recommended Cleveland's "Compendium of English Literature" for private study. May I take the liberty of bringing to your notice a little book just published by Macmillan & Co.? This book is entitled "Students' Readings and Questions in English Literature." It is compiled by Harriet Mason of Philadelphia, and is especially designed to supplement Stopford Brooke's renowned "English Literature." However, the little book is priceless as an aid to all literatures, and can be used by all classes of students. As a means to self-culture, it is invaluable. Long experience as a teacher makes me long to have all inquirers know and appreciate its worth. May I also take the opportunity of expressing to you the gratitude I feel each Saturday for the keen pleasure the bright, helpful, literary, and clean columns in THE TIMES give me?

ALICE MONICA BRENNAN.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13, 1898.

## "Cyrano de Bergerac."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The editions of this famous play are, as far as I know, as follows, (will any one knowing of one not mentioned send the name of the publishers to this paper?):

The translation by Gertrude Hall, published by Doubleday & McClure, with a fine portrait on Japan paper of the author, Edmond Rostand.

Gladys Thomas and Mary F. Guillemand translation, published by R. H. Russell (the first edition exhausted, but the second nearly ready) and by George Munro's Sons, the latter in paper covers in The Seaside Library.

In the October number of The Book Buyer is an article on the play, which says it was presented "on the third day of last January," but in a note on the outside cover of McClure's edition it says: "Having been the success of the last fifty years." What may be understood from these remarks? I may add that in that magazine—that is, the October Book Buyer—there is a very striking half-tone portrait of the author of "Cyrano de Bergerac." Besides, that the translation Mansfield is now using for this play here in New York is by Howard Thayer Kingsbury, and also that some comparisons of Mansfield's and Coquelin's rendering of Cyrano have been written by I. Zangwill in The Herald.

As a postscript I will say another edition is the same translation as Russell publishes, but by Heinemann in London.

A. E. G.

New York, Oct. 12, 1898.

## Notes About Cyrano de Bergerac.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

An interesting fact about "Les Fourberies de Scapin" of Molière is that, not only has Molière taken two entire scenes from Cyrano's play "Le Pédant Joué," but that, in its entirety, the whole work shows a strong resemblance to the style and plot of Cyrano's comedy and suggests Cyrano in almost every line.

You will remember that in Rostand's play at the Garden Theatre, Cyrano, in the last act, when he has recited how he has been treacherously slain, is told by his servant, Ragonneau, who comes running in, that Molière's play, "Les Fourberies de Scapin," has just been produced at the theatre, and that two entire scenes have been taken from his (Cyrano's) play. This, however, was a concession to the plot, it is not substantiated by the real historical facts; Cyrano's comedy was first produced somewhere between 1640 and 1645; Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin" was not produced until 1671, so that the assertion that has been made by some famous French critics, when, endeavoring to explain this resemblance, that Cyrano imitated Molière, is at once disproved. Cyrano really never knew that Molière had paid this compliment to him.

In the play it was one of the consolations of his dying moments, in reality he never had even this little consolation.

The similarity is extremely interesting. The pedant, Granger, suggests Molière's chief character, Argante, who also is a pedant or almost similar to one. In the "Pédant Joué," Cyrano, in his character of Granger, caricatures the professor of the College of Beauvais, who is determined that his pretty and charming daughter, Manon, shall marry the sultor that he has chosen himself, a pedant of the same variety, but pedantry, in the eyes of Manon, has no such fascination, and she is equally determined that she will not, and finally succeeds in worsting her pedantic father with the aid of Corbnelli, the valet of de la Themblaye, the lover of Manon. Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin" runs on some

thing of the very same order; Argante, the father of Zerbinette, determines that his daughter shall marry the suitor that he has chosen, and Zerbinette, too, determines otherwise, and finally succeeds, also with the aid of the valet of her lover. Here comes another interesting thing. Scapin, the valet of Zerbenetti's lover, suggests very strongly Cyrano himself; indeed, in the drawings made by the artists to be found in the editions of Molière's comedy published in his time they have given to their conception of the character of Scapin a large, distorted proboscis and that black doublet and whole costume of the same sombre black that was so characteristic of Cyrano.

Cruel Molière, not satisfied with stealing some of Cyrano's play, but he must steal even the character of Cyrano himself!

Scapin is a roguish, tricky, clownish fellow, always ready to say something funny, and at the same time always ready to do something sly and mean, so that Molière has not taken much pains to pay his indebtedness to Cyrano by giving him even a nice character.

Another interesting point in "Le Pédant Joué" is that of the character of Mathieu, a country peasant. Cyrano was the first dramatist to introduce a person of the lower classes on the stage.

RAOUL FREDERIC.

New York, Oct. 5, 1898.

### Artistic Book Covers—A Protest.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

It was really rather surprising to me to note the sneering manner in which THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, in the issue for Oct. 8, mentioned the collecting of artistic books covers. When such artists as George Wharton Edwards, Eugene Grasset, Walter Crane, Will Bradley, and Kenyon Cox are using many of their choicest designs for the exterior decoration of cloth-covered books it would seem that lovers of modern decorative drawing expended very worthy effort in their preservation. It is my pride that I have a collection of about 500 examples of modern cover designs conveniently mounted on strawboard and arranged under their respective makers' names. They are to me a constant source of enjoyment, and an inspiration, and an education in design. Of course there are quantities of inferior and worse than useless covers made, but my scrap basket is large; and though the ninety and nine may be futile, the one hundredth is worth preserving.

WILBUR M. STONE.

Oct. 11, 1898.

### A Guide to Literature.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In addition to what has been already suggested to "H. B." in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW as a guide for the study of literature, I would like to mention a small book called "Literary Landmarks," by Mary E. Burt; it is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., price 75 cents. Though intended especially for the use of teachers, it is a wonderfully helpful book to any one wishing a guide to intelligent and connected reading. It is simple, concise, and so arranged as to indicate clearly the logical sequence that runs through all literature. I would also like to commend it to the attention of those who were interested in the subject of children's reading, recently discussed at some length in your valuable SATURDAY REVIEW.

J. E. SCHLEGEL.

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 6, 1898.

### Lines by Shelley.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I am surprised to find in a periodical as carefully edited as your SATURDAY REVIEW the following error in a quotation from Shelley:

"Look before and after,
And sigh for what is not."

This appears on Page 658, Column 2, of the REVIEW for last Saturday, and is evidently meant to be a quotation of the lines from Verse 18 of Shelley's "Skylark," which reads,

"We look before and after,
And pine for what is not."

The substitution of the weak word "sigh" for the much stronger "pine" must grate on all who admire the perfect art of Shelley.

WALTER SEAGER.

New York, Oct. 8, 1898.

### "La Stryge."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Your correspondent F. L. S., in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, will find an interesting illustrated article on chimères in Scribner's Magazine for January, 1894. The article is entitled "Sermons in Stone, from Notre Dame," by Theodore Andrea Cook. The etcher, Méryon, made the familiar chimère perched on the balustrade in front of the north tower of Notre Dame De Paris the subject of an etching of singular power and significance. He called it "La Stryge," presumably because the uncanny monster so truly embodies the spirit of the vampire. This is doubtless the one referred to in Viollet le Duc's Dictionnaire Raisonné de l'Architecture. Perhaps the term is used to specify chimères that suggest a vampire, for the terms can hardly be used interchangeably. Good examples of chimères surmount the buttresses in the quadrangle of Magdalen College, Oxford.

LUDWIG SCHUMACHER.

Morristown, N. J., Oct. 5, 1898.

The Roycroft shop of East Aurora offers an édition de luxe of only 470 copies of "Little Journeys to the Homes of Famous Women," by Elbert Hubbard. The book is of Whatman paper, hand illumined, and is printed in double columns, and there are about 2,000 paragraph marks in each book in red and blue, alternating, all hand work. This is the most elaborate piece of bookbinding yet attempted by the Roycrofters.

It is reported in London that the Windsor Magazine has secured for publication six short stories from the pen of Rudyard Kipling, for which it pays £240 apiece.


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# ART TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

It is not often that October brings art exhibitions of note and interest in New York, and the fact that two such displays as those now open respectively at the Wunderlich and Keppel Galleries of a remarkably complete and interesting collection of Whistler's etchings, dry points, and lithographs, and of the original drawings for the illustrations for Mr. Russel's forthcoming sumptuous edition of the "Idylls of the King," by the brothers Rhead, is a matter of comment.

The collection of etchings, dry points, and lithographs by Whistler, which numbers nearly four hundred examples, has been made con amore and with rare taste and discrimination by Mr. Kennedy of the Wunderlich Company, himself a friend of the artist and a devoted admirer and student of the man and his work. The exhibition, in fact, may almost be called a last note on Whistler's work with the needle, for the artist has not done any etching work for some time, is now devoting himself to painting, and is not likely to take up etching again. Mr. Kennedy has arranged the exhibit on the walls and in the portfolios without any particular chronological sequence, but has grouped the subjects, such as the naval review, the Venice, and the London Street and Thames series as much as possible together.

It is too late a day to describe Whistler's etching work or to say anything that is new regarding it. The present display, which covers a period of some forty years and which includes some of the artist's earliest work and some of the best of his later and more mature output, is valuable chiefly because it enables the art lover and student to gain a really definite and comprehensive idea of Whistler's genius and versatility. The standing portrait of the artist, etched by Pellegrini, which is in the gallery, although exaggerated almost into a caricature, gives an excellent idea of what may best be termed the mental and physical alertness of the man who has produced in our modern days work with the needle not unworthy at times of Rembrandt himself. For Whistler's versatility and genius are the despair of all modern etchers. In one plate he shows that can be done with a few simple lines in distance, composition, and even in color effect, and in another he gives us the perfection of architectural detail and decorative effect. He is a master of the management of light and shade, and, in short, his work has that inspiration which spells genius.

Perhaps the most important feature of the present display is the number of perfect impressions that it contains. Some of these are so fine that they come with new beauty even to those who thought themselves familiar with all the best plates. Several of the best are also seen in three states, notably the always fascinating "Finette." Among these finest impressions are "The Dog on the Kennel," the Millet-like picture of the old woman in the door of the little shop, "La Vieille Aux Loques," the single figure "Fumette." In the Thames series the "Warehouse of Tyzac, Whiteley & Co.," the superb and justly famous "Black Lion Wharf," the "Thames Police," the "Lime Burner," "Rotherhithe," and "Steamboats Off the Tower," and in the Venice series the "Little Lagoon," the charming "Traghetto," the "Two Doorways," the "San Giorgio," and the "Riva." Other notable plates are "The Furnace," nocturne, and several in the Holland series, particularly "The Balcony, Amsterdam," and the "Jew Quarters, Amsterdam."

Those familiar with Whistler's etching work will find all their old favorites in this display, where they can be studied side by side with other work not so well known. The exhibition is an artistic delight and an education for and to every art lover and student.

The brothers Rhead, Louis and George, have now on exhibition at Keppel's Gallery their original drawings for the new and sumptuous edition of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" and also those for the little-known work of John Bunyan, "The Life of Mr. Badman." When these illustrators showed their drawings for The Century Company's forthcoming holiday publication of "The Pilgrim's Progress" at Wunderlich's Gallery last year, it was said in this Supplement that, while their work evinced long and careful study, it was heavy and evidenced too plainly the influence both of the early English engravers and of Dürer and his followers. The present display has the same fault of heaviness, and it is hard to reconcile their presentation of the chief characters in Tennyson's "Enchanted Reveries" with one's ideals of King Arthur, Lancelot, and especially of Queen Guinevere and Elaine, "the lily maid of Astolat." "R. C.," who writes an appreciative introduction to the catalogue of the exhibition, states that the artists frankly admit that they have been influenced by Ford Madox Brown in respect to style. This is clearly evident at first glance, and it is also evident, without R. C.'s further information, that "the Celtic atmosphere in these drawings was not created out of the heads of the draughtsmen by a careful study of the old Celtic design which runs in a key that is precisely the key of the Idylls." The drawings are certainly descriptive, are laden with ornamental detail, and have a massive strength, but they are not satisfactory to the poetic imagination. No. 5, "O me, I fear that I am no true wife," fails to strike the tragic note of the situation in the expression of the Queen, and there is certainly no trace or suggestion of the poetic feeling of Tennyson in No. 14. The best of the Tennysonian illustrations is the "Tournament Scene," No. 8, which has spirit and fine action. There is good feeling in No. 10, "Looked the fair Queen but up the Vale of Usk," and expression, if not loveliness of feature, in Nos. 42 and 43, "Stammering and staring; was their last hour," and "They kissed and parted weeping." Some will find new meaning and force in these last pictures of Tennyson's great creations, and all will admire the artistic quality of the work, but the average lover and student of the "Idylls of the King" will prefer to retain his or her old ideals and impressions of their heroes and heroines.

The drawings for Bunyan's curious and morbid allegory of Mr. Badman, which illustrate the twelve deadly sins, namely, Lying, Stealing, Cursing, Lust, Drinking, Extorting, Envying, Pride, Ignorance, Anger, Slander, and Hypocrisy, are broader in treatment than the Tennyson drawings and have a certain weird and almost Hogarthian effect. They are more curious than pleasing, but then their subject is also curious.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art will not be closed this Autumn, as in former years, for cleaning and rearrangement of exhibits. The customary Autumn reception will probably be held as usual. The abandonment of this semi-annual closing of the museum is a step in the right direction. An annual cleaning and rearrangement should be amply sufficient.

There was opened on Wednesday in the art gallery of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, an exhibition of a collection of some two hundred pencil drawings, fifty sketches in water colors for stained glass windows, and seventy-five water color studies by John La Farge. This is the first of a series of exhibitions that are to follow one another at intervals of three and four weeks throughout the school year, and, with the exception of a day or two required for arranging and hanging, there will always be an exhibition in place in the gallery.

## A BELLE OF OLD NEW YORK.*

The craze for the formation of historical and genealogical societies in America, first started in New York by Mr. John Austin Stevens, who founded the Society of the Sons of the Revolution to celebrate the centennial anniversary of Evacuation Day in November, 1883, and which has spread like wildfire all over the country and has set men and women everywhere to delving into historical and family records, has had the good result of bringing to life an immense amount of valuable and interesting details which might otherwise have remained buried for many years or for all time.

Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, formerly Miss May King, and a direct descendant of Mrs. William Alexander, born Polly Spratt, the most prominent female figure in the days of New Amsterdam, and who has for many years made a close study of the social history of early New York and has won deserved reputation for the wide range and the accuracy of her genealogical information, has rendered almost a public service not only to the historian, but to New Yorkers and Albanians in particular, in her last book, "The Goede Vrouw of Mana-ha-ta," whose cover design is very appropriately an imitation of that of Anna Lockermans's Bible, which was orange in color and was bound with steel clasps.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer's purpose in the compilation and writing of her book, which must have involved an immense amount of research into old records and private papers to which she fortunately had access, was to prove that household affairs, women's influence, social customs and manners, which are generally ignored by male historians, who dwell on politics or wars and the exploits of their sex, have much more to do with the formation and upbuilding of the State than is generally understood. She says that "she has attempted to tell the story of the lives of the women who by their industry, their courage, and their piety helped to create a colony in the New World, and that she has woven historical facts and family traditions into a web which, if its pattern is not clear or its colors not properly assorted, must be excused as being the work of a woman, done in a womanly way, from a woman's point of view." Her book does not purport to be a history, but more of a historical romance, and must be viewed and read as such. It may be said in advance that the reader will find that this historical romance, this story written between the lines of contemporaneous history, furnishes perhaps the most graphic, entertaining, instructive, and satisfactory picture of the early life of the Dutch and the first English in New York that has hitherto been given us. The author says, rather curiously, that out of the volumes of letters and trunks full of bundles of old papers preserved in many families, and which she laboriously studied, she did not find more than about a dozen written by women, "the reason being that it was customary in old days to destroy all letters that dealt with family life, particularly anything concerning the women of the family, as if in their lives and daily occupations there was something to be ashamed of."

It is all the more surprising that with this dearth of material and the scanty and ofttimes inaccurate data obtainable Mrs. Van Rensselaer should have been able to trace so clearly and directly in most cases the ancestry of the pioneer women of Mana-ha-ta, for she adopts the old Indian name of the island, even to their descendants of the third and fourth generations. These pioneer women were Cornelia Lubbetse, Annekje Lockermans, Annekje Jans, Arrentje Jans, Margaret Hardenbreck, and Catrina van de Bourgh. It is undoubtedly true, as the author states, that to the heroism and thrift of the Dutch women who ventured to America the wealth and prosperity of the Colony were largely due, and it is also true that the women of the Dutch Netherlands of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were more highly educated, better protected by the laws of the country, and held a more prominent position than any of their contemporaries. The superior qualities and sterling character of the Dutch housewife, with the natural impress that these made upon her times and upon her posterity, are the real themes of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's book.

Of the pioneer women mentioned above, Annekje Jans was the daughter of a midwife named Mary Jans, or Jonas, who was one of the first women sent to the Colony. Annekje Jans married Roleof Janse Van Maiesterlandt of the Colony of Rensselaerwyck, now Albany. She was a small woman, with bright, sparkling eyes and a quick energetic movement, and, soon widowed, she married for her second husband Dominie Bogardus. In fact, it may be noted that these early Dutch women pioneers with few exceptions lost their husbands soon after marriage and were quickly espoused for the second or third time. The name of Annekje Jans has figured so largely in the history of New York that Mrs. Van Rensselaer wisely devotes much space to her and her descendants, who by her two husbands now number so many hundreds of persons that it has been calculated that if her farm were now sold for their benefit and the proceeds equally distributed among the legal heirs, granting the great value of the land, no one person would receive more than a cent.

But time fails us to trace the life and varying fortunes of Annekje Jans and her daughters, Sara, Tryntje, and Tytje, the last two of whom married respectively Lucas Rodenburg and Johannis Van Brugh, and Peter Van Wenn, of her fellow-women pioneers, and of the long train of their descendants.

The women of early New York were all good housewives and all "goede vrouen," as the Dutch called them, but the "goede vrou" par excellence and to whose history the most attention is given was that remarkable woman, born Polly Spratt, the daughter of John Spratt, a Scotchman who emigrated to New Amsterdam in 1680, and Maria de Peyster, who was the widow of one Paulus Shrick. Polly Spratt was born in 1694, and, rather curiously, with a staid Scotchman as a father and a woman of presumably phlegmatic Dutch blood as a mother, had a most vivacious temperament. She is said to have been a comely lass, with bright, sparkling eyes and ruddy cheeks, and as she was an heiress in her own right had many suitors. Left an orphan at an early age, she was carefully educated by her grandmother, Mme. de Peyster, and when seventeen years old she married Samuel Provoost, a member of what was then called her "child's company," or set of youngsters of which she was the head. Her married life with her first husband lasted only a short time, for in 1720 Samuel Provoost died, and his young widow took charge of his business, that of an importer. Mrs. Provoost's counting house was a little out of the way, and desiring to call attention to it, she ordered a quantity of large flat stones to be laid as a sidewalk, not only in front of her place of business, but beyond her property and up to the streets on either side of it. Country people and visitors from other towns would turn out of their way to gaze at the wonderful new invention, and the clever woman's trade was largely increased. This stone "walking side," as it was called, was the first pavement in the City of New York. Two good Philadelphia ladies made a journey to New York to see the sights, chief of which they conceded were "the great store and the strange carriage of Madam," for Mrs. Provoost also kept a coach.

Notwithstanding Mrs. Provoost's shopkeeping and her devotion to business, she was head and front of the society of her day and was one of the chief organizers and patronesses of the assemblies which were the first fashionable dances and entertainments in New York. But it was as Mrs. James Alexander that Polly Spratt made her impress on early New York life. "She married a young Scotch lawyer," says the author, "who had arrived in New York in 1715 and who had been a welcome visitor at her house upon his first arrival in the colony and after the death of Mr. Provoost. Mrs. Alexander continued to pursue her own business affairs side by side with the offices which she had arranged with her husband, and never was there a more congenial and happy couple. Their tastes were similar, and her vivacity met its match in his keen Scotch wit and ready repartee. Their house stood on Broad Street, nearly facing old Marketfield Street, and the worthies of the place dubbed the latter 'Petticoat Lane,' as it led to the home of Mrs. Alexander, who was the acknowledged controller of the social affairs of the place, as well as having great influence over its commercial interests, and was supposed to have something to say in all important political events, as her mother and grandmother had had before her." The story of her life as Mrs. Alexander is one of continued and varied interest. Her hospitality was boundless, her tea table was famous for its hot biscuits and other dainties, while her supper parties were the great events of the time. She was on terms of intimacy with all the English Governors who were at all amenable to social courtesies, and her secret visit to Andrew Hamilton in Philadelphia after the disbarment of her husband and William Smith for defending the printer Zenger, who had attacked Chief Justice De Lancey; her prevailing upon Hamilton to come to New York, who, by his ability, cleared Zenger, and her conduct in other public affairs shows her to have been a woman of remarkable character. Mrs. Alexander died in 1760, and with her passed away the last of the Dutch matrons. "She had been stanch and true," says the author, "to the traditions taught her by her grandmother, who had been one of the pioneers of Mana-ha-ta. These women and their descendants persisted in upholding the cherished Dutch customs until after the death of Mrs. Alexander, when the intermarriages of the young people of the colony with persons of other nationalities infused a new flavor into the ethics of the social life of the town."

But it is not only as a record of the life of so remarkable a woman as Mrs. Alexander and of her other less noted sisters that Mrs. Van Rensselaer's book is interesting and valuable. It is filled from cover to cover with stories of old-time life, descriptions of the birth of customs which survive in the social life of the city today, and with historical facts, many of which have not hitherto been known. The people, for example, who are clamoring for the removal of the statue of Johannes de Peyster, which now stands facing south on the Bowling Green, on the ground that he rendered no public services, are probably not aware of the fact that he was the most prominent member of the old City Council and that he gave to the city the ground in Wall Street on which the Custom House now stands. It is not generally known that the present handsome building of the New York Life Insurance Company, which is said to contain more occupants than a large suburban town, occupies the site of the original castle of the Mana-hatas. Who has told us before of the origin of the Caudle parties, and who has sung for us the ditties which the Dutch matrons crooned to their children? The book appeals not only to the historical student and reader, but to every man and woman of refined taste and sentiment and who is naturally anxious to trace the growth in civilization of his race.

*THE GOEDE VROUW OF MANA-HA-TA. By Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

# LANDOR IN THIBET.

## His Own Account of His Terrible Journey and Suffering Under Torture as Told in His New Book.

Mr. A. Henry Savage Landor's earlier volume relative to his visit to the Ainus was so curious in its anthropological character and so replete with adventure as to have at once attracted attention. Some year or more ago news of Mr. Landor's most perilous travels in Thibet, his torture by the Thibetans, and his escape from death made him an object of universal sympathy. Having the stanch Landor blood in his veins, the author of "In the Forbidden Land," his long-expected volume which appeared in London three weeks ago, shows that he is endowed by heredity with courage of a surprising quality, together with an amazing amount of vitality. Otherwise he would never have lived to tell his wonderful story.

Long ago it had been known that the Thibetans were disinclined to have strangers enter their country. Lhassa is still forbidden ground. What difficulties the traveler meets from geographical conditions are serious enough, and entrance to Thibet is quite a different thing from passing through it. From the volume much may be learned of the Thibetans, who seem to be treacherous and cruel, and at the same time cowardly. The rule of the Chinese is only a passive one, and it is questionable whether the Chinese authorities do not wink at the attacks made by the natives on European explorers.

Mr. Landor arrived in India in 1897, reached Garbyang in May, and his objective point was Lhassa. His start was made with a company of thirty men. He did his best to have an escort of those brave, sturdy, and faithful Gourkas, but official red tape prevented it. As a prudent man he tried to keep his preparations for crossing into Thibet a secret, but somehow the news of his advance was bruited, and at once he found the way barred. The Lamas destroyed bridges over the mountain chasms. He had to take dangerous and roundabout ways, and the sufferings of the party from heavy snowfalls, with impossibility of procuring food, at once began. Finally the sacred Lake Mansarowar, which lies in a hollow of the Himalayas, some 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, was reached. Then tracking easterly, the party struck the Gunkyo Lake, and some former geographical errors Mr. Landor corrected. Breasting all kinds of topographical obstructions, the party finally entered the Brahmaputra Valley, and this section of the country was explored for 150 miles. Mr. Landor was in good spirits and was sanguine—maybe oversanguine—that the worst part of his journey had been accomplished. The party had been reduced by desertion, some of the men he had to leave behind, until there were only three in all, Mr. Landor and two native Indians, Sing and Chander Sing, the latter a singularly brave and faithful attendant.

Food now became exceedingly scarce, and finally a halt was made near a Thibetan settlement, so that ponies and provisions might be procured, for without them the approach to Lhassa would have been impossible. Mr. Landor thus describes his visit to the settlement:

"We next had a visit from a Lama, who appeared both civil and intelligent, and who presented us with some butter and cheese. He had traveled in India, he told us, as far as Calcutta, and was on his way from Gartok to Lhassa, where he hoped to arrive in four or five days, having an excellent pony. Other Lamas and men who came to see us stated that they had come from Lhassa in that time, and I do not think they can have been far wrong, as the whole distance from the Lippu Pass on the frontier (near Garbyang) to Lhassa can on horseback be covered in sixteen days. The natives, as usual, showed great reticence in letting out the name of the encampment, some calling it Toxem, others Tsadju. North of us was a low pass in the hill range, and having already seen as much as I wanted of the Thibetans, it was my intention, if I succeeded in purchasing provisions and ponies, to cross over this pass and proceed toward the Sacred City, following a course on the northern side of the mountain range. Besides, the highway toward Lhassa was getting so thickly populated that I thought it advisable to travel through less inhabited regions. I intended proceeding, dressed as a European, until within a few miles of Lhassa. Then I would leave my two men concealed in some secluded spot, and, assuming a disguise, I would penetrate alone during the night into the city. This would have been easy enough, as Lhassa has no gates, and only a ruined wall around it. I succeeded in purchasing some clothing and boots from the Thibetans, and the pigtail that I needed to make me pass for a Thibetan I intended to make out of the silky hair of my yaks. To avoid betraying myself by my inability to speak Thibetan fluently, I thought of pretending to be deaf and dumb. A good meal brought hope and high spirits, and when I retired to sleep I saw myself already within the sacred walls."

But the "civil and intelligent Lama" proved to be a treacherous enemy. Mr. Landor and Chanden Sing had selected some ponies with the idea of purchasing them, when all of a sudden a rush was made for him and his men by the Thibetans. It was indeed a rude awakening.

"As I stood with my hands behind my back, I well recollect the expression of delight on Chanden Sing's face when I approved of his choice, and, as is generally the case on such occasions, the crowd behind in a chorus expressed their gratuitous opinion on the superiority of the steed selected. I had just stooped to look at the pony's forelegs when I was suddenly seized from behind by several persons, who grabbed me by the neck, wrists, and legs, and threw me down on my face. I struggled and fought until I shook off some of my assailants and regained my feet, but others rushed up, and I was surrounded by some thirty men, who attacked me from every side, and clinging to me with all their might succeeded in grabbing my arms, legs, and head. Weak as I was, they knocked me down three more times, and three more times I regained my feet. I fought to the bitter end with my fists, feet, head, and teeth each time that I got one hand or leg free from their clutches, hitting right and left at any part where I could disable my opponents. Their timidity, even when in such overwhelming numbers, was indeed beyond description; and it was entirely due to it, and not to my strength, (for I had hardly any,) that I was able to hold my own against them for some twenty minutes. My clothes were torn to bits in the fight. Long ropes were thrown at me from every side, and I became so entangled in them that my movements were impeded. One rope which they flung and successfully twisted round my neck completed their victory. They pulled hard at it from the two ends, and while I panted and gasped with the exertion of fighting, they tugged and tugged to strangle me, till I felt as if my eyes would shoot out of their sockets. I was suffocating. My sight became dim, and I was in their power. Dragged down to the ground, they stamped and kicked and trampled upon me with their heavy nailed boots until I was stunned. Then they tied my wrists tightly behind my back; they bound my elbows, my chest, my neck, and my ankles. I was a prisoner."

### Chanden Sing made a sturdy resistance.

"The brave Chanden Sing had been struggling with all his might against fifteen or twenty foes, and had disabled several of them. He had been pounced upon at the same moment as I was, and had fought gallantly until, like myself, he had been entangled, thrown down, and secured by ropes. During my struggle I heard him call out repeatedly: 'Banduk, banduk, Mansing: jaldi, banduk!' ('Rifle, rifle, Mansing; quick, my rifle!') but alas, poor Mansing the leper, the weak and jaded coolie, had been sprung upon by four powerful Thibetans, who held him pinned to the ground, as if he had been the fiercest of bandits. Mansing was a philosopher. He had saved himself the trouble of even offering any resistance; but he, too, was ill-treated, beaten, and tightly bound. At the beginning of the fight a shrill whistle had brought up 400 (the Lamas stated afterward that this was the number) armed soldiers who had lain in ambush round us, concealed behind the innumerable sandhills and in the depressions in the ground. They took up a position round us and covered us with their matchlocks.

"All was now over, and, bound like a dangerous criminal, I looked round to see what had become of my men. When I realized that it took the Thibetans 500 men all counted to arrest a starved Englishman and his two half-dying servants, and that, even then, they dared not do it openly, but had to resort to abject treachery; when I found that these soldiers were picked troops from Lhassa and Sigatz, (Shigatze,) dispatched on purpose to arrest our progress and capture us, I could not restrain a smile of contempt for those into whose hands we had at last fallen."

The Thibetans, having secured their capture, brought Mr. Landor and his two men to the Grand Lama, or Governor, of the province. Chanden Sing was unmercifully whipped and Mr. Landor was handed over to a dignitary whose title was "Rupun." He had come from Lhassa to arrest the party. It looked as if the Rupun really wished that the prisoners might be let off, but he was in the minority and powerless. Now turned over to the Thibetans, the torture began. The Rupun told Mr. Landor there was no hope for the Englishman, and that his head would be severed from his body. Mr. Landor tells of the sufferings of the faithful Chanden:

"Just then I heard the voice of my servant Chanden Sing calling to me in a weak, agonized tone:

"'Hazur, Hazur, hum murgiaega!' ('Sir, Sir, I am dying!') and, turning my head in the direction from which these painful sounds came I perceived my faithful bearer with his hands bound behind his back, dragging himself on his stomach toward the door of one of the other rooms of the mud-house. His poor face was hardly recognizable, it bore the traces of such awful suffering.

"I could stand no more. Pushing my guards aside with my shoulders, I endeavored to get to the poor wretch, and had nearly reached him when the soldiers who stood by sprang upon me, grappling me, and lifting me bodily off my feet. They threw me on the back of a pony.

"Though I now feared the worst, I tried to encourage my brave servant by shouting to him that I was being taken to Taklakot, and that he would be brought after me the following day. He had exhausted his last atom of strength in creeping to the door. He was roughly seized and brutally hurled back into the room of the mud-house, so that we could not exchange a word more. Mansing, the coolie, was placed, with his arms pinioned, on a bare-backed pony. The saddle of the pony I had been thrown upon is worthy of description. It was in reality the wooden frame of a very high-backed saddle, from the back of which some five or six sharp iron spikes stuck out horizontally. As I sat on this implement of torture, the spikes caught me in the small of my back.

"My guard having been augmented by twenty or thirty mounted men with muskets and swords, we set off at a furious pace. A horseman riding in front of me led my pony by means of a cord, as my hands were manacled behind my back, and thus we traveled across country for miles.

"An iron bar with a handle of wood bound in red cloth was being made red-hot in a brasier. The Pombo, who had again placed something in his mouth to produce artificial foaming at the lips, and so to show his temper, worked himself up into a frenzy. A Lama handed him the implement of torture, (the Taram,) now red-hot, and the Pombo seized it by the handle. 'Ngaghi klu meh taxon!' ('We will burn out your eyes!') cried a chorus of Lamas. The Pombo strode up to me, brandishing the ghastly implement. I stared at him, but he kept his eyes away from me. He seemed reluctant, but the Lamas around him urged him on, lifting the man's arm toward me: 'You have come to this country to see,' (alluding to what I had stated the previous day, viz., that I was a traveler and pilgrim, and had only come to see the country,) 'This, then, is the punishment for you!' and with these dreadful words the Pombo raised his arm and placed the red-hot iron bar parallel to, and about an inch or two from, my eye-balls, and all but touching my nose. Instinctively I kept my eyes tightly closed, but the heat was so intense that it seemed as if my eyes, the left one especially, were being desiccated and my nose scorched. Though the time seemed interminable, I do not think that the heated bar was before my eyes actually longer than thirty seconds or so. Yet it was quite long enough, for, when I lifted my aching eyelids, I saw everything as in a red mist. My left eye was frightfully painful, and every few seconds it seemed as if something in front of it obscured its vision. With the right eye I could still see fairly well, except that everything, as I have said, looked red instead of its usual color. The hot iron had been thrown down and was frizzling on the wet ground a few paces from me."

One terrible cruelty was to place the butt of a matchlock at Mr. Landor's forehead and then to fire off the heavy piece, so that he should be stunned by the recoil. Mr. Landor thought his end was near, for the executioner advanced with a drawn sword:

"The executioner, now close to me, held the sword with his nervous hands, lifting it high above his shoulder. He then brought it down to my neck, which he touched with the blade, to measure the distance, as it were, for a clean, effective stroke. Then, drawing back a step, he quickly raised the sword again and struck a blow at me with all his might. The sword passed disagreeably close to my neck, but did not touch me. I would not flinch, nor speak, and my demeanor seemed to impress him almost to the point of frightening him. He became reluctant to continue his diabolical performance, but the impatience and turbulence of the crowd were at their highest, and the Lamas nearer to him gesticulated like mad men and urged him on again. As I write this their wild shouts, their bloodthirsty countenances, are vividly brought before me. Apparently against his will, the executioner went through the same kind of performance on the other side of my head. This time the blade passed so near that the point cannot have been more than half an inch or so from my neck."

The Pombo, it seems, however, did not wish to have the prisoners beheaded. Finally it was arranged that Mr. Landor should be sent to the Indian frontier. The return Mr. Landor tells of:

"When all was ready, Mansing and I were led on foot to Toxem, our guard consisting of some fifty horsemen riding on ponies. We had to travel at a great speed despite our severely lacerated feet, our aching bones, and the sores and wounds with which we were covered all over. The soldiers led me tied by the neck like a dog, and dragged me along when, panting, exhausted, and suffering, I could not keep up with the ponies. We crossed several cold streams, sinking in water and mud up to our waists.

"At Toxem, to my great delight, I beheld Chanden Sing still alive. He had been kept prisoner in the mudhouse, where he had remained tied upright to a post for over three days, and for four days he had not eaten food nor drunk anything. He was told that I had been beheaded. He was in a dreadful condition; almost dying from his wounds, cold, and starvation."

Their condition was fearful, as the route was long, and Mr. Landor kept the record, writing it with his own blood:

"We suffered considerably on these long marches, as the soldiers ill-treated us and would not allow us to eat every day for fear we should get too strong. They let us have food only every two or three days, and our exhaustion and the pain caused by riding those wretched yaks in our wounded condition were terrible.

"All our property had been taken away from us, and our clothes were in rags and swarming with vermin. We were barefooted and practically naked. The first few days we generally marched from before sunrise till sometimes an hour or two after sunset; and when we reached camp we were torn off our yaks and our jailers fastened iron cuffs round our ankles, in addition to those we had already round our wrists. Being considered quite safe, we were left to sleep out in the open without a covering of any kind, and often lying on snow or deluged with rain. Our guard generally pitched a tent under which they slept; but even when they did not have one, they usually went to brew their tea some fifty yards or so from us.

"Helped by my two servants, who sat by me to keep watch and to screen me, I managed, at considerable risk, to keep a rough record of the journey back on a small piece of paper that had remained in my pocket when I had been searched by the Thibetans. As I did when on the rack, I used to draw my right hand out of its cuff, and, with a small piece of bone I had picked up as pen, and my blood as ink, I drew brief cipher notes, and a map of the whole route back."

Arriving finally at Dogmar, new difficulties arose, for the Governor there, one Jong Pen, wanted them to be turned back. Finally the three men reached British India.

No one presumes to question the truthfulness of Mr. Landor's terrible story, for in the appendix is printed the evidence collected in the course of an official inquiry carried out by the Indian authorities. The only marvel is how the three men escaped alive. One of the photographs of Mr. Landor after he reached India shows all the traces of physical suffering. Here, too, is a copy of the map traced with Mr. Landor's blood. The volumes record a man's devotion to geographical research.


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# Books and Authors.

## Notes on Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

During the last fortnight indications have pointed toward an exceedingly large number of books for the holiday season. In the lists of recently published or forthcoming volumes, fiction, however, does not seem to be their strong point. Still, we are informed that much good romancing by old favorites, as well as by hitherto untried hands, has been accepted, but of it the publishers do not care to talk as yet. This idea seems so general that there can be no doubt that the late Winter books will include a large stock of novels. In the meantime fiction is being read in large quantities, as new editions indicate. On the other hand, there has scarcely ben known an Autumn so strong in serious books and so light in fiction. But while there can be no question of a successful season in all branches of American literature, our British cousins for some reason or other are complaining about their own inauspicious times; comparatively few publishers in Berlin look forward to doing a great business—with perhaps the exception of those that have Bismarck material to sell—and the outlook in Paris is gloomy indeed. We are not aware that a single novel or book of poems of note has been published in the French capital this Fall.

The Robert Louis Stevenson Letters, edited by Sidney Colvin, will begin to make their appearance in the January number of Scribner's Magazine. Many of the letters are to Edmund Gosse, William Archer, Henry James, and W. E. Henley, and a good share of them are to Mr. Stevenson's American friends. The letters will appear in the magazine in groups arranged according to topics, and they will be illustrated. Other features of Scribner's Magazine this year will be Senator Hoar's Reminiscences, George W. Cable's "The Entomologist," four short stories by Joel Chandler Harris, Mrs. John Drew's Reminiscences, John R. Spears's "The Slave Trade in America," Robert Grant's "Searchlight Letters," a short serial story by "Q." (A. T. Quiller-Couch,) "Musical Impressions from the Letters of Sidney Lanier." Among the writers of short stories will be Rudyard Kipling.

The soprano has been drawn in a scarcely flattering way in Mr. Moore's "Evelyn Innes," of which the publishers, D. Appleton & Co., report constantly increasing sales, but it is said she receives more considerate treatment in "Poor Human Nature," by Elizabeth Godfrey, to be issued shortly by Henry Holt & Co. While the love interest predominates, the book gives an interesting picture of operatic affairs in Germany, and because of similarity of subject is likely to recall the famous "First Violin," issued by the same house.

It is now positively stated that Thomas Nelson Page's "Red Rock" will be issued in book form by Charles Scribner's Sons one week from to-day.

The announcement that Thomas Hardy the novelist is soon to bring out a volume of verses has created a good deal of talk among the literary journals of London, and it is the consensus of opinion that many of the great prosateurs first gave expression in verse; to bear witness to this statement there are mentioned de Maupassant, Alphonse Daudet, Meredith, James Payn, George Macdonald, Robert Louis Stevenson, and George Eliot, all of whom wrote very charming verses. But the poetry of all great prose writers is not always good; take, for example, that produced by John Ruskin, Mr. Lecky, and the Duke of Argyll.

The November Century is to have a novelty in the way of a colored cover designed by Grasset, the famous poster maker of Paris. He has depicted Alexander the Great on his steed Bucephalus to mark the opening of Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler's serial "Life of Alexander," which will be a feature of the magazine during the coming year. Grasset's design is different from his well-known Napoleonic poster, "The Sun of Austerlitz," which he made for The Century, but it is none the less striking. The cover for the December Century, which will also be printed in colors, has been designed by the eminent French artist Tissot, who painted the famous illustrations for "The Life of Christ."

"American Book-Prices Current; A Record of Books, Manuscripts, and Autographs Sold at Auction in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia from Sept. 1, 1897, to Sept. 1, 1898, with Prices Realized," will be published by Dodd, Mead & Co., Oct. 29.

An attractive list of books will be presented Oct. 29 by Dodd, Mead & Co. The publications will include "American Bookmen," by M. A. De Wolfe Howe; "Glimpses of Modern German Culture," by Prof. Kuno Francke of Harvard University; a volume of essays, by Maurice Macterlinck, entitled "Wisdom and Destiny"; "Miscellanies," a new volume of essays on Jane Austen, Goldsmith, and other writers of the eighteenth century; "Afterwards, and Other Stories," by Ian Maclaren; a poetic romance entitled "Alwyn," by Theodore Watts-Dunton; a play compiled from Lewis Carroll's stories, entitled "Alice in Wonderland," and "A New Elsie Book," by Martha Finley.

In "Fortune's Tangled Skein," by Jeannette H. Walworth, published by The Baker & Taylor Company, the story is laid in the South. A wild but attractive younger son has left his home, harboring the deepest resentment toward his mother, who had separated him from his wife, a girl of inferior social position. The care and anxiety of managing an unprofitable estate and responsibility for the welfare of the disunited family, falls upon the elder son, Oliver, who is a nineteenth century hero. As the result of a singular combination of circumstances he is accused of making away with a man who was last seen in his company. The unraveling of the mystery forms the theme of the book.

Among the Fall publications and importations of James Pott & Co. might be mentioned "American Church Law: A Guide for Rectors, Wardens, and Vestrymen," by the Rev. Edwin A. White, M. A., Presbyter of the Diocese of Newark; "Genesis and Modern Science," illustrated with astronomical plates and colored diagrams, by Warren R. Peirce; "The Man of the Ages, and Other Recent Sermons," by the Right Rev. Thomas A. Jagger, D. D., Bishop of Southern Ohio, and "An Examination of Christian Science," by H. Martyn Hall, D. D.

An important book on British politics from 1850 to 1895 is in press at Longmans, Green & Co.'s. It is by J. K. Laughton, and is entitled "Memoirs of the Life and Correspondence of Henry Reeve, C. B., late editor of The Edinburgh Review, and Registrar of the Privy Council."

Elizabeth Glover's "The Gentle Art of Pleasing," in press at the Baker & Taylor Company, gives the author's impressions of association with young people, laying particular stress on the importance of gentleness and cheerful dispositions.

Frederick Keppel & Co. of this city are now exhibiting some of the original illustrations by the brothers Rhead to Tennyson's "Idylls of the King"—about fifty in all—and twelve drawings for the "Life and Death," by Mr. Badman. On Nov. 2 Frederick Keppel & Co. will exhibit some dry prints and drawings by Paul Hellen.

"A Daughter of Cuba," a novel, by Helen N. Bowen, has just been presented by Rand, McNally & Co. The book deals, as might be expected, with the long sufferings of the Cuban people, with Spanish tyranny, Cuban patriotism, treason worthy of an Arnold, American sympathy, and an ingenious love story.

Henry M. Alden has a daughter who has collected over 100 dolls, each doll representing a different nation and being made in that country. Miss Alden will show pictures of the first twenty in the next issue of The Ladies' Home Journal, and has written an account of each individuality. The following issues of the periodical will show others.

An American edition of "Queen Victoria's Treasures at Windsor Castle," illustrated by William Gibb, with notes and description by the Marquis of Lorne, is announced by E. & J. B. Young & Co. The work will be sent to press by Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, the Queen's printers, as soon as 600 copies have been subscribed for. The issue will be limited to 1,130 copies, 1,100 of which will be offered for sale, 100 copies will be mounted and signed, and 1,000 numbered copies will be printed on the best paper. The work will be issued in four sections, imperial folio, each containing ten plates in a wrapper, and with the first section will be supplied a strong portfolio of a size to hold the four sections.

Thomas B. Mosher, publisher, of Portland, Me., has just added to his list of Edition de Luxe volumes "Father Damien," an open letter to the Rev. Dr. Hyde of Honolulu, from Robert Louis Stevenson. It is printed on a special size of Van Gelder hand-made paper, with the Clifford portrait, rubricated title page, and initials. The new volumes offered by this house in its Brocade Series are six volumes of imaginary portraits, four of which are by Walter Pater, including "A Prince of Court Painters," "Denys L'Auxerrois," "Sebastian Van Storck," "Duke Carl of Rosenmold," and "King Florus and the Fair Jehane," by William Morris; "Quattrocentisteria," by Maurice Hewlett.

The Journal of Germanic Philology starts on its second volume with a number in every particular up to the standard set for the work of last year. The contents of the first volume show the varied nature of the contributions, and also that each one must be a real contribution to the science of Germanics. The reviewing department is of the same high order, and contains reviews of important books, and by specialists in their own particular lines. The reviews are stern, independent, but just and helpful, qualities that make them reliable for the use of teachers and librarians. Prof. Camillo von Klenze of the University of Chicago has been added to the editorial staff, and he will look after that part of the journal devoted to the study of comparative literature. The Journal stands at the head of its class in the country, and the long established papers of similar nature in Germany have given it cordial recognition and praise. Prof. Karsten has pushed the undertaking along at a great expenditure of time and money, and it is to be hoped that Germanists and librarians will show their appreciation by enlarging the subscription list so as to make it come somewhere near paying the running expenses.

A timely book pertaining to the Far East is announced for publication at the end of October by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. This is "Corona and Coronet," by Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd. While describing what is believed to be the longest yachting trip on record, it has many interesting chapters on the Hawaiian Islands and the main island of Japan. The author had unique experience as the first foreign woman to visit the northern shores of Yezo, on the Sea of Okhotsk. The volume is fully illustrated

## Books at Auction.

The sale of the library of the late Right Rev. William Stevens Perry, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Iowa, at Bangs's last week proved that religious books are not in demand. It was a well-formed library, and was probably the result of many years of careful book buying, but, with few exceptions, the books sold very low. Of particular interest were the special collections of works relating to Charles I., the Dance of Death, Jeanne d'Arc, and Thomas à Kempis, which included many books infrequently seen in the auction room. Bishop Perry's collection of Americana, it is understood, is not yet disposed of, though it has been offered at private sale in the East and West. It cannot be called a collection of great value, but in it are a large number of the minor Americana which are fast going up in value, though little sought for and comparatively low priced when purchased by the late collector. The highest prices follow:

Prime's "Pottery and Porcelain of All Times and Nations," New York, 1878, $16.50; a much scarcer book than one might imagine.

"Journal of Protestant Episcopal Church," Philadelphia, printed by Hall & Sellers, 1785, $8.50.

"Standard Dictionary," New York, 1893-95, two volumes, unused copy, $14.75.

Lafayette Plate; one of a set of plates made to commemorate the landing of Gen. Lafayette at Castle Garden, New York, Aug. 16, 1824; a dark-blue plate, 10 inches in diameter, with a view of the landing; Staffordshire ware; $25. Bought by Judge Raymond.

The more important of the books sold by Bangs & Co. on Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 17 and 18, brought these prices:

Bell's British Theatre, London, 1791-7, thirty-five volumes, $21. Bought by William A. Woodward.

Latin Bible, Leyden, 1531, $8.

British Poets, edited by Park, London, 1810, seventy-one volumes bound in thirty-eight, $20.90. Bought by Mr. Trowbridge.

Cornhill Magazine, 1860 to June, 1895, seventy-one volumes, $39.05. Bought by Mr. Danford.

Cruikshank's "Comic Almanacks," 1835 to 1853, nineteen volumes in five, $15. Bought by Henry Miller.

Davenant's "Works," London, 1673, first collected edition, $10.50. Bought by Mr. Trowbridge.

Defoe's "Works," edited by Scott, 1840, twenty volumes, $33. Bought by Union Club.

Hone's "Every Day Book," "Year Book," and "Table Book," 1826-32, four volumes, $11.

Anderson's "Pictorial Arts of Japan," London, 1886, $17. Bought by S. J. R.

La Fontaine, (Paris?) 1777, large paper, with Elsen's plates, but lacking frontispiece to first volume, two volumes, old red morocco, $25. Bought by George Grant.

Macmillan's Magazine, November, 1859, to October, 1882, forty-six volumes, $32.20. Bought by Mr. Danford.

Rogers's "Poems," London, 1834, with plates, morocco, by Hering, $16. Bought by Mr. Trowbridge.

Rowlandson's "Advice to Sportsmen," London, 1809, with colored plates, boards, $20. Bought by Union Club.

Rowlandson's "Annals of Sporting," London, 1809, folding frontispiece and colored plates, half calf, $20. Bought by A. J. Bowden. (Rowlandson's "Real Life in Ireland," 1821, fetched $8.37.)

Reprint of the first folio edition of Shakespeare's Plays, (1623.) London, 1807, new calf, nice copy, $12. Bought by S. J. R. (Two hundred and fifty copies of this fac simile reprint were issued at £5 5s. each. According to Upcott, the edition contains 368 typographical errors. The Lenox Library has a copy on Whatman paper and one on India paper—one of three so printed. The Boston Public Library has in the Barton collection Britton's interleaved and illustrated copy.)

Thackeray's "Paris Sketch Book," rare first edition, London, 1840, two volumes, cloth, $30. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Voltaire's Works, Paris, 1784, seventy volumes, $20. Bought by Mr. Thorn.

## Questions and Answers.

"C. H. M." writes from Brooklyn: "Referring to the inquiry of your correspondent F. J. Root, East Orange, N. J., I would say that 'Legends of the West,' by James Hall, was published by G. P. Putnam & Co., New York, in 1853. Your SATURDAY REVIEW is doing a good work in referring to old writers, as well as new. The notice of Father Prout led me to get out the old volume and have a good laugh over it. Father Prout reminds me of the actor William E. Burton, and I would go ten miles to see his ghost play Toodles or Aminadab Sleek, supported, as he was, by John Brougham, Lester Wallack, and Mrs. Gilbert."

"W. J. K." of Charlottetown, P. E. I., inquires as to the value of Luther's "Commentary on Galatians and the Psalms of Degrees," London, (1637, 1635,;) "Fénelon's Letters," in very old type, but no date; third edition of Hervey's "Complete Meditations," 1748; "Every Man His Own Gardener," (1783;) "The Fulfilling of the Scriptures," (1669;) "God's Operation by Grace, but no Offers of Grace," by Joseph Huffy. Unless printed by famous printers religious books have small value in the shops.

"Rochelle" asks: "Would any of the readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW tell me where the book 'David's Little Lad' could be had? It is descriptive of the 'Messiah,' as given in Westminster Abbey, I believe."

"A. H. M." writes: "Will some of the readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW inform me what is considered, all in all, the best history of England? As historians, what are the relative positions of Hume, Lecky, Froude, Macaulay, and Green? I would also like to ask whether the history by Prof. Ellis, entitled "The People's Standard History of the United States," is of any real value. I shall appreciate any information on these subjects."

## New Jersey Librarians.

The New Jersey Library Association will hold a meeting on Oct. 26, in the Passaic Clubhouse, Passaic, N. J. The officers are: President—F. P. Hill, Public Library, Newark; Secretary—Miss B. Winser, Public Library, Newark; Treasurer—Miss C. C. Lambert, Public Library, Passaic. Following is the programme: 10:30 A. M.—Address of welcome, the Rev. Arne Vennema; response by the President of the New Jersey Library Association; "Routine Work at the New York Free Circulating Library," Miss Hitchler, New York Free Circulating Library; Some Means by Which Children May Be Led to Read Better Books," Miss Hunt, Newark Free Public Library; "Lights and Shadows of a Librarian's Life," Miss Burdick, Jersey City Free Public Library; 2 P. M.—Luncheon and visit to Passaic Public Library; music; election of officers; "Slum Novels and Other Fiction in Relation to Public Libraries," Miss H. E. Haines, Library Journal; Library Commission and traveling libraries; the situation in New Jersey.

## Mr. Bell's Books.

A press view of the Bell collection, recently described in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, that has been added by gift to the Brooklyn Library, took place on Thursday, Oct. 20, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. It will shortly become available to the general patrons of the library.


The New York Times

*Illustrated Magazine Supplement*

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Portraits of Joseph F. Sheehan, tenor, and Lizzie Macnichol, contralto of the Castle Square Opera Company.

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Portraits of May Buckley, Ethel Barrymore, and Frank Worthing in "Catherine", Fritz Williams in "On and Off"; scene in "The Christian," Act I., and Jameson Lee Finney in "The Christian"; Julia Neilson in "The Gypsy Girl," Johnstone Forbes-Robertson as Macbeth, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell as Lady Macbeth at the Lyceum Theatre, London, and Dora Goldthwaite.

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Full page of snap-shots of the new public gymnasium, Fifty-third Street and Hudson River.

**Columbia Yacht Club**

Two pictures of its improved landing stage and house, together with a picture of the flagship.

**A Valuable Gift**

Picture of the vase presented to the Park Department through the heirs of the late Dorothy Minuse Fisher, which was originally intended for the Marquis de Lafayette on his visit to the United States in 1824.

**Before the People**

Some candidates for public office. Portraits of all the leading candidates for the Judiciary and Congressional offices in Greater New York.

**Fashions in Footwear**

The latest things in boots and shoes for men and women, with seven illustrations.

**Fiction**

"A Bunch of Primroses," by Thomas Cobbs.

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